

Gc
974.302
R59l
1838640

M.L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

✓



HISTORY^c
OF THE TOWN OF
ROCKINGHAM
VERMONT

INCLUDING THE VILLAGES OF
BELLOWS FALLS, SAXTONS RIVER, ROCKINGHAM,
CAMBRIDGEPORT AND BARTONSVILLE

1907-1957

WITH

FAMILY GENEALOGIES

By MRS. FRANCES STOCKWELL LOVELL

and

MR. LEVERETT C. LOVELL



PUBLISHED BY THE TOWN
BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT

1958

Copyright, 1958

by

FRANCES S. and LEVERETT C. LOVELL

and the

TOWN OF ROCKINGHAM, VT.

All rights reserved.

*To all who have helped to write this book;
to their children and my children and all who
come after them; to the people of Rockingham;
this book is dedicated.*

1750-1900 2810-1-30-75-11111111

Foreword

The choice of Frances Stockwell Lovell as the second historian for the Town of Rockingham was a good one. Not only is she one of Vermont's best known writers but a native and life-long resident. Her interest in history and the family trees of Rockingham's oldest families has made this new history of the Town of Rockingham, bringing up to date that written by Lyman S. Hayes and published in 1907, a fascinating book that will be read avidly by present inhabitants and handed down through future generations. The author devoted the past five years to gathering the many details that in some cases will surprise readers and in all cases hold their interest.

A few words of introduction to the author are in order since her modesty prevented her from including an account of herself in this book. Friends know her as a close observer of the world about her and many know her best through her weekly column, "The Country Woman" which has been published by the Vt. Newspaper Corporation for the past 15 years. Her wonder at the beauties of nature, her unquenchable enthusiasm for all things great and small, her interest in sharing her experiences, have made her comments on her life in Rockingham a history in themselves.

The author is most widely known as a poet and it was from a rock on Oak Hill, with the village at her feet, that she composed her first poems as a girl. After she began selling her verse, she broadened out with short stories, juveniles and feature articles and in the past 30 years has sold hundreds to magazines and newspapers, a field in which she is still very active. She has written several one-act plays for local production and her writing remains fresh and up-to-the-minute in interest. On the other extreme, she has done many humorous articles for the Boston Globe. Among other publications in which her stories, articles and poems have appeared are the New York Herald-Tribune, Christian Herald, American Home, Christian Science Monitor, Vermont History, Yankee Magazine, New England Homestead and Catholic Home Journal. In 1940 she represented Vermont at the New York World's Fair with her poem APPLE WOOD. At various times she has won state, national and international honors.

She is a member of the Vermont Historical Society, National League of American Pen Women, charter member of the League of Vermont Writers and an organizer of the Poetry Society of

Vermont. She graduated from Bellows Falls High School, Class of '15, taught school and studied creative writing at the University of New Hampshire summer school.

We commend this book to you, the citizens of Rockingham, as a part of your heritage. Use it for the valuable information it contains and the relaxation it will provide as you relive "the good old days."

Roland W. Belknap

There is something special and authentic about a genuinely local product, whether it is wine, cheese or a piece of writing, which cannot be imitated by an outsider trying, be it ever so cleverly, to get the same flavor. All through her successful years of writing as an author, Frances Lovell has written about her neighbors, whose life stories she has felt as if they were her own. And for years the neighbors and friends have enjoyed the inimitable "quality" of her work, coming, as it does, from her closeness to them and her first-hand knowledge of the perspective of life as she and they know it. Their own lives have become more interesting to them because of her sharing neighborliness.

What a pity it is that so many facile story tellers do not follow her example but waste their efforts on themes which neither they nor their readers can really feel! The huge, featureless public they are trying to reach is longing for the savory flavor distilled from personal experience. If such a distillation were to be met with more often in newly published books, well, our huge, scattered and alas, occasionally flat life, would become greatly the richer.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher

Introduction

When I married and came to this house to live in 1918, I found that I was living on hallowed ground. Never especially interested in local history, I found that I was sitting on top of it, on land settled by my husband's pioneer ancestors. Across the road from my house was a log cabin, probably the last one in town. In the lot at the foot of Sand Hill, north of today's Liquidometer plant, were once "house Lotts" 1 and 2 in the town of Rockingham, allotted to Michael (Mical) Lovell, grantee, about 1756 who also owned and operated the first saw mill in town. This land was Lovell land in the beginning and while it has been in and out of the family, it is again Lovell land, the land of pioneers in spite of drive-in moves and lumber mills but which lies today under the shadow of a great Thruway across its fields.

History was all about me and I early discovered the thrill of standing by old cellar holes and on brush-grown roads. Years later I found a hand-blown glass inkwell in the rubble of Michael's log cabin which had later become a steam saw mill, which we carted away the cellar rocks to make mowing and corn fields. Could this crude piece of glass have been used at the proprietors' meetings here so long ago? I put it on my desk. The homes of the five brothers who came up from Massachusetts with Michael, were built through the woods on what is now the main highway. We always call them the Elijah Lovell place, the Oliver Lovell place, etc., no matter who lives there now. This land has always fascinated me. Perhaps that is why I agreed to write this book. But without the help of my husband, who did the statistical research; his patience in hearing me read each chapter, his suggestions and corrections, his "rememberings" of other days, this work would have been almost impossible.

Several interesting tales of people and places were gathered by members of the social science class of Miss Elizabeth Hunt at high school who all wanted to help. My thanks goes to them and to the many, many people who patiently answered questions, looked up data and "remembered" things. It is impossible to list them all but each one, each organization, has had a share in the writing of this history which covers, broadly, the past fifty years. Important events, not covered by Mr. Hayes in his book, have been included when pertinent to other subjects. All material, unless otherwise designated, has been taken from

the files of the Bellows Falls Times and those of the late L. S. Hayes, from stories and data furnished by individuals or from the author's own experience. The card file and historical scrapbooks in the town clerk's office, the world of Mrs. Imogene Parker Downing and Mrs. Alice Cady, have been of great help. A committee consisting of Walter Hadley and Mrs. B. P. O'Connor assisted in the selection of pictures to be used.

Table of Contents

	Page
CHAPTER I PEOPLE OF ROCKINGHAM: Home Life and Standards of Living; Racial Backgrounds; Population; Progress.	1
CHAPTER II TIME LINE OF HALF A CENTURY: A Record of Local Events Collated with State, National and World Happenings; The Centennial, 1953.	15
CHAPTER III INDUSTRIES AND FINANCE.	46
CHAPTER IV RETAIL BUSINESS: Merchants and Tradesmen, their Interests and Activities.	88
CHAPTER V TOWN, VILLAGE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.	115
CHAPTER VI ORGANIZATIONS	140
CHAPTER VII SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.	171
CHAPTER VIII AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATIONS OF HALF A CENTURY.	193
CHAPTER IX TRAVEL: Roads, Bridges, Railroads and Airplanes.	215
CHAPTER X CHURCH HISTORIES.	239
CHAPTER XI OTHER VILLAGES IN THE TOWN OF ROCKINGHAM.	255
CHAPTER XII DISASTERS: Floods, Fires, Earthquakes, Hurricanes.	293
CHAPTER XIII CREATIVE ARTS.	316
CHAPTER XIV AGRICULTURE.	340
CHAPTER XV TWO WORLD WARS AND A COLD WAR.	357
CHAPTER XVI MISCELLANEOUS.	391
CHAPTER XVII TOWN OFFICERS: THE PROFESSIONS.	417

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS

PRECEDING PAGE 1

Mrs. Frances Stockwell Lovell, Co-Author
Leverett C. Lovell, Co-Author
J. Emerson Kennedy, Chairman, Board of Selectmen
Loren L. Davis, Selectman
Earl E. Osgood, Selectman
Cecil A. Bissonnette, Municipal Manager
Almon I. Bolles
Dr. James Sutcliffe Hill

PRECEDING PAGE 17

Justice Warner A. Graham
Judge T. E. O'Brien
P. B. Leen
B. P. O'Connor
Charles N. Vilas

PRECEDING PAGE 49

Lieutenant Colonel Donald A. Brown
Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Lovell
George F. Kent
Stephen J. Cray
Walter B. Glynn
Log Jam at Bellows Falls

PRECEDING PAGE 65

Vermont Farm Machine Company Building
Vermont News Corporation, Bellows Falls Times Building
Saxtons River Inn
Saxtons River Woolen Mill
Warner Home—Saxtons River
Vermont Academy Athletic Field
Street Railway Station
Saxtons River Fire Station

PRECEDING PAGE 81

Old Morgan House
School Street
Connecticut River
1927 Flood (2)
1936 Flood (3)

PRECEDING PAGE 97

Thanksgiving Bazaar
Stone Mill at Cambridgeport
1936 Flood
September, 1938 Hurricane (2)
Main Street, Saxtons River
Wheeler Band
Bellows Falls High School Team

PRECEDING PAGE 129

Dwelling at Lovell Park
L. T. Lovell & Son, Office
Winter Street Railway Scene
Atkinson Street
Henry and Atkinson Streets
Bellows Falls Fair
Bellows Falls Firemen

PRECEDING PAGE 145

Early Bellows Falls Square
Bellows Falls Square 1957
Armory
Barber Park (4)
Liquidometer

PRECEDING PAGE 177

Recent Aerial View of Bellows Falls
Early View of Bellows Falls
Saxtons River School Before Addition
Former Atkinson Street School
Central Elementary School

PRECEDING PAGE 193

Postal Employees
U. S. Post Office
Bellows Falls Creamery
Rockingham Hospital
Mrs. Hetty Green
Residence of Hetty Green
New Rockingham Swimming Center
Minards Pond

PRECEDING PAGE 305

Bellows Falls High School
St. Charles School
Saxtons River School With Addition
Bellows Falls Country Club
Masonic Temple
Bartonsville Covered Bridge
Warroll Covered Bridge

PRECEDING PAGE 321

Rockingham Depot Covered Bridge
Hall Covered Bridge
Jones Covered Bridge
Arch Bridge
Saxtons River Winter Scene
Tucker Toll Bridge
New Bridge at Saxtons River

PRECEDING PAGE 401

Rockingham Meeting House
Old South Meeting House
Mennonite Church
Baptist Church
Episcopal Church
Christian Science Society
Congregational Church, Cambridgeport
United Church

PRECEDING PAGE 417

Catholic Church at Saxtons River
Universalist Church
Sacred Heart Catholic Church
St. Charles Catholic Church
Christ's Church at Saxtons River
Congregational Church at Saxtons River
Rockingham Town Library
Town Hall



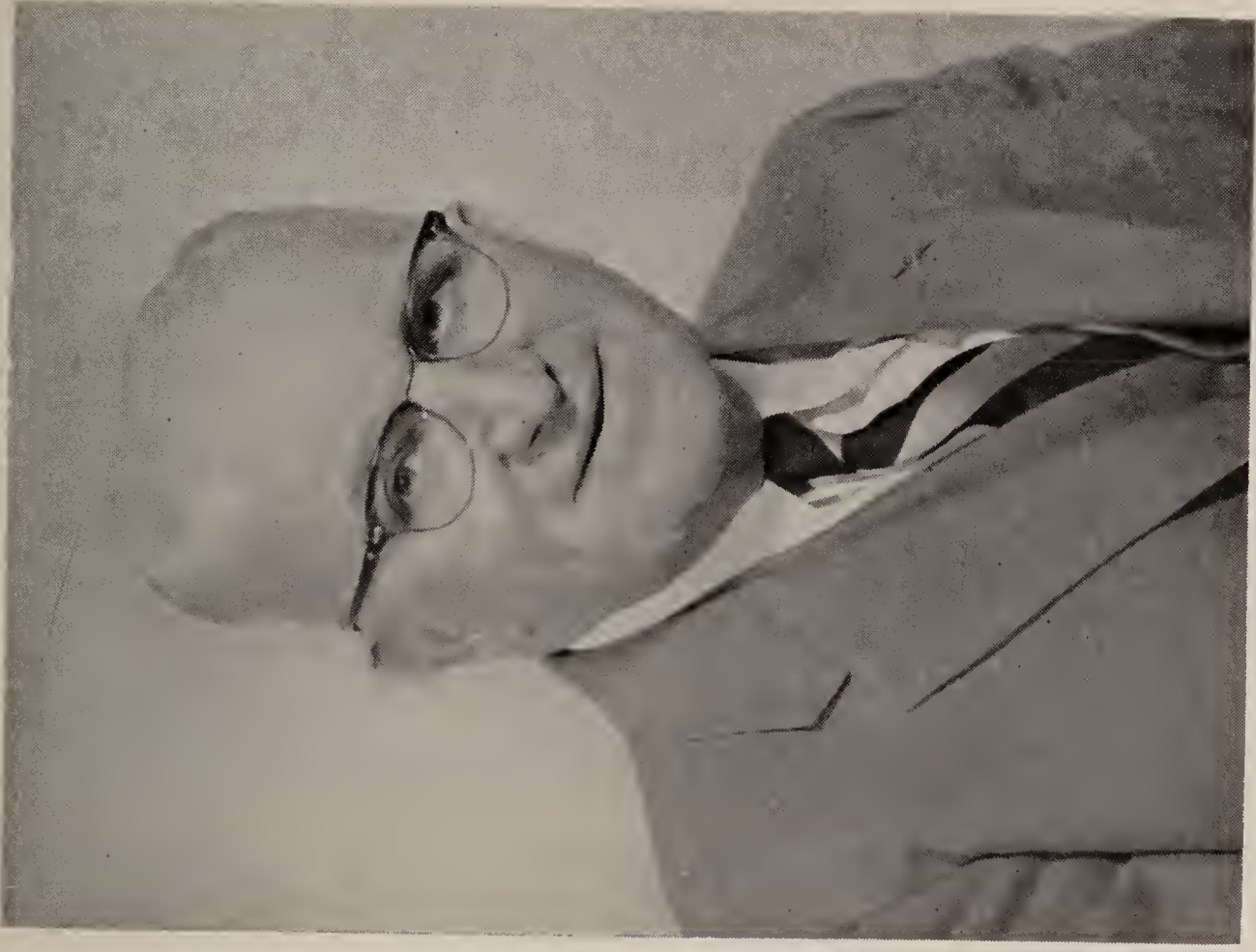
MRS. FRANCES STOCKWELL LOVELL
Co-Author of Town History



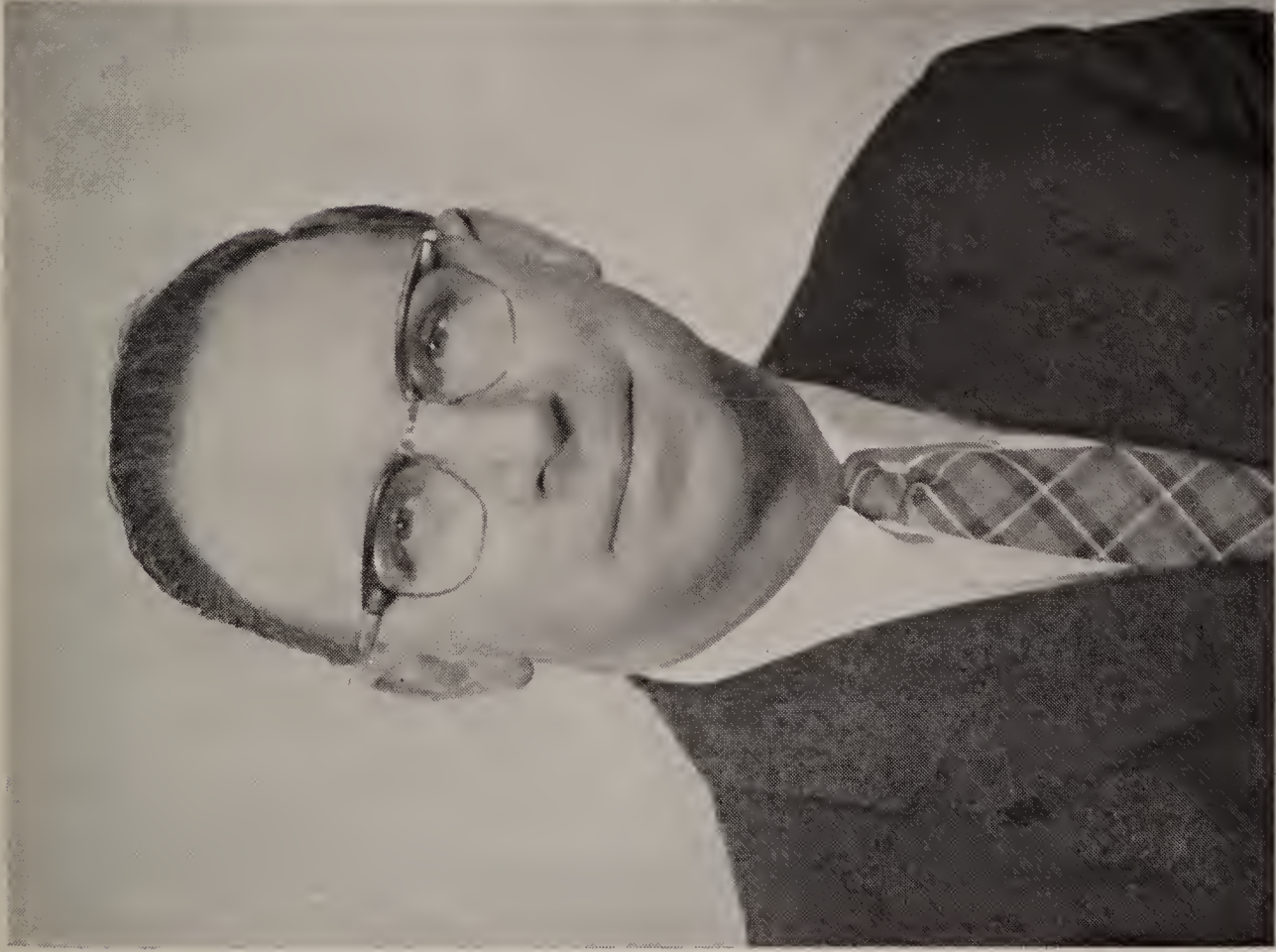
LEVERETT C. LOVELL
Co-Author of Town History



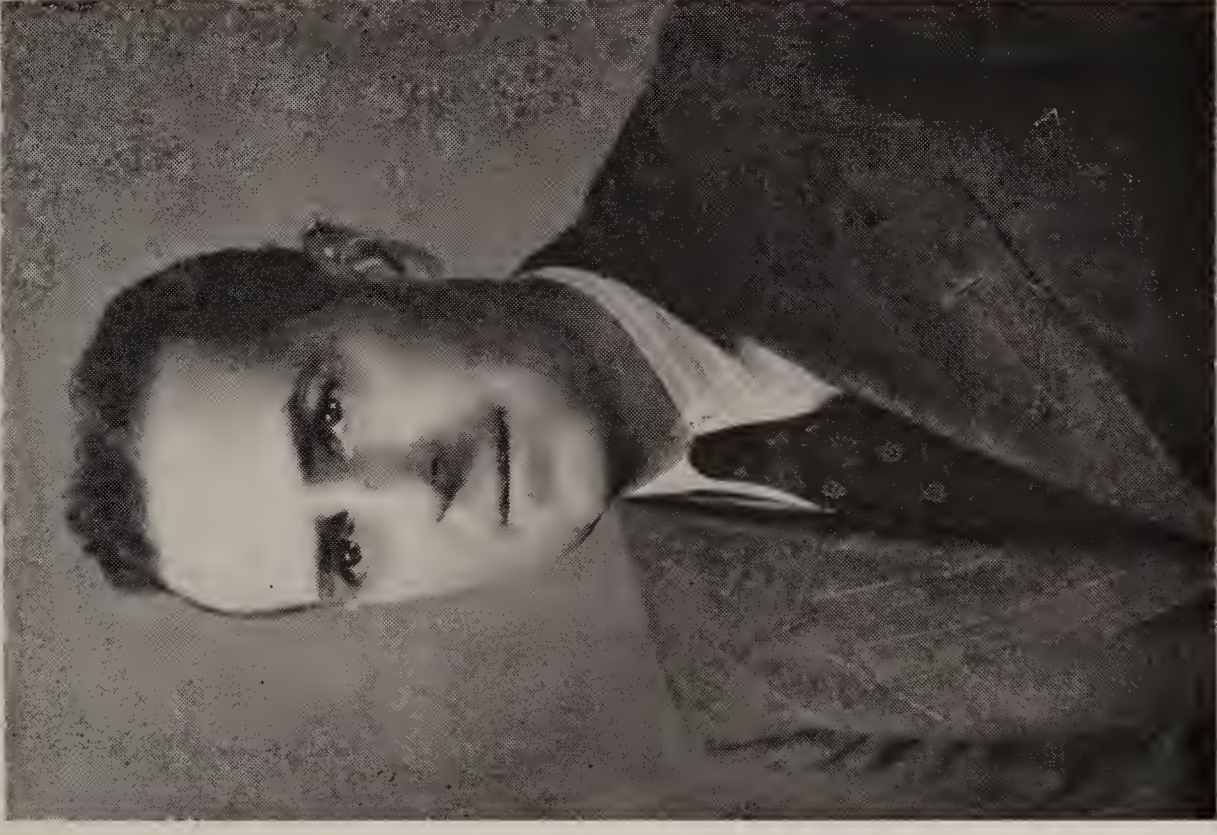
J. EMERSON KENNEDY
Chairman Board of Selectmen



LOREN L. DAVIS
Selectman



EARL E. OSGOOD
Selectman



CECIL A. BISSONNETTE
Town Manager



ALMON I. BOLLES



DR. JAMES S. HILL

History of Rockingham

1907—1957

CHAPTER I

PEOPLE OF ROCKINGHAM; HOME LIFE AND STANDARDS OF LIVING; RACIAL BACKGROUNDS; POPULATION; PROGRESS

It would be difficult to describe the passage of fifty years with all the changes which have taken place, in this town or any town. The story of the town itself will have to do that, as it spins out in a long ribbon over the years, a ribbon comprised of old books and diaries, old papers and records and the reminiscences of people who "remember when." To those who were young, fifty years ago, it is easy to recall when Rockingham was a horse and buggy town, when buckboards and surreys raised clouds of dust on summer roads, went hub-deep into spring mud and were exchanged for sleighs hung with buffalo robes for five months of the year.

It was a day of family life around the piano instead of television; of picnics on the hill with clam chowder cooked beside the brook; of trips made "shank's mare" or buggy rides into nearby woods instead of long-distance automobile trips; of vacations with a surrey and two horses. It was a day when good movies were a once-a-year occasion and everyone bought tickets to Howe's Moving Pictures in the Opera House which always included Vesuvius in action and, "by special request," ended with a runaway train and you on it which crashed into the station accompanied by a pistol shot behind the scenes. Fathers may have had peptic ulcers then as now but they probably did not last as long. Youth stayed at home and read more books. The "funny papers" on Sunday were really funny, not malicious or salacious. Life was slower and while "the good old days" had their drawbacks, they also laid claim to quite a few advantages.

In fifty years, the standards of living have changed extensively, influenced by the fluctuation of the dollar bill and by modern science. A hundred years ago it was suggested that the United States Patent Office be closed because people thought that nothing more could ever be invented. Today about 168 patents are granted on new inventions every twenty-four hours,

inventions which make the life of mankind still easier. It would doubtless be interesting to be around here in another hundred years.

At the turn of the century, a phrase which may become over-worked in this book, housecleaning was a twice-a-year chore with the house turned upside down and the men staying downtown for dinner at the Hotel Rockingham or at Mrs. Willis' Restaurant and Oyster Saloon on Canal Street. Mother and the hired girl had the pictures and sofa cushions all out on the front porch and the lace curtains on the stretchers in the back yard, brooms and turkey-wing dusters raised a fog of dust like a forest fire. Mattresses were carried downstairs on unwilling male backs and beaten on the front lawn.

Then came the carpet men, two Civil War Veterans, Burnham and Smith. O. E. Burnham was tall and Smith was short and lame. Between them, they took care of most of the carpets in town, carrying them over to the mill lot, now Williams Street and where once a sluiceway carried logs from the river to the saw mill. They laid the carpets flat on the grass and beat them with long poles. The women hung them over clotheslines for this smothering operation. The men charged sixty cents for putting down a "carpet and tacks" according to an old bill for three carpets for a dollar and half including "cleaning papers," which price included whacking the carpet on the mill lot. These ubiquitous gentlemen also shoveled snow from your porch for ten cents or a big snow for a quarter.

Fifty years ago people were reading such magazines as Munsey, Argosy, Pearson's, The Designer, Frank Leslie's Monthly and Lippincott's with young folks perusing St. Nicholas and The Youth's Companion. There were a few like Harper's and the Atlantic Monthly which have survived the years. In 1912 people found their big excitement in traveling shows at the Opera House where Billy the Boy Artist came to life and the musical extravaganza of the Crystal Ball was on the boards for April. The TIMES carried as much fiction as fact with George Barr McCutcheon's stories running in serial form. It also carried a page for boys and girls and one labeled "Literary News," endeavoring to keep the minds of the community on a high level with Kipling and Ellis Parker Butler. Mary E. Spring, a local woman, did a parody on Kipling's FEMALE OF THE SPECIE which was entirely derogative to the male.

It was the day of the Glenwood Range at George Albee's plumbing store, that big square-built kitchen stove with a hot water tank attached to the back and a warming oven which reached halfway to the ceiling and worked with a sliding door. This lacked the curlicues and ornamentation of the old McGee Range but with either of them, grandma had chilblains all winter unless—and sometimes IF—she sat with her feet in the

oven. Bodine's ran a close second with the Crawford Range which held a hod of coal and one of ashes at the same time.

Men wore "fast-dyed" derby hats which probably would not run in the rain if their owners did and three-inch collars to hold up their chins. Parlors had begun to go out of style forty years ago but every sitting room was still hung with stiff lace curtains and now fitted up with mission or "fumed oak" furniture as it was also called, that sturdy stuff built on square lines and guaranteed to outlast several generations of children. The Victorian marble-topped tables and heavy dressers were fading from the scene (to be rehabilitated forty years later). Bead portieres were "out." A brownish "oatmeal" wallpaper become popular—and practical if you had children. People took Scott's Emulsion for tuberculosis and for neuralgia they relied upon Sloan's Liniment—and still do. Children wore Educator shoes in 1910 and Buster Brown collars, those oversized starched affairs which held up the defenseless throat of the wearer in a vice-like grip. Buster, the hero of the Sunday papers, also gave his name, like Davy Crockett, to other utilitarian things like long black stockings which were worn all the year around. There was skating on Morgan's Field where you screwed clamp skates to your shoes and stumbled around on frozen feet.

Ladies wore pillow muffs and water-proof traveling coats which had "snap, dash and go," and petticoats furbished with yards of "hamburg" embroidery including a dust ruffle and hung with ribbon bows. Little girls balanced precariously, the Merry Widow hats of their betters, crowded with ribbons, buckles, bows, flowers and feathers, as like as not, all on one head piece. By 1912 smart people were fashioning their own hats from "intriguing shapes" or buying them from a pile stacked up like so many lampshades which they resembled in more ways than one. A lady could choose her own ribbon decoration to adorn her chapeau but she was always likely to meet herself around every corner.

Ivory pyralin was the smart thing in toilet sets in 1915 and it was smarter yet to have them monogrammed. That they would turn yellow in course of time, was not mentioned by the Corner Drug Store which also sold Dr. Humphrey's Homeopathic remedies . . . These little round bottles went by numbers and there was a number for every ailment of the human race. Few families dared to go through the winter without No. 7 for "coughs, colds and bronchitis." Even with the new Perfection Oil Stove, everyone had colds although ladies' skirts clung to their ankles exposing no whit of their rainbow colored hosiery. Ruffles glamorized their hips and hats were cart wheels, an impediment to those behind you at the "moving pictures."

By 1918 men were wearing fur driving coats which became

the popular raccoon coats of the college football games. It was in the daring pre-Nineteenth Amendment days, as women began to toss off the yoke, that a few brave souls walked into barber shops—probably by the back door—and had their hair bobbed in the “Castle Clip,” the accepted mode of Irene, the dancer. In the 20’s, many a young lady still heated a curling iron over a lamp chimney, especially if she lived in the country, or used an electric iron to twist the wash-boardy waves into her hair. Permanent waves had come in twenty years before but the price, \$250, was prohibitive and the torture eight hours long. Hair was also long and the waving gadgets looked like Blue Beard’s Chamber when Charles Nessler invented the Nestle Wave in 1905 after noticing how a wet clothesline curled up when it dried. As the price came down, kid curlers, rags and even chicken bone curlers, went out the door. But it was a long time until 1930 and the cold wave from which today’s home permanents derive. (McCall’s Magazine, May, 1955.)

Along with cloche hats in 1924, came the new brain-twister, the crossword puzzle. The hats, it is said, were copied from grandma’s glass dome on her parlor table under which reposed her precious waxworks, artificial flowers or stuffed birds. The crossword probably derived from a mind with an I. Q. like the Empire State building. The sugar bucket hats helped if you didn’t have time to comb your hair before you went shopping; nothing showed but a spit curl pasted alluringly on one cheek. Dresses were long but lost their fullness until the hobble skirt had to be slit up the front so that one could walk at all. Women wore Dorothy Dodd shoes, built, like those of her husbands’ Heywood boots, on long, sleek greyhound lines. Goodnow, Jewett & Bishop could sell you your whole wardrobe and gave away a free article with everything you bought.

Oil stoves were swiftly coming into their own. Women suddenly looked askance at the kitchen behemoth which threw out pulsating waves of heat all summer. Bodine’s Perfection had a fast rival in Fenton & Hennessey’s Florence stove as cooler cooking became the watchword even in the summer kitchen which took the heat from one room and put it out in the back shed. Everyone burned Socony kerosene in their stoves and Socony gasoline in their cars.

It was 1926 before ice boxes began to be electrified, literally, for Bodine’s first venture in the Frigidaire business was to advertise to change over your old ice chest to an electric box. The good old Glenwood came out with a gas attachment and the Hoosier kitchen cabinet appeared on the market, a boon to housewives with cold pantries or “butt’ries.”

When the Depression years approached in ’28 with a shortage of everything including cloth, women’s skirts climbed up to their knees as they did again in the ’40’s as a war-time measure

although some insist that the brief skirts were intended to increase the birth rate. Radios were here to stay which seemed the epitome of miracles since air ships now actually remained up in the air after those abortive attempts of a couple of brothers named Wright in 1905 when half an hour off the ground spelled success.

Fifty years ago spring meant the hand organ man and his monkey who collected pennies in his red cap from the children who danced to the gay tunes. It meant the scissors grinder who also mended umbrellas, ringing his bell through the streets—although of course it might have been the auction bell of Frank Phelps as he advertised a sale at his secondhand shop on School St. It meant O. M. Baker and his tin cart hung with brooms and pails and double boilers and eager women running out with their bulging rag bags to exchange for his wares. It meant arbutus beside the Pond Road in April and chestnuts in the same place in October. The gates on the road had to be carefully closed behind you or someone's cows would get out.

Today parking meters, not cows and gates, are one of the chief problems of the town fathers. There are never enough no matter how many are added. Forty-five years ago the Board of Trade was urged to put in more hitching posts so that every farmer or out-of-towner would not have to patronize the livery stables which were expensive. Local people evidently "lit and tied" at the granite posts, a problem which has its prototype with meters today. Many people used to tie their horses in the old sheds behind the several churches, the Congregational sheds being the most popular as nearest to the Square. These were on churchland but owned by various individuals most of whom were no longer on earth. In a state of disrepair, it was suggested by J. C. Day that perhaps those who wished to use them, might be willing to contribute toward their upkeep and that he was ready to accept contributions. But the increasing use of cars evidently put an end to the old horse sheds and the question involved. However, additional hitching posts were erected in 1919 and long after they had all been removed, one post was kept intact in front of Howard Hardware for use of the occasional horse. Chief patron of this was Arthur Wells of Cold River, farmer and engineer, who could never be induced to exchange his nag for the unpredictable "gasoline buggy." In 1936 the first parking laws went into effect.

Parking meters came next, going to work on May 8, 1948, the opening day, as it happened, of the annual convention of the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs which took place in Bellows Falls that year. It made for general confusion as the town fathers had not figured out a method of making allowances for convention visitors and several of the ladies, perhaps who had never met a meter before or who had been on the lecture

platform, found tickets on their cars and took a walk around the corner to the police station. It had a dampening effect on the convention.

But the meters soon proved their value for in June of that first year \$226.83 was taken out by the officer who wheels his little cart around to swallow the contents of each meter in a satisfied gulp. The first five weeks showed receipts of \$1,275.14 and they were agreed to be an asset to the community if not a solution to the entire problem. Proceeds the first year were almost enough to pay the salary of this special officer who patrols the meters. Other proceeds go to maintain and repair the machines, among other things.

The watering trough in the middle of the Square will be remembered by many as it stood there until 1923 when fifty-five new ornamental light posts with underground wires were introduced in the business section and the old paving stones were covered with a new surface. It spelled the end of an era which had found watering troughs necessary. The old stones may still be seen on Mill Hill, the road leading down to the old paper mills, today giving access to Adam's Grist Mill and the White Mountain Paper Co. While the rest of the village retained its old overhead wiring, the new posts marched from the Fountain up Westminster St. to the Square and on up to the Arch Bridge, down Canal St. to the railroad station and down Bridge St. to Moore & Thompson's Mill.

Once arc lights illumined the streets and the "old lamp lighter" came around to pull them down with his pole and replenish the carbon sticks over which small boys fought in the street. Electric lights first blossomed in Bellows Falls on September 21, 1884 at the Fall Mountain Paper Co. but not until Sept. 30, 1913 were arches raised over the Square at cost of \$500, the same ones which disappeared with such rejoicing ten years later. Both events were celebrated with a block dance in the Square. Now those famous ornamental posts are gone too, for in 1955 they were replaced with 20,000 new lumen lights whose strange, giraffe-like contours turn night into day both outdoors and, some say, inside adjoining offices. Telephone wires went underground in the Square in 1908 and the wall phone with a crank like a phonograph, came down, was replaced by French phones and the whole system recently is giving way to dials. But the good old party line which may be composed of ten to twenty subscribers, is still in force in the country where, as the old ballad goes, "there are no secrets" and a person gets the news by taking down his receiver and listening. One Rockingham woman, a semi-invalid, is said to have had her phone placed beside her couch so that she did not lack for tid-bits of gossip and kept herself informed on the activities of her neighbors.

Electricity and its modern gadgets is to blame for most of our present way of life. When the Bellows Falls Electric Light Co. was on Canal St., incandescent bulbs swung nakedly from ceilings or were hooded beneath green glass shades on tables. But it did not reach the rural districts for many years. About 1930, Leverett Lovell and Henry Stoddard traveled up and down the road from Bellows Falls to Rockingham village, often called Old Town, to interest sufficient people in having "the lights" to enable the power company to install poles and string wires along that route. This was done that same year and through the activity of "Josh" Blakeley of the Upper Meadows, power was extended to that area also. He said that unless the Meadows were hooked up too, that he would connect with the Central Vermont power. Bartonville and Brockways Mills received power soon after this. Kerosene lamps went into farm wood sheds as they had done in town long since, only to be carried back into the house twenty years later when the old nickel lamp with its white or green china shade, the hand lamp and the big hanging lamp with glass prisms like tassels on a shawl, which hung over the dining table and was pulled up and down on a chain, became electrified and in their glory once more.

It was many more years before women knew the emancipation of the electric stove and all the contrivances which beat, sweep, wash and cook for them and which made every house a Better Home—whether there was a Garden or not. Brooms and carpet sweepers gave way to electric sweepers and radiators replaced the big central stove with its isinglass door. The tin bath tub encased in wood gave way to porcelain fixtures. No longer does the ice box drip onto the floor from an over-flowing pan. Freezer lockers replace the back shed barrels of frozen pies. Even iron and soapstone sinks have given way to porcelain. Gas came to town as far back as 1872 when the Gas Light Company of Bellows Falls and North Walpole was incorporated. It was given a charter in 1906 which was revoked in 1914.

Building styles have changed considerably in the last half century. Fifty years ago, those who could afford it, lived in spacious Victorian homes which today are difficult to heat and care for. Most of these were built with paper mill money, the source of most of the larger incomes of the town. But that era is gone and these dignified homes of the gay nineties have become apartment houses and convalescent homes today, including some on Westminster or "Tony" Terrace which was built up by many of these families. The George Wales home built at the turn of the century for the fabulous price of \$14,000 is now a home for convalescents as is the home of Clark Chase.

Among other homes of this period was the Frank Flint house on Westminster St., later owned by John Babbitt; the N. G. Williams house on Atkinson St., now owned by the Walter Glynn

family and the Masonic Temple which was once the home of Wyman Flint. The John Flint home built by Henry Green in 1829, with its palatial white pillars, was the Rockingham Hospital, for many years until torn down in 1955. Its identical neighbor built by Alexander Fleming, is now Oakley Manor. While these last homes were hardly of the gay ninety vintage, they retained a dignity and beauty never overshadowed by later building. Another older home was that of Kate Williams which became the Fenton & Hennessey Funeral Home in 1923. The John T. Moore home on Henry St., now owned by Dr. Richard Fuller, has been made into apartments including his office and the old carriage house is the attractive home of the doctor. The large house built by Dr. A. L. Miner fifty years ago and sometimes referred to at the time as "the doctor's white elephant" as it was believed that he had planned on a hospital there, has also been made into apartments by Charles Jurkiewicz. Other lovely old homes include those of George and Fred Babbitt and Louis Robertson, the latter still owned and occupied by the family. Today's homes are smaller and more compact to fit the dollar which is of similar size. While a \$10,000 home today may be even smaller than the carriage house of 1900, it has more conveniences and less work than anyone of that earlier era could possibly have imagined. The "hired girl" has disappeared but electric "servants" have replaced her.

In 1910 there were still more buggies than cars and the sprinkler wagon, painted bright green with red wheels, made its rounds each hot summer day, followed by every bare-legged child in town, ducking in and out of its welcome spray. The same troop was also faithful to the iceman who dropped chunks of ice in the road as he chopped at the great cakes on his scales. The muddy pieces were swiftly scooped up in aprons and dippers and whisked away to rattle in tin pitchers of lemonade or buckets of ice water.

These were the days before Mr. McAdams thought to make black top roads or anyone had invented chloride to lay the dust and both sprinkler carts and ice wagons were a necessary part of village life, so very necessary that someone anonymously in the spring of 1919 when the water wagon was evidently late in coming out of hibernation, wrote a song called "Now All Sing Together" which was done to the tune of "Father, Come Home." The only two available verses are as follows, the wail of a dusty village;

"Oh please, village fathers, come list to me now;
Let the sprinkling cart come out of its lair
And Springle Westminster and Rockingham Streets
And an extra dose give to the Square.

The dust flies about, the germs of disease
And microbes are howling with glee;
So please get the sprinkler once more on the job
That from disease-laden dust we be free."

The butcher and baker tied their horses to the maples which thickly lined the streets. In summer the drivers sat in the shade of huge umbrellas and draped their long-suffering beasts with fly netting and straw hats through which their ears poked like twin exclamation points. Many farms still had pumps in the kitchen sink or back yard, the latter (and sometimes the former) having to be "primed" with the tea kettle on a below zero morning.

As progress caught up with the village, a sewage system became a "must" and the privies which once back-grounded the main street homes in a neat row, vanished from the scene while the problem became a major issue at town meetings. In 1910 it was voted to spend \$7,000 on the matter and in 1913 it was upped \$20,000 more. Four years later School Street began to get its face lifted when the sharp grade was cut down with Byron Robinson, civil engineer, in charge. But work did not move smoothly, being held up by some confusion concerning use of money borrowed from one department to augment another, a sort of "rob Peter to pay Paul" affair and operations were halted until August. However, it was cold weather before the trustees got the money allotted to its respective departments with sufficient funds to finish the job and get the stairs ready for use again, the old wooden ones being replaced by concrete. At the same time S. J. Cray made extensive changes in his property beside the stairs. Burnett's Lunch Room, The Kandy Kitchen, Newsstand and millinery shop of Mrs. Stillwell all received new contours when the bank behind them was dug out.

In 1916 new village by-laws were introduced with the trustees empowered to arrange for systematic and sanitary collection and disposition of garbage—and to pay for it if necessary. Time was marching on. The village was also vehemently calling for some program to remove ashes from its back doors. "We have no dump!" it cried. Some careless folks even left their trash and garbage in the new Playground! So in August of that year the first village collection took place with farmers gathering it to feed to their hogs. Possibly the village was growing a little aristocratic and hen yards and pig sties were disappearing from back yards with resultant excess of refuse.

The new custom was carried on for a number of years with the understanding that no glass or tin cans be included which might affect porcine digestions. But even with the lowly garbage can, time and necessities change and in 1954 a notice was served on Reuben Blood of Putney, local collector, by the U. S. Government, that no more garbage-fed hogs could be shipped

from Vermont. The U. S. Department of Health canceled all interstate commercial raw garbage fed swine because of a disease called VESICULAR EXAMTHEMA, resembling the dread hoof and mouth disease of cattle. So in order to ship porkers from Vermont hereafter, owners must cook all garbage or feed the animals grain for 30 days before shipping. Since either is almost prohibitive for most owners and if markets cannot be found in Vermont, the village was notified that it may be forced to set up a modern garbage disposal plant in the near future. At the same time, a similar plan for sewage disposal reared its head as state and nation started a campaign to clean up its rivers and streams.

But the village did not get its dump until 1925 when on March 13, the corporation bought about seven acres of land in Westminster from A. G. Rice, milkman and overseer of the poor in Rockingham. It cost \$1,600 and allowed Rockingham to carry its trash over the bridge and deposit it in another town. This town has recently raised objections as the noxious fumes from burning refuse fill the air and rats breed like rabbits only more so and over-run nearby precincts. These make fine sport for boys with air rifles who have sometimes found it difficult to distinguish the four-footed critters from the tin stove pipe of the little house where "Cappy" Caskins, who has now found a haven on the town farm in Bartonsville, ruled his domain as keeper of the dump for many years. It always brought Cappy erupting from his door like a bombshell to the delight of the youthful riflemen. Once a fire cracker tossed down his stove pipe, fairly blew him out the door. Bellows Falls may eventually need to make other disposition of its trash, garbage and sewage for that is progress.

Another mark of the changing times are the roads outside the villages, the roads which, twenty years ago, as the automotive age pricked up its ears, boasted "greasy spoon" eating places, derelict soft drink shanks, cheap souvenir stands and the vague beginnings of over-night lodgings. These were small cabins which became larger with the years and the traveling public and which are now replaced mostly by motels.

RACIAL BACKGROUND

The people of Rockingham today are, as in every community, a medley of many nationalities, a melting pot of races which, inter-marrying, make for finer Americans, mentally and physically. Among them are those of German, Scotch, French, Irish, Russian, Polish, English and Jewish blood.

Various things brought these people to this town. Many came to work in the paper mills. Others came as farmers and among the thrifty, hard working farm population have always

been the Polish although many of them have been mill workers, but the soil has a pull on this race. Today the Soboleski family owns and operates the farm in Old Town which was the home of Samuel Whiting, first settled pastor in Rockingham and which still retains the original farmhouse. Many men, mainly Polish and Irish, arrived as immigrants and lived together in crowded tenements until able to send for their families or got married. From these different peoples, especially the Polish, has come some of the finest creative work in town.

Most of the Irish came here with the first railroad in 1848 and remained to put their roots down deeply as they and their descendants became farmers, millworkers, storekeepers and town officers. The French and German have also been factory workers, the gay and fun-loving French offsetting the more stolid and practical Germans, many of whom came originally to work in the old brewery at Cold River, drifting into the mills but by 1910 had mostly left for the mills in West Virginia and other places. Among these was a Mr. Schoppe, an expert chemist who alone knew the secret of coloring paper in the mills. There were many Germans here fifty years ago, most of them coming from Holyoke, Mass., and the Kaffeklatches of coffee and Kuchen are still remembered by their children. And if, today, someone is adept at grinding and seasoning pork at butchering time, ten to one they had a German sausage maker for an ancestor for things come down in families. Many Scotch girls came from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to work in local families as domestics as did the Irish girls from Erin for it was a respected profession. Jewish families opened clothing stores or went into the junk business, good citizens of the town.

Immigration into this country settled in the west in the last part of the 19th century. The high point of foreign admixture was around 1911 and by 1931 the population of New England was 60% either foreign born or of foreign parents. It became the homeland of more foreigners than any other section of the country and by 1931 the fraction of foreign born had declined to 23% from 28% in 1911 and by 1940 it was only 18%. They had become a part of America.

POPULATION

According to the U. S. Census, the population of Vermont dropped 747 between 1950 and 1954. As one newspaper remarked, it is alright for other states to lose ground but "Vermonters are something else again. They represent a patrimony that the nation can ill afford to squander." That would make it 376,727 in 1954. But it is optimistically prophesied to be 432,000 by 1960. Vermont having always been a dairy state

and not industrial, it has never gained rapidly in population. In 1910 it was only a little more than four times that of 1790 when the old "warning out of town" was among the various causes of migration from the state. But in 1919 the ten largest towns in Vermont with a population of over 5,000 included Rockingham. From 1900 to 1910 the rate of increase for the whole country was six times that of Vermont alone. Perhaps the fact that in 1955 the birth rate of the whole country was the highest in history, may have had some bearing on the expected increase. In 1929 Rockingham led the county in having the largest grand list.

Rockingham's population rate has always helped to keep her population up since pioneer days. More recently, the Kinney family of Saxtons River counted sixteen children in 1919, Elmer Weston, who died in 1954, of the same village, boasted nine. Archie Willard of Old Town, and living there today, raised all thirteen of his offspring; Calvin was a war casualty. Clarence Carey on Parker Hill had a larger than average family as did the Rumrills and Garrapys, all residents of Old Town. Medical science does its share in boosting population with discoveries today which prolong the life span for many years. In the first fifty years of this century, medical science has helped more people than in the preceding fifty centuries. (Standard Intern. Encyclopedia Vol. 12, p. 3396.)

The population of rural Vermont is generally larger in the summer through its summer camp enrollments and summer residents. The former has more than doubled from 1943 to 1955. Rockingham has no large summer camps and only a small per cent of its country homes are owned and occupied by summer people. Since the growth of population conditions, in part, the activities and interests of a people, it is well to picture this in terms of a census table. The following shows the growth of Rockingham from 1900 to 1955.

YEAR	POPULATION	GRAND LIST	TAX RATE
1900	5,809		
1910	6,207	\$ 56,574.57	\$1.35
1920	4,860	61,258.78	2.80
1930	3,930	104,378.18	2.07½
1940	4,256	109,374.23	1.88
1950	5,499	119,869.25	2.961½
1955		122,584.47	3.29
1957	5,422 (Bellows Falls 3,881.)		

IT ISN'T YOUR TOWN, IT'S YOU!
(anonymous)

If you want to live in the kind of town,
Like the kind of a town that you'd like,

You needn't slip your clothes in a grip
And start on a long, long hike.
You'll only find what you left behind
For there's nothing that's really new,
It's a knock at yourself when you knock your town,
It isn't your town, it's you!
Real towns are not made by men afraid
Lest somebody else get ahead.
When everyone works and nobody shirks
You can raise a town from the dead.
And if, while you make your personal stake,
Your neighbor can make one too,
Your town will be what you want to see,
It isn't your town—it's you!

CHAPTER II

TIME LINE OF HALF A CENTURY; A RECORD OF LOCAL EVENTS COLLATED WITH STATE, NATIONAL AND WORLD HAPPENINGS; THE CENTENNIAL, 1953

Soon after W. W. I, Mrs. Anna F. Brand, in charge of the United States Employment Service in El Paso, Texas, Women's Division, won a contest offered by the Delineator magazine on the subject of Americanism. Mrs. Brand's definition of this subject was as follows, which could be read with advantage by each of us and which seems particularly applicable to this chapter; "My child, remember that the land in which you live was bought by the blood of your forefathers that every man might live in freedom and justice. It is being kept safe for you by the blood of your fathers and brothers today. You—who will inherit this priceless possession—are a child of liberty, an American. Walk upright in your native land, fear no man, harm no man. Reverence that flag beneath which you stand. God grant that you may never stain its folds by any act of injustice to another little brother whom it protects—it matters not what his color or creed. Be honest, be pure, be truthful that men may look into your eyes and say, 'Here grows a man for America.' " If each of us took this text to heart, many of history's pages would make fairer reading.

The first railroad train came into Bellows Falls, puffing wood smoke and tossing out sparks in January, 1849 and one hundred years from that eventful day which was to change the whole life of the town and state, the descendants of those men who laid the rails and dug the roadbed along with their town-folk, turned out to celebrate the event. Certainly no one of them remembered those old engines which required wood piles at stragetic intervals along the way "split and piled convenient to the track on ground as nearly level with the track as practicable—6 feet high with bark up—so piled as not to fall when the snow thaws," according to an old circular of the Vermont Central Railroad in 1871. The railroad paid \$5.00 a cord delivered in the yards at Bellows Falls—\$4.00 if left in the woods.

The day in 1949, a wet, uncomfortable day, featured a parade of ancient vehicles, ox carts and antique costumes. Shops substituted articles which were sold a hundred years ago and while the rain and slush soaked many a hoop skirt and bonnet, everyone entered into the spirit of the day and a dinner and

dance was held in the evening. The noon train north carried on it many picturesque people who, boarding it at Walpole, rode, gratis, to Bellows Falls, to the bewilderment of the regular passengers. Band boxes, foot warmers, muffs and tippetts again filled the aisles as they did so long ago. The clock turned backward with pantalettes and poke bonnets pouring up the steps of the sleek streamliner. Gentlemen in gaudy vests, derby hats and waxed moustaches—one of them looked a lot like Eddie Massucco—attempted to inveigle the mystified passengers into various unsavory card games. As the train pulled into the Bellows Falls station, various shortride passengers were herded before a microphone on the platform for their impressions on the brief but hilarious ride as cameras clicked and silk hats, canes, tight pantaloons, lace mitts and full skirts poured down the steps. And most of them, in the spirit of 1849, said "It fair took my breath away—fifteen miles an hour!"

But the greatest celebration to which Rockingham ever fell heir to—and certainly the most publicized—was its bicentennial in 1953, marking 200 years of life beside the Long River or River of Pines as the Indians called it. Some of its struggles in early town meetings had been portrayed in a brief skit celebrating the 180th anniversary of the first town meeting, on Town Meeting Day in the Armory in 1941. Characters were descendants of the early settlers, clad in homespuns, coon skin caps and with ancient muskets. Filling the old offices were Judge A. T. Bolles, moderator, as Andrew Gardner, the first pastor; Preston Hadley as Moses Wright, Hog Reeve; Dean Lake as Ab. Whipple, Hog Reeve; L. Putnam Lovell as Amaziah Wright, Deer Reeve; Francis Bolles as Thomas Stebbins, Natt Divoll, Jr. as William Symonds, Leverett C. Lovell as Mical Lovell and Dana Halladay as Samuel Burr. The production was the special project of the William French Chapter, D. A. R., Miss Ethel Hill, chairman. Since the town lines were laid out in 1736, this was decided upon as the best date from which to begin the history of Rockingham.

But 1953 was the big year, 200 years from the day when Rockingham received its charter. The celebration was scattered throughout the year, beginning, again on Town Meeting day, March 3 this year, with a 3-act play, ENOCH HALE'S BRIDGE depicting the tale of the first bridge over the Connecticut river at any point, built in 1785 and how Col. Hale lost it to his rival, Frederick Guyer of Boston. Frances S. Lovell was hired by the town to write the play which was put on by the Rockingham Players. Colorful costumes of the period and authentic backgrounds of old furniture furnished by local dealers, aided in the success of the play although it is doubtful if Col. Hale ever collected toll in 1795 in a red satin waistcoat and white pants, the garments which were furnished by a Boston costume house.

The play was directed and coached by Max Miller of the Players and was presented to a packed house and no admission charged. Following it, a costume ball was held by the Elks in which couples did the latest dances clad in the knee breeches and wide skirts of another day.

Beginning in May, about fifty people worked steadily upon the August festivities. Meetings were held each Monday night in the High School under the direction of the co-chairmen and prime movers of the affair, Max Miller and John C. Hennessey whose efforts spear-headed the event to success.

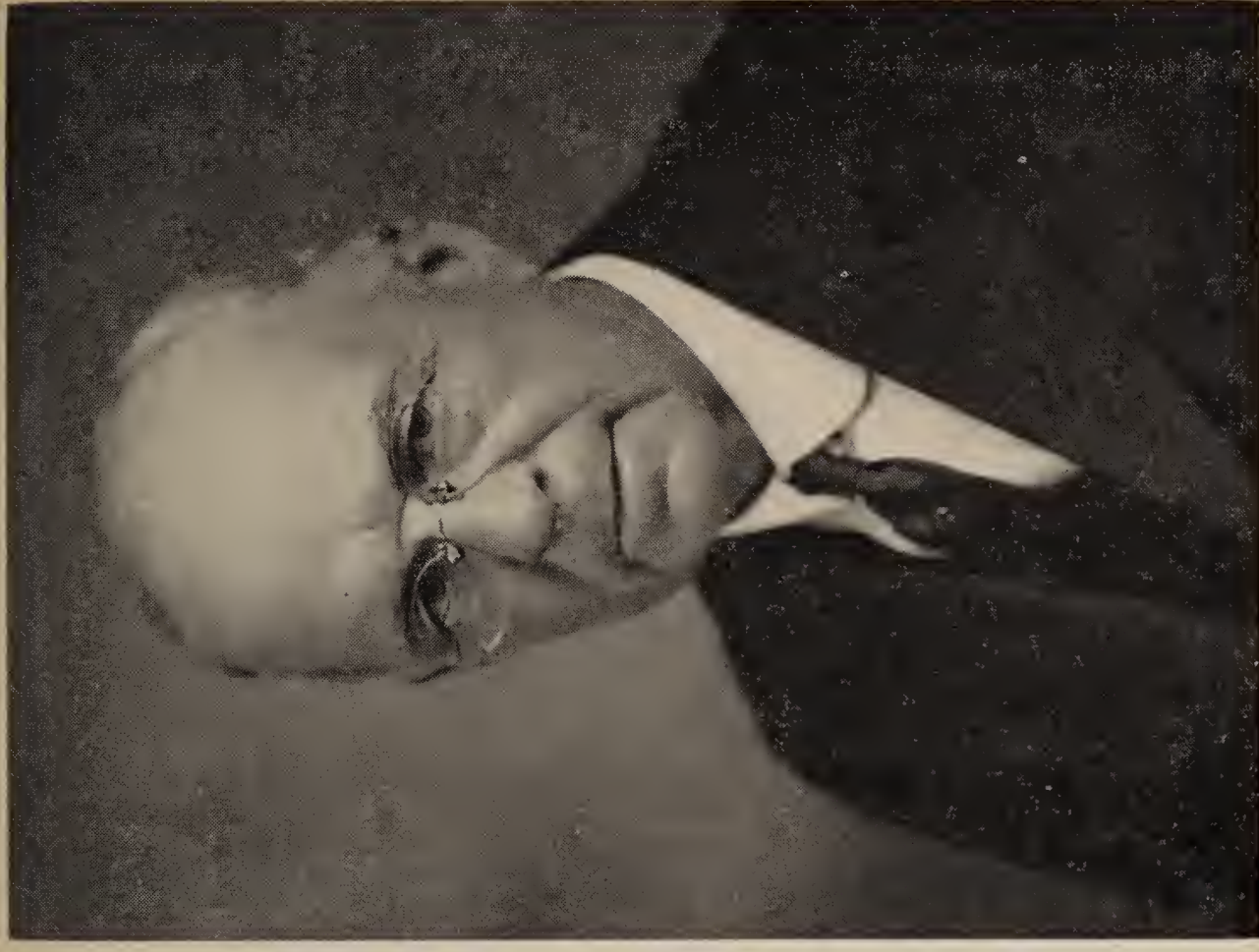
The next milestone in the huge birthday party occurred on August 2nd when the annual Rockingham Meetinghouse Pilgrimage was held, this year as a special occasion under the chairmanship of Mrs. Louie Divoll Reisner, Secretary of the Meetinghouse Association. Here people flocked dressed in the colonial costumes of their forefathers, to sit in the square wooden pews and sing the old hymns, minus music, as did those who built the Meetinghouse. Dressed in Revolutionary garb, the deacons marched up the aisle to their places in the front row, all of them descendants of those first men and women who brought the town into being. Those wearing the lace ruffles and knee buckles were Francis Bolles, descendant of Levi Chapin; Paul Roundy of the Roundy and Wiley families; Judge Natt L. Divoll of the Olcotts; L. C. Lovell descendant of Elijah Lovell one of the first settlers in the valley and Morton Downing, also of the Roundy family line.

The youthful ushers, some of whom also had the blood line of the early settlers, also wore colonial costumes and their heavy coats, augmented by woolen vests, made them glad, that warm August day, that they were years away from their ancestors' attire. These were Alcott and Avery Smith, Lincoln Divoll, Frank Bolles and John Berg. Rev. Charles Blakney of Saxtons River as minister, presided beneath the high sounding board, dressed in a periwig and colonial chaplain's clothes.

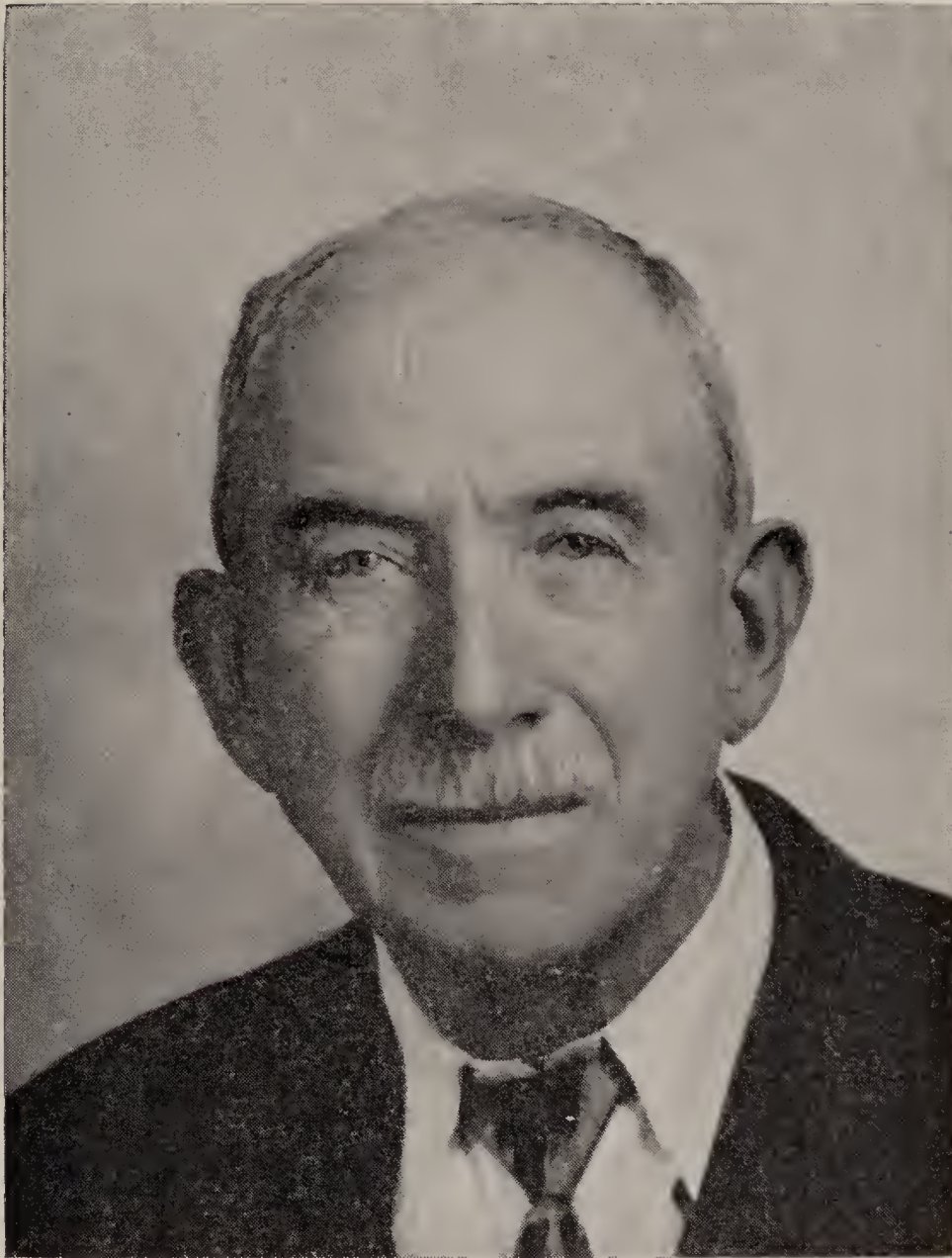
As part of this day, eight old square, hip-roofed houses in Old Town built around 1800, were opened to the public under a committee consisting of several Old Town people, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Lovell, Paul Roundy, Gertrude Stoddard, Mrs. William Kratky, Mrs. Francis Bolles and Miss Dorothy Schumann. More than 150 people purchased tickets to these old homes with their huge fireplaces, original pine paneling and wide board floors and stenciled walls, the money being donated to the Rockingham Free Public Library to purchase needed items for its museum. The old houses consisted of the Smith Antique Shop, built by Jehiel Webb and once a tavern; the old Olcott house built in the same pattern as the Meetinghouse and now owned by Rodney W. and Paul C. Roundy on the Upper Meadows; the Calvin Brown house on Parker Hill, renovated in the best tradi-



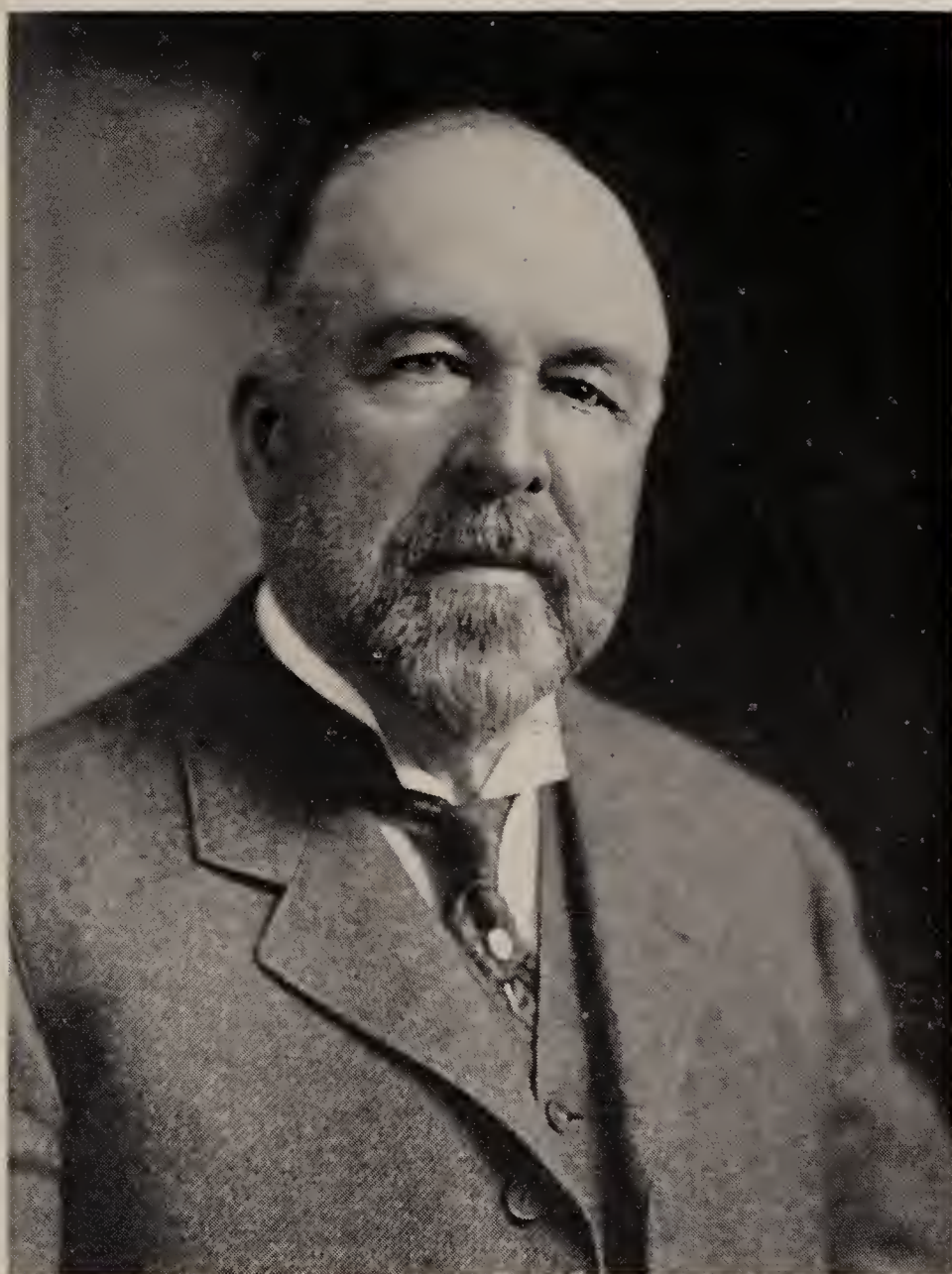
JUSTICE WARNER A. GRAHAM
Vermont Supreme Court



JUDGE T. E. O'BRIEN



P. B. LEEN



CHARLES N. VILAS
Donor of Vilas Memorial Bridge at Bellows Falls

tions by its present owner, Dorothy Schumann; the Haselton house owned by the Welcome Bloods, once the home of Timothy Lovell, Tory and which boasts an upstairs ballroom; the Mark Adams house, renovated by Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Tarbell; the Lewis Albee house also on Parker Hill and owned by Mrs. Lucia MacBeth; the Campbell house built by the Hon. Alexander Campbell in 1804, now owned by Mrs. Flora Divoll Sampson and the old Manse, original home of Rev. Samuel Whiting.

A buffet lunch was served by the Pleasant Valley Grange at noon which was so popular that no food was left for the advertised evening meal but in spite of this, 500 people came to take in the festivities, many families re-uning on the hill beneath the old maples beside the Meetinghouse. This Sunday marked the opening of the August centennial with church-going in the manner of the early settlers, combining food for the soul and body with the old homes of the pioneers thrown open to the public.

After a few weeks of stepped-up energy on the part of the many committees, arrived the FINALE, on August 20, 21 and 22., Thursday, Friday and Saturday during which the weather man collaborated with the town to provide three days of sunshine, although the careful committee had taken the precaution of investing in rain insurance during the parade on Saturday. This hard working committee consisted of Harold Tidd, chairman of the parade committee; Charles Ford who arranged for horse drawn vehicles in the parade; Thomas Fitzgerald, old cars; Cecil Bissonnette, finance manager; Dr. N. Richard Butler, publicity and secretary; Bertha and George Lanou of the Twin-State Horse Club, horse show; Miss Ethel Hill of the D. A. R., William French Chapter, open houses in Bellows Falls; W. Russell Sargent of the Merchants Association, decorations, street dance and band concert; L. C. Lovell, listing subjects available for floats and chairman of the First Settlers Descendants; Mrs. L. C. Lovell, Garden Club float; Mrs. Max Bliss and Edward Vayo, antique show and Carl Parker, Beauty Contest.

During the summer an exhibit of ancient historical objects of the town was collected by Mr. and Mrs. Lovell and used in the museum of the Vermont Historical Association in Montpelier and later in the Rockingham library. This included the original communion service of the old church which was also on view during Pilgrimage Day that year.

During the preceding weeks of the Centennial, a Kangaroo Court was set up in the Square and although frowned upon by some, attracted much attention with its oldtime stocks as well as two antique bath tubs in which to douse offenders each Friday evening. This was set up by Herbert R. Pitts of Northampton, Mass., a professional entertainer and promoter and Rex Clark, former Hollywood star. There was later some doubt as to his

authenticity but he put on a good show with his horsemanship and shooting, particularly enjoyed by the children.

The whole town, during the summer, took on the aspect of a hundred years and more ago with the "Brothers of the Brush" devoting their spare time to the raising of beards, goatees, mutton-chop whiskers and just plain mustaches where none had ever been seen before. If it was difficult for ladies to recognize their spouses, it was hilarious, if disconcerting, for strangers to be waved on in traffic by a bearded police force and waited on in the shops by sideburns and handle-bar mustaches! While the majority of gentlemen were either too bashful to grow hirsute adornment or their wives too averse to the idea, Natt Morrison gathered together 112 brave souls for a banquet at Brattleboro on August 18, as a reward for their valor. If you didn't grow a beard, you were provided immunization by way of a badge, eliminating the danger of a fine.

The promoters of the bi-centennial, Messers Pitts and Clark, did a land office business selling gay red and yellow top hats during the summer, badges and stickers, their remuneration for their work. During the last week, souvenir ribbon badges were sold on the streets as a source of revenue to meet incidental expenses. At a special village meeting held on June 25th in the Armory, at which only twelve people showed up, it was voted to appropriate \$3,000 to defray the expenses of the centennial, the matter being decided in four minutes, before most of the voters, who never believed that such meetings ever began on time, had arrived. The same evening, the village trustees voted to rescind their former decision and allowed booths to be set up in the Square during the three day celebration, provided such booths were to be used to raise money for charitable purposes and not for personal gain. The Rotary booth occupied the space in front of the Windham National Bank, dispensing coffee, hot dogs, sandwiches and soft drinks successfully until the fire hydrant, washing down the Square, went beserk and washed out the booth. Another popular booth was that of the Saxtons River P. T. A., specializing in popcorn and soft drinks.

Various church and fraternal organizations served suppers and dinners during the last two days including the Baptist church which featured an old-fashioned bean supper complete with kerosene lamps—unlit and waitresses in the costumes of the gay nineties. The unprecedented crowds which overflowed the town for three days utilized all the resources of every organization.

Much publicity was gained the town by Dr. Butler, superintendent of schools, who contacted every radio station in the east, LOOK and LIFE magazines and all newspapers from Boston to Canada. The Keene station, WKNE, did weekly broadcasts and recordings of events as they transpired. One of

the biggest events of the occasion and the most publicized, was the deeding of a piece of land in Saxtons River to the much-maligned Iroquois Indians of Canada who had, unsuccessfully, for many years, besieged the Vermont Legislature to return to them the northern part of Vermont, theirs by right of an ancient treaty, they said, or to pay the equivalent in American dollars which they doubtless preferred. Rockingham decided, as a publicity gesture, to assuage the ill-treated red men and at another special town meeting, in the high school on the night of August 19th, attended by 43 interested people, many in costume, it was voted to deliver a parcel of land, recently deeded to the town by Elisha and Doris Camp of Saxtons River, to the put-upon Iroquois. The land, a subject of much mystery and conjecture by the town for some weeks, consisted of a piece of sidehill 150' by 60'. This meeting was almost as brief as the previous one in June, the two probably being the shortest such meetings ever held in the town. Immediately residents of the town and especially, Saxtons River, began to wonder just how soon their red brothers would be setting up tepees on the steep incline in their vicinity and if war dances would keep them awake at night. The Indians themselves were slated to arrive by bus from Montreal on Friday night, to take up their new holdings in Vermont. In the meantime, the festivities continued and each Friday night was pandemonium in the Square as amiable "stooges" were pilloried, doused in bath tubs or commanded to wear their hats backward in penance for their sins. Elisha "Caesar" Camp's paddy wagon jeep, manned by burlesque police in antiquated uniforms, carried loads of hilarious youngsters who made the welkin ring.

Then came the three Big Days, culmination of months of planning and work. The town teemed with folks in costumes from the attic, hoop skirts and tight pantaloons, they went about their work in stores and offices. Three-cornered hats appeared on the street along with Revolutionary, brass-buttoned coats and high boots. Time moved backward 200 years.

The festivities opened officially on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock when Town Crier Francis Bolles rang his bell to call people to attention in the Square. After a short welcoming speech, Rev. Richard B. Painchaud of the Baptist church delivered the invocation, Judge Natt Divoll, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, spoke briefly and Town Manager Cecil Bissonnette read a letter of congratulation to the town of Rockingham from President Dwight D. Eisenhower of the United States.

Miss Mary Tidd was elected Bi-centennial Queen and her Court of Honor consisted of Joanne May, Joyce Wilson and Nancy Center. About 2,000 people gathered for the opening which included a Children's Parade led by Miss Loretta Lanou

of Saxtons River on her horse Chief followed by the Kurn Hattin Band which, in turn, led the bicycles, tricycles, doll carriages all of which were in line for prizes.

Thursday evening the park on the Hetty Green lot was filled with a large crowd which milled around the grass or sat on the benches under a bright and chilly moon, listening to the competing barber shop quartets under the auspices of Russell Sargent. Most people were garbed in old costumes as were the members of the Rotary Club quartet, Francis Bolles, Natt Morrison, Clarence Coleman and Edward Johnson who sang oldtime songs, in garb strongly reminiscent of Yankee Doodle. The American Legion and Masonic Temple groups tied for second place and the Keene "Old Songsters" came up to help but did not try to carry away any of the honors. The Grafton Band of 40 pieces, including some members of the local high school band, rendered music which set toes to tapping and there was dancing on the green and community singing led by Coleman and accompanied by Mrs. Bertha Swift on a field organ loaned by the Immanuel church. She also played, in her old capacity as pianist at the silent films, during a showing of these old pictures in the Opera House.

On Friday afternoon, nine homes in Bellows Falls were opened to the public. These dated from the period of 1800 to 1954 and included the Charles Ford home, one of the oldest in town, with its valuable antiques; the Guild home on Westminster Terrace containing articles from the Hetty Green house; the Robertson home on Hapgood St., which displayed collections of Bristol, Staffordshire and Bennington ware and dishes from the old Tory Tavern in Westminster; the Dr. Hill home furnished from the home of Henry Wiley who lived in Saxtons River a hundred years before; the Annie Willson home with an English hand-carved chest two hundred and thirty-one years old; the Frederick Babbitt house with its silver and Oriental rugs and the Immanuel Parish House and church with its Paul Revere bell. A silver tea was served on the lawn of the Dr. Hill house by the D. A. R.

Friday evening saw the horse show at the Playground, arranged by the Lanous, with many local entries, the only catastrophe occurring when the grandstand lights went out suddenly but briefly. The next night, the same family staged a horse drawing contest at the same place. Friday night also saw a close packed mob in the Square, waiting the arrival of the Indians, dancing while they waited, on corn meal sprinkled in the Square, to Herb Reed's five piece orchestra. It was almost midnight when the redskins disembarked in the Square from the local school bus which had gone to Montreal after them, driven by Alfred Kelton of Athens. Chief Pokin' Fire and his wife, old people and children, gaudy in paint and feathers, did various

dances as space was cleared in the center of the Square after which they repaired to the very un-Indian atmosphere of the Hotel Windham for the night. Said Mrs. Pokin' Fire, "whether we come to visit you or you to visit us, it is a custom of the Iroquois to give a welcome dance." Someone facetiously remarked that it wouldn't be anytime now before the red men would be hunting deer in the Square. It was when the visiting red men—who probably did not belong to that organization—were safely bedded down for the night that the firemen's hose, in swishing away the corn meal, developed a loose coupling, cleaned up the Rotary booth instead which was being cleaned up by its members, smashed a window in the A & P store and soaked one pedestrian who put up a heated altercation with the police. All in all, it was a damp ending to a long, hectic day.

Saturday saw the climax of the bi-centennial, the apex of many months of toil on the part of a devoted few chairmen and a host of workers. The largest parade which Rockingham had ever seen in its two hundred years, started promptly at 2 o'clock under dazzling skies. Beginning at Morgan's Field, picking up sections as its progressed, it passed through the Square where Dr. Butler on the reviewing stand, commented on each float as it passed. Twelve divisions, each division with ten units, made it the largest of its kind ever seen in this town or village. Among the outstanding floats was one depicting the old Indian attack on John Kilbourne's cabin, staged by descendants of the original families who took part; several covered wagons including one sponsored by the Garden Club, portraying Hiram Luther Webb his wife and five children, starting their long trek to Illinois in 1834, with some Webb costumes used; the Beaver Brook School in Saxtons River, the first school in Rockingham, in charge of the Nature Club of that village; sugar making 200 years ago with early citizens in knee britches and three-cornered hats, boiling sap over a real fire, staged by the Rotary Club; Indians salmon fishing in the Connecticut, by the Moose; the raising of the Meetinghouse in Rockingham by the Pleasant Valley Grange and square dancing with Jim Bradshaw fiddling by the Fall Mountain Grange. With these and many more passing slowly through the sunshine of a perfect August day, the history of Rockingham for the 200 years, came alive again. More than 12,000 people massed along streets and on house tops during the hour and thirty-five minutes of the parade. The prize-winning float was erected by Fenton & Hennessey's store which stands today on the site of the Old Mansion House from whose balcony Daniel Webster in 1840 addressed 300 people. He addressed thousands in 1955 albeit silently, as, in the guise of young Arthur Bolles, he stood again on the balcony, in top hat and tail coat.

A luncheon was given by John "Jack" Hennessey preceding

the parade, for visiting celebrities including Representative Winston Prouty, the parade guests and others. As a grand finale, L. C. Lovell and Edward Vayo were designated a committee to gather programs, badges, hats, papers and all records of the event, to be preserved in a wooden chest and presented to the Rockingham Library to be kept there for posterity. This included a colored movie film taken of the parade. Among these were not included the usual misadventures which befall every such event, such as the Descendants of the First Settlers, carefully collected by L. C. Lovell in their costumes of the pioneers, ready to ride in the stagecoach with a four horse hitch, belonging to the Trail Riders of Woodstock, which, through some misunderstanding, failed to pick them up and left them to ride ingloriously in a plain car. The Hiram Webbs almost didn't get to Illinois in their sunbonnets and pantalettes when the handsome team of big chestnut horses were hitched to the prairie schooner, whose owner had brought along a party to fill the, as he supposed, empty wagon. It took a lot of arguing to convince them that the ancient vehicle would only carry safely the Webbs and their numerous progeny, household wares and lilac bushes. One of the oxen hitched behind the maple sugar float, with the sap kettle vigorously boiling, got tired of waiting and decided to lie down on the job which impeded the footwork of his mate and there was much gee-ing and haw-ing before things got under way in the parade. Hardy Merrill arranged an old treadmill, once widely used to make butter and perform other farm chores by the monotonous foot work of a sheep. But such steady and unaccustomed exercise in the hot sun was too much for the sheep who was removed before the S. P. C. A. were aware of its plight. But the horse mill fared better and functioned steadily along the line of march. And the D. A. R.'s almost didn't get to ride in their stagecoach, either; their horses didn't show up until the last hectic moment. So did Rockingham, after a long year of work and fun, bring to pass an unprecedented year of observance of its 200 years of life in this valley.

MEMORIAL DAY

We used to call it Decoration Day and it is still celebrated each year, although the war from which it originated was almost a hundred years ago. It is still Decoration Day to those who carry flowers each May to graves known and unknown, but the impressive rites of fifty years ago are curtailed today, like the line of march, to a brief ceremony of chaplain and orator, band music and taps, at the foot of the War Memorial dedicated in 1928, replacing the old Fountain. Before that, the Memorial Day parade always toiled up the steep, dusty road to Oak Hill

Cemetery where the Civil War Yankee, in flowing cape and mustache, still leans on his stone musket—and waits. School children carried armfuls of tired lilacs to their teachers and in white dresses and big sashes or Russian blouses which effectually hid their trousers, spoke “pieces” in the schoolyard, if the day was sunny.

The old cannon which once kept the soldier company in his lonely vigil is gone forever. More recently gracing the lawn of the Armory, it was, during W. W. II, contributed by Co. D to the scrap drive with a special honorable mention for donating the weightiest piece of scrap in town. In its final act it is hoped that it made as worthwhile a charge against its new enemy as did the old. It was placed there by the E. H. Stoughton Post, G. A. R., and was secured for them by the late Congressman W. W. Grout. The Soldier's Monument was erected by Matthew Lillie, an eccentric who worked as a laborer when the first 20 inch water pipe was laid from Minard's Pond. After his death in Burlington 1922, his estate was figured by his administrator, M. H. Ray, as netting the town \$16,000.

Started in 1868 by Gen. John Logan, Commander in Chief of the G. A. R. as Decoration Day for the graves of the Union dead on May 30th, the idea spread from state to state, north and south. Actually the idea originated with the women of the Confederacy who carried flowers to their soldier dead and in the south the date still varies with blossoming time, on April 26th in Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi to May 10th in the Carolinas to June 3 in other places. (Book of Knowledge, 1934; Columbia Encyclopedia, 1950.)

Rockingham celebrated its first Memorial Day in 1869 and there has probably never been a May 30th since that our soldiers and sailors have not been remembered with flowers and flags, speeches and parades. Hoop skirts and pantaloons have gone, the war between the states is almost forgotten in the sharper picture of all the wars since, each one a war “to end all wars.”

The first Memorial Day after W. W. I, was an occasion of much celebrating and a salute to the flag on the lawn of the Baptist church. Judge “Tom” O'Brien was orator of the day at the Opera House at 1:30 before a large audience and the huge parade included the regulars, the Home Guard and High School Cadets who dutifully marched up the hill to the Soldier's Monument. Here Father Shannon read Lincoln's Gettysburg Address as was done each year.

The next year the usual parade and services were held at Saxtons River at 9 a. m., and at Bellows Falls at 2 p. m., perhaps to be sure that the Bellows Falls Band would officiate at both occasions. In Saxtons River the Marshal was P. H. Harty and the parade marched to the village cemetery where services were held by the E. H. Stoughton Post, assisted by the Sons

and Daughters of Veterans and children of the local schools "concluding with a short address by a Son of a Veteran, the Rev. W. R. Curtis of Westminster West." To the hot and leg tired children, the addresses were never short. Principal Frank Varney read the Lincoln Address and a quartet "rendered a couple of songs." As ever, the children carried flowers in the parade and the Green Mountain Club was followed by carriages carrying disabled veterans.

In Bellows Falls the procedure was about the same. J. J. Fenton was President of the Day and Marshal T. J. Brickley had as his aids, Lt. T. H. O'Donnell, Sgt. Charles MacDonald and Sgt. Melvin Fontaine. Rev. John C. Prince was chaplain and Speaker of the Day was Rev. S. H. Smith. The line of march formed in the Square sharply at 2 p. m. and wended its way to Oak Hill where exercises were conducted by the G. A. R. and the Women's Relief Corps with the Gettysburg Address given by Rev. Prince. If the reverend slipped up on any of it, there were a dozen school children able and willing to prompt him! In the parade that year were the Bellows Falls Band which must have had a full day; the Marshal and his Aids; Co. M. V. V. M. with C. C. Collins, Captain Commanding; returned soldiers and sailors, Stoughton Post, Knights of Pythias, Boy Scouts, Sons of Veterans, school children, probably hot and dusty and carrying lilacs and wild columbines, also hot and dusty and the carryalls and surreys with the veterans who wore the Blue and the more recent disabled veterans. It was still a few years before they trusted the Fords, Reos and Dorts to the steep incline of the cemetery hill. Among the G. A. R. members was always Henry A. Wheeler with his white hair and goatee, and who was 80 in 1914 and who soon after suffered a shock from which he died the next year in the Old Soldiers' Home in Bennington. In 1927 there were seven surviving members of the G. A. R. to ride on Memorial Day. In 1932 William Mandigo the last member, died.

The new Soldiers' Memorial was dedicated with impressive rites by the American Legion. Erected in the fall of 1927 when the big flood washed about everything else away, it was unveiled by six Gold Star Mothers. As the combined choirs of the Protestant churches sang, the Fountain became officially Memorial Square where each May the parade now stops and the long echo of taps beats against the stone soldier on the hill.

In 1932 the Legion staged a beautiful and moving pageant, Flanders' Fields, in the Opera House at night, with singing by Edward Barrett and the Choral Union doing the Hallelujah Chorus. By 1944, still another war had added its red toll and the impressive ceremony of Memorial Day was held for the next of kin of thirty-one men who had not returned from this last struggle. Since then a "cold war" has taken its toll also and

sometimes you wonder how many more wars will be represented by that stone lady at the foot of the hill—while the soldier still waits at the top.

FOURTH OF JULY

It has been many years since we, as a state, enjoyed the Fourth to the glorious extent of burned fingers, singed hair and six inch cannon crackers called Salutes which could carry a well placed dish pan half a mile into the sky or the still bigger, ten inch ones, two inches thick which would—and did—heave a rock from Atkinson St. over onto Green.

Shortly before 1912, cannon crackers were banned everywhere and for some years thereafter fireworks as a whole, were not sold and the sport of small boys—and some older ones—was squelched. But in 1924 the law was modified to allow the sale of paper torpedoes, sparklers, paper caps and cap pistols, some salutes and Roman candles with no more than 12 balls. But none might be displayed on counters or in store windows. A local campaigner for safer Fourths was Rev. Fenwick Leavitt who advocated laws to prevent those whom he called “foreigners” from tossing huge cannon crackers on the sidewalks to the peril of passerbys, people who, he said, did not know the meaning of the Fourth and were just out to make a lot of noise. He suggested noise and fun but that cannon crackers be put only into the hands of responsible persons.

This went blissfully on, gladdening the hearts of the small fry until 1941 when the Vermont Legislature passed enabling Act No. 185, authorizing the Attorney General of the state to set up certain rules and regulations pertaining to restrictions on the sale and use of explosives. This was done because of the imminence of war and not so much because of youngsters with burned fingers. It was repealed in September 1946 during a special session of the Legislature, but the ban was continued by the State Fire Marshal and it became Section 8588 of the Vermont Statutes when revised the next year. This was still in effect when the 1953 Legislature which had evidently upheld the small boy's point of view, enacted Act. No. 93 which is now in effect, banning the sale or possession of any kind of fireworks in the state of Vermont without a special license for display purposes. (letter from Deputy Fire Marshal, June 24, 1955). Today Vermont is one of the 33 states prohibiting fireworks and in 1955, for the first time, it became illegal to ship fireworks into the state which prohibits both their sale and use. (Rutland Herald, June 1955.)

But until the Attorney General put his foot down hard, everyone had a lovely time, shooting each other up, setting barns on fire with misplaced firecrackers and blowing off their

thumbs. It was a grand, noisy and, from the youthful view point, wholly delightful affair although probably not one child in ten remembered why he was making so much noise or spending so much money. There was no limit to the din which began long before dawn with church bells and fire whistles and lasting until the last Roman candle and sky rocket burned themselves out along with someone's eyebrows, until tired children were herded to bed by weary adults and the dog came out from under the stove.

It was a glorious day of burns and noises and worried mothers. There were cat-and-dog fights with the crackers that had not gone off. There were twists of colored paper holding sawdust and caps called torpedoes, to throw at rocks with satisfying bangs. There were canes which swallowed dynamite pills and roared when smashed against the sidewalk and cap pistols for small boys who had never heard tell of Davy Crockett. There were pin wheels and red fire to stick in the lawn at night and rockets which left a trail across the sky and blossomed into hundreds of fiery flowers with distant bangs and explosions. There were things called Daygo bombs and toy cannons and guns and sparklers to hold in your hand in a rain of golden fire and sometimes a rocket went berserk and whooshed in a crazy, crooked pattern onto a porch full of people and set fire to someone's summer dress. Today towns and cities have rockets and colored fire by special permits, but there are no permits for red tissue packages of crackers or paper bags of torpedoes.

The trolleys were loaded all day and half the night for it was a big day at the Park. Fireworks went along too and one year, at least, miniature paper balloons, floated by oil-soaked excelsior, were let off from the Park, like tiny dirigibles, to see which would travel the farthest. These landed in strange places, some inaccessible and inflammable such as the roof of one house on the New Terrace which required a ladder, wet gunny sacks and all the neighbors to put it out.

Some years, as in 1900, there were speeches, parades and cannon exploding on the village green which was probably Morgan's Field. Fifty-five years ago, there were, besides 5,000 citizens, almost 10,000 visitors arriving by train and team. Livery stables did a rushing business, trains were loaded to the last sooty inch of red plush seats. Vermont Academy sent over an artillery company with a cannon and the parade took half an hour to pass a given point, surely an outstanding performance. They had gun shoots and bicycle races and doubtless popcorn in striped paper bags, greasy with real butter but no mention is made of ice cream cones. Today the Fourth is just one more holiday, usually spent miles from home and the casualty lists the next day made you wonder how "safe and sane" it really is, after all. In 1955 there was only one death in the whole

United States from fireworks—and none in Vermont—but from other causes, 804 deaths, with two drownings in Vermont. As our grandmothers might say, “You may as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb.”

VERMONT-NEW HAMPSHIRE BOUNDARY LINE

Not many years ago there was a controversy between Vermont and her sister state across the river which made national headlines—and headaches. It was a controversy in which Bellows Falls was vitally interested, and one which lasted about 15 years, namely the old and much debated question of just where was located the imaginary boundary line between the two states. Sitting, as it does, on the very banks of the disputed Connecticut River, practically in the midst of the fracas and being the owner of various mills and property of much value under discussion, the town was intimately concerned in the outcome of this long-drawn-out argumentation. For suddenly it was not enough to declare that the river separated the two states; WHERE in the river, did you actually draw that invisible line?

As far back as 1908, C. J. O'Neill of North Walpole “Charley” as he was called, stirred up quite a breeze by declaring that part of the Boat Club and several paper mills on this side of the river were, after all, in New Hampshire! Indignantly the TIMES cried “Walpole claims our paper mills!” It was but the beginning of a “stately” feud which carried on for many years, drawing into its toils famous lawyers and statesmen from both states and going right on up to the Supreme Court. For the first time since Vermont resisted the boundaries of the New Hampshire Grants in 1777, the two states were not at peace with each other. They snapped across the placid and unperturbed Connecticut like two dogs over a bone.

Indeed the sister states of the Twin State Valley harked their differences to those ancient days when Vermont was part and parcel of the Grants and various towns on the New Hampshire side were annexed to it. Vermont now claimed that “the center of the Connecticut River as it ran in the period from 1750 to 1775 is the true boundary line” while New Hampshire declared that “the top of the west bank at high water mark is the true boundary.” Vermont had paid taxes on one-third of the Arch Bridge. Did she still own any of it? It was a weighty question.

Much history was dragged out, aired and polished. Warren R. Austin of Burlington, since a delegate to the United Nations, in a talk to the Ethan Allen club of his city in 1927, drew a lengthy and tear-jerking picture of the old feud and said that the boundary fight was no longer a squabble between neighbors over a line but “a vital issue of importance touching the pride as well as the treasuries of the two states.”

He also brought out the fact that the issue was precipitated when a Walpole politician tried to collect taxes on Bellows Falls property which brought both states to their feet shouting "Where is the line?" Vermont, failing to keep her hold on the middle of the river, decided to settle for the ordinary water mark on the west bank. Before the case was settled, the Supreme Court heard many thrilling events in Vermont History including Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys when they resisted the Grants fixed in 1764 by the British Privy Council, Vermont's bold acts of independence in 1779 and existing as a separate nation for fourteen years as well as her admission into the union in 1791 which, New Hampshire declared, was only done after all danger of fighting in the Revolution was over! All of which, as the Rutland Herald said in 1931, had, like the flowers which bloom in the spring, nothing to do with the case. Not even the blighting intimation that Vermont had negotiated with the British after being refused statehood four times.

The dispute really concerned about 200 miles of river "with many large and valuable manufacturing plants and large amounts of other valuable taxable property," including 28 bridges on the Connecticut. The suit was originally approved by the authority of a joint resolution of Vermont's General Assembly on Nov. 22, 1912 as well as under another Assembly the next year. Preliminaries to settlement were undertaken by the Supreme Court in 1915 and 1916. Then things seem to have lain dormant until 1921 when it was vigorously rejuvenated with Hon. John Garibaldi Sargent of Ludlow, Vt., later Attorney General of the United States under President Coolidge and Hon. Joseph Matthews of New Hampshire appearing before the U. S. Supreme Court and taking legal steps to bring this long festering sore into activity and settlement. Gov. Allen Fletcher of Vermont appointed three commissioners in the suit, Hon. Porter H. Dale, Hon. Alexander Dunnett and Hon. Frederick H. Babbitt of Rockingham.

While the main concern of Vermont was the many bridges and properties on the river, local interest centered chiefly in local real estate. Arguments and recriminations ran rife on both sides of the water and it was at this time, in 1925, that it was again insinuated that Mr. O'Neill of Walpole had double interests in his activity as he was both anxious to claim the International Paper Mills for his state, also that North Walpole's saloons might be moved to this side of the river and still be in New Hampshire where they would be more available to local citizens. This contention was proven false and doubtless intended as a joke, but like many such jokes, received considerable publicity in many papers.

In 1926 things were going strong with Vermont submitting 1107 pages of typed material in two days, containing extracts

from 2,000 deeds, 500 photographs and many maps made especially for the case. Working in Bellows Falls before his death in 1928, was Franklin DeWart of Rutland, civil engineer employed by the state who provided a comprehensive survey of the river with dams, bridgeheads, highways, toll houses and what were called "perambulation points."

A local lawyer who worked on the investigation for Warren Austin was A. I. Bolles. When he sent up the results of his labors, Mr. Austin remarked that he had never realized there was so much to that part of it. In 1925, the state treasurer gave to town clerk L. S. Hayes, figures to show that so far the litigation had cost the state \$55,402.77 which was not the end of it. Mr. Hayes died before the suit was settled which, instigated by Vermont, should settle once and for all, where she stood, but in 1927 the costs, Mr. Hayes showed, had run to more than \$83,000 while New Hampshire demurely kept her bills down to a mere \$23,900. The Burlington Free Press made a suggestion that friendly parleys might end the whole thing, that people of both states would welcome an early settlement on an amicable basis. But still the case ran on until 1934 when the Supreme Court decided that Vermont owned to the low water mark on the west side of the river. So New Hampshire got the river after all but Vermont gained her point and kept her mills. And, as some one remarked, New Hampshire has the river—also the bridges and their upkeep! Today both states let the dead past bury its dead and fishermen with licenses from either state may fish in the Connecticut. Once more it is the Twin State Valley.

GRETNA GREEN

The old smithy in Gretna Green, Scotland, where so many couples were hastily married after they had galloped on horseback over the muddy roads of England, was passing away in 1916. A new motor road was going right through it. But it reappeared in Bellows Falls, the modern Gretna Green, the "Happy Island" of Vermont where, alone of all New England and New York state, Vermont had no five day marriage law. News of it suddenly got around and happy couples flooded the town and Town Clerk Hayes had to keep extra supplies of license blanks on hand for he sold more than 850 that year, an unprecedented quota! In fact, so well known did the town become that a letter addressed simply to "City Hall, Gretna Green, Vermont," came directly to Mr. Hayes' office!

This up-surge in marital ties was variously called "Vermont's New Industry" and "Married While You Wait." As the news spread, movie men and city reporters became as thick as frogs in a spring pond. The whole country was goggling and giggling as Bellows Falls made headline news from coast to coast. And

some of the slogans dreamed up by excited reporters who were having a field day, were doubtless true for you could come up from Boston on the noon train and leave on the two o'clock, all knots tied in a double bow and everyone happy. Except possibly some parents of the elopers.

Boston called this up-train the Orange Blossom Express and bitterly denounced it as a demoralizing influence upon life in general. They said that Vermont laws were not recognized in Massachusetts. They said there must be a stop to it. They claimed that the hastily-marrieds were still not married when they got back to Boston. But still Fred Strong, the faithful cabbie, met the train each day with his taxi and hustled the blushing couples right up to Mr. Hayes' office, who, in turn, was happy to sell them a license and then walk out into the Square and point the way down to Dr. O. M. George's home on Westminster Street or, if they insisted, to the pastor of one of the local churches. Dr. George who had retired from the practice of denistry to the more lucrative business of justice of the peace, became known far and wide as the "marrying squire". His big, old-fashioned parlor saw forty-eight weddings in October of 1916 although the Boston Globe was begging the Vermont Legislature to "take the bells out of Bellows Falls."

And it had happened before. Back in the spring of 1868, out-of-town weddings were growing too common to satisfy local people who disliked the notoriety and parsons resented being dragged from their beds at eleven p. m. for fees of a quarter and up although they were probably considered bountiful enough. The same thing happened again in 1878 and the town began to think it was just too much for a respectable place to put up with.

But it wasn't until 1916 that things really began to happen. That year some newspapers in the state decided that it was another Shakesperian comedy called MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. They said that it was none of the legislature's business and that that august body should not be asked to use the tax payers' money or fiddle around with Bellows Falls and her personal problems which she should take care of herself. They said it was up to the clergymen to marry them or not to marry them—and those gentlemen all seemed willing enough! The Boston Post complained loudly that it "takes just eleven hours and forty minutes and costs \$14.64 for a Boston couple to get married in the newest Gretna Green." Maybe it was good advertising for in March of 1917, there were 107 couples joined in wedlock and only three of them were local residents.

Brattleboro received its share of the business, too, for it was even nearer to the Massachusetts line. Both towns, on the railroad line, received more publicity and business than any other towns in the state at that gala time. In Brattleboro, they had it even better for Town Clerk Carl Hopkins was also a

justice of the peace with marrying powers so he could do the whole business at once, issue the license and tie the knot in six minutes flat.

In Bellows Falls there were 1,060 licenses granted in 1916 besides several hundred couples sent home unmarried because they couldn't prove their ages to Mr. Hayes' satisfaction. And 1917 started out even better with 50 licenses granted in 16 days—only three from Rockingham—and 107 in December. In 1914 there were only 155 marriages all told, 215 in 1915 against 75 in 1909. Couples came across the bridge from New Hampshire as well as on the Boston train and so great was the publicity that considerable honor seemed to attach to a marriage rite performed in this strange spot in Vermont that applicants arrived from states far distant and even from foreign countries.

But reports began to drift back of forged parental consents, of inaccurate ages. Boston grew madder by the minute and Vermonters were getting their dander up, too, especially residents of Gretna Green who decided that things had gone far enough. The Woman's Club started the ball rolling with Mrs. Willis Belknap, president, taking the issue directly to the Legislature in 1917. Mr. Belknap rallied the TIMES to the cause and the clergy agreed that it was time to call a halt. Mr. Belknap named the whole thing a "stench" and demanded that the churches band together and insist on a five-day law in Vermont.

In spite of the fact that two legislatures had refused to pass a bill legalizing this law, the Woman's Club went to bat and was represented in Montpelier by Mrs. Fred Clark who told the embarrassed men that "they ought to be ashamed of themselves." The churches got solidly behind the Club although some alien papers suggested that it probably hurt their pocket-books as it had been a most lucrative affair. Rev. Mr. Prince had a record of almost as many weddings as Dr. George in May of 1916.

To Town Clerk Hayes, however, it was a horse of another color. He sided firmly and romantically with the happy couples who wanted to get married so badly that they had to run away from home to do it. He said that statistics proved that the native-born population of New England was falling off and marriages decreasing at an alarming rate. He said that Vermont was the only state where young folks could get married without a lot of red tape and that we should have to answer to posterity for any curtailment of this right. It was also a lucrative business for the Town Clerk.

However the irate people of Rockingham saw to it that their legislators put through the Dunham Bill for a five-day law in 1917 and that was the end of Vermont's brief glory, her new but short-lived industry and widespread bid for fame which lay bitter in the mouth of her Gretna Green.

CIVIL DEFENSE

After much concentrated activity during W. W. II, the Civil Defense in Rockingham fell into a state of lethargy until rallied by a government who believed in preparedness in peace time in the face of uncertain world affairs. In 1953 a number of Vermonters from press and radio flew to Syracuse, N. Y. to inspect the Air Defense centered there with the 32nd Air Defense Command. These included Trustee Donald Thomas representing the Vermont Newspaper Corporation and Gov. and Mrs. Lee Emerson of Montpelier. At this conclave the serious need for more volunteers to man the ground observer posts in the country, as was done during the war, was stressed. Since then a concerted effort has been made to man these vital stations and in July, 1955, Postmaster Francis A. Bolles, was appointed co-ordinator for Civil Defense in District No. 8 which includes Andover, Athens, Baltimore, Cavendish, Chester, Ludlow, Rockingham, Westminster and Windham. Ten new officers received their appointments as auxiliary policemen. They were Lee Dart, Thurlow Ferguson, Clarence Knapp, Kenneth Whitcomb, Ralph Russell, Fred Spencer, Jr., Robert Ashcroft, Jr., Joseph Joy and Richard Halladay. Bolles was granted the right to purchase twenty blankets at reduced rates to be stored temporarily in the fire station and twelve litters from Army surplus in Cuttingsville. The Bellows Falls High School had two Civil Defense teams, junior and senior, forming First Aid Mechanical Units. Air Raid sirens were put up again with three national tests planned for the summer of 1955.

The Ground Observer Station for Rockingham Civil Defense is located on the Bolles farm on Parker Hill, forming a link in the chain of posts through the United States for defense of this country. It is manned by the Bolles family assisted by the families of Kenneth King and Victor Barber who live near by. Reports of every plane is phoned in to Manchester, N. H. which keeps a record of all planes in the vicinity. It is important to have Vermont posts well manned as planes flying over high mountains cannot be detected by radar stations which are blocked by the high hills. The Air Defense Control, by means of these posts, can know the whereabouts and identity of every plane off the ground at any time. The posts are also valuable in reporting extreme weather conditions which enable headquarters to issue warnings. The ideal location of posts is eight miles apart in an unbroken network across the land.

During air raids, Bellows Falls Merchants agreed not to sell supplies in order to conserve stores for possible emergency although shops will not be closed. The state of Vermont is considered a support area for localities deemed potential targets in an enemy attack. Rockingham is advised to take all steps

to prepare for any eventuality which might entail the handling of thousands of refugees fleeing devastated areas.

VERMONT CHILDREN'S AID

The great "flu" epidemic of 1918 started the ball rolling which resulted, the next year, in the birth of the Vermont Children's Aid Society. It was when Miss Sybil Pease, trained social worker, at the suggestion of Miss Marjory Parry of the American Red Cross, took toll of the disaster in the hill country of Vermont and reported that there were not only victims of the epidemic who needed care but also many children in every part of the state who badly needed help and expert attention at once. Five thousand dollars was soon subscribed for a permanent organization and while Pres. A. Russell Gifford at first feared that "we shouldn't be able to spend this much money," the society has never had to worry about over-financing. Miss Berenice Tuttle of Rutland was among the charter members and Miss Leona Grignon of Bellows Falls was one of the earliest local workers.

The next year, 1920, demands upon the society were so great that a district office was opened in Bellows Falls in July with Miss Harriet Abbott as caseworker where she remained for four years although she was employed in the work for over 16 years in all, including much time spent in St. Johnsbury. The Bellows Falls office then covered Windham, Windsor and Orange counties.

In 1924 Miss Mable Abbott of Watertown, Mass., came to the local office as District Caseworker and remained until May 1, 1950. During the depression in 1930-'32, the Rutland and St. Johnsbury offices were closed and the local office became the only one besides the main office in Burlington to function. Shortly before 1939, Mrs. Frances Morrison Rice, now Mrs. Hermon Weston, of Saxtons River, came to the local office under Miss Abbott, carrying on the work in Rutland and Bennington counties formerly covered by the Rutland district. After Mrs. Rice's marriage, her work was taken over by Miss Signe Goranson of Quincy, Mass., who remained about a year. The Rutland office re-opened in 1941. On September 1, 1950, Mrs. Alan Macneil of North Springfield became District Caseworker which office she still occupied. Miss Helen Hayes of Bellows Falls has held the position of secretary in this office since April, 1940.

This important work finds temporary foster homes for children at the request of parent or parents, places children for adoption, assists unmarried mothers who desire help in making plans for themselves and their babies and counsels with parents for children living in their own homes. It is a private, statewide and non-sectarian child service agency and receives no appropria-

tions from state or federal government. It has done, in the almost forty years of its existence, a remarkable job of servicing children's lives all over Vermont and the Bellows Falls office, with its excellent staff of workers, has carried a major share of the load. This office has now been removed to Springfield, Vt.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Probably it was Miss Lucy J. C. Daniels of Grafton, Vermont, as much as anyone else who brought the unladylike subject of woman suffrage home to local people. In November, 1917, she picketed the White House to protest against the sentence of one Alice Paul, another ardent suffragette although Miss Daniels bravely declared herself "the greatest sinner of them all" and who evidently gloried in it. She wrote at great length in the local papers of her rigorous treatment in the Washington, D. C. jails where her revolutionary tactics landed her but which evidently failed to cool her military ardor as she was again arrested in Boston upon the occasion of Pres. Wilson's arrival from France in 1919. Carrie E. B. Neill of Saxtons River was just as ardently on the other side of the fence from Miss Daniels and they carried on a spirited debate in the TIMES. Such was the feeling which grew in Grafton when she consistently refused to pay her taxes, evidently on the old ground of "taxation without representation," that her home and grounds were damaged on several occasions by irate citizens which drew more outraged letters in the TIMES.

Some states had already seen the light and by 1914, Michigan, Kansas, Oregon and Arizona were putting their women on an equal status with men. Susan B. Anthony was crusading for women's rights all over the country and in Vermont women speakers cried that if women must continue to pay taxes, support schools, highways and towns, they should in all fairness, be given the ballot. Because Vermont had not ratified the proposed equal suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, one speaker cried that "the present batch of legislators were ignorant" as well as various things which she named. She didn't mince words. She insinuated that women could do a better job in Montpelier with both hands tied behind them.

Uneasy sat the legislators in their chairs. Senator Cary of the Capitol City remarked that the governmental halls "were filled with smoke and filth," (perhaps he meant cuspidors) and that "it was no fit place for any woman whose job it was to rock the cradle at home." It was acidly suggested by his female opponents that some women had no cradles to rock but plenty of time in which to use their brains, which, sadly enough, some of the male persuasion seemed to lack. The women of Vermont had gone to bat for equal rights and they didn't begin at the bottom of the ladder.

In Rockingham a meeting was held in the High School at which the Vermont Branch of the Equal Suffrage League was formed with Mrs. Robert Twitchell of Bellows Falls, head of the local group presiding, and Miss Ann Batchelder of New York, noted campaigner for equal suffrage, the first woman to wear slacks it is said, editor of *The Delineator* and for 21 years until her death at her home in Woodstock, Vt. in 1955 at the age of 73, associate editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, also on the platform. Dr. J. H. Blodgett and Rev. J. L. Clark also spoke in behalf of the women and their rights.

Gov. Clement had vetoed the proposed bill and a New York clergyman, doubtless worried about the future condition of the universe, claimed that women were "attempting to solve the destinies of the world." He added that "many of their children look like tramps and their husbands as if they did not get a square meal once a week." But the women of Vermont went right on working to get 35,000 signatures to a petition to the next legislature. Pres. Wilson was agreeable but two-thirds of the states must ratify the "Susan B. Anthony Amendment." In spite of their resistance, the men must have seen the handwriting on the wall for as far back as 1909, the *Montpelier Journal* had remarked that "when the majority of women want the ballot, husbands and fathers will not be slow to grant it." They had heard the old adage, to never under-estimate the power of a woman. In fact this same Amendment had come up before Congress since 1887 but not until the fifth try did it succeed.

While most people looked skeptically at the militants as they marched and counter-marched and waved banners with the new word "suffragette" on them, the majority were in sympathy with the idea and on Aug. 25, 1920, the 19th Amendment was declared ratified. The marching women had achieved their goal. And the first local woman to cast her hard-won vote at the General Election on Nov. 2, 1920, was Mrs. E. A. Pierce, when out of the 808 women on the check list, only 484 had the courage to vote after all.

However, many women became suddenly uninterested if not downright hostile toward their new status when they found that like the men, they were also subject to a poll tax! The listers had a hard time, that first year, ringing door bells, armed with blanks for the new voters to fill out, only to have the doors slammed in their faces. The women were deciding that all that glittered was not gold and that perhaps they were not so interested in voting—to the tune of \$5.70! And in 1926 they found still more cause for disillusionment when they had to buy a fishing license to go out in a boat with the men. But that year they were holding many public offices and proving themselves just as smart as the supposedly superior sex.

In 1914 women had been given the right to vote on school questions—in Kansas it was 1861, the first state to give women the power to vote on anything—with 124 women in Rockingham eligible for that privilege. In 1918 they acquired the right to vote on the liquor question also, a matter on which most local women felt quite strongly since Vermont was notoriously a dry state but that part of New Hampshire at the other end of the Arch Bridge, notoriously moist. But of the 102 women on the check list that year, only 45 took advantage of their opportunity to control the situation. One of the first of these to vote was Mrs. E. Carson Mason, well-known WCTU leader.

The next year 1,512 names were on the check list with still only 45 ladies interested to vote on school and liquor questions but in 1922, with the whole vote finally in their hands, 1,275 women took the Freeman's Oath and went to the polls. They slacked up again in 1924 when only 824 voted in November against 977 men. In 1928 Bellows Falls and Saxtons River had their separate polling places for the first time and out of 2,244 names on the check list out of 2,483 voters in the whole town, only 893 voted. At present there are about 2,500 names on the check list for March meeting, the General Election swelling it to about 3,000 of which women do their share today.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

The annual procedure of pushing the hands of the clock ahead an hour each April and keeping them there until autumn, originated in W. W. I when Germany and England both adopted it as an emergency war measure. Other European countries followed suit and the United States tried it out but repealed the Daylight Saving Act in 1919. Western farmers said they had to use two clocks, one of which kept "God's time and the other Wilson's." They forgot that it was the railroads which initiated standard time in 1883.

The longer daylight hours came into favor again on June 28, 1936, but not until February 9, 1942, when W. W. II reared its ugly head was it made a national institution to save electricity for defense purposes. It became so popular with its longer evenings that most cities put it into effect each year from the first Sunday in April until the last one in September, although farmers continued to argue that the hay never dried off until ten o'clock no matter what the clock said. In 1954 most New England towns voted to carry it over until the end of October and Rockingham fell into line. The 1955 Legislature voted the Daylight Saving a state law with the governor empowered to extend the time through October if necessary to coincide with bordering states and this has been done since.

THE BLUE LAWS

As far back as 1910 Bellows Falls was getting upset about Sunday violations of what were derisively referred to as the "Blue Laws," the old Puritanical decrees enforced by our ancestors and first printed on blue paper. The issue was arbitrated off and on for many years until it came to a show-down in 1930. At that time notice was served on several stores who remained open on the Sabbath, that they must hereafter close on that day but no heed was paid to the edict. The trustees insisted that the law prohibited Sunday work of all kinds unless for charity or of necessity. One of the trustees had conferred with the state's attorney and another quoted the village charter which clearly stated that the Board should enforce its bylaws and ordinances without mentioning public statutes. But, he added, this has been tried with no results. So they had called in the state's attorney.

The Board decided to regulate Sunday closing without definitely suppressing it and suggested a meeting of the storekeepers and the Board to lay down closing hours in black and white and the police to secure evidence of any violations. This was it, people said; this would bring things to a head, there would be a showdown now! All of which happened when twenty-six merchants faced violations of the Sunday law and over a hundred people grimly signed a petition against "secular business and employment" on the Sabbath. After all, they said, the law is the law and you cannot get around that old Vermont statue which read that "a person shall not, between 12 p. m. Saturday night and 12 p. m. the following Sunday night, exercise any secular business or employment except for works of necessity and charity nor engage in any play, game, sport or entertainment during such hours at which admission is taken or for which any compensation is received directly or indirectly or which disturbs the public peace. A person who violates the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than \$50 for each offense."

So one minute after midnight on Sunday morning of December 5, the police went into action, stopping truck drivers who were passing through town and arresting paper mill employees and filling station operators, store owners and car drivers. About all that was lacking was a tithing man to patrol the roads and arrest anyone who profaned the Sabbath by walking abroad without a good excuse. There were 68 violators on that day and Bellows Falls was once more thrown violently onto the front page of the nation's newspapers as the whole country watched.

On top of it all, three of the Pilgrim Fathers turned out again, to march grimly to church, carrying out another old statute which required all men to bear a musket to divine serv-

ice together with seven rounds of ammunition. They were Robert Ashcroft, Francis Clark and Dan Thompson. A few Indians to shoot at would have been the finishing touch to the masquerade. If the people wanted the Blue Laws upheld, let them all be upheld!

A test case was made of two offenders in the Brattleboro court. Raymond Kiniry, manager of the offending Sunday movies, was acquitted by the jury in 13 minutes. The Hartford, Conn., radio station dramatized the whole business but an attempt to broadcast the situation over a national hook-up was thwarted by Attorney A. T. Bolles who felt that the town had had enough notoriety. State's Attorney Berry announced the old laws unenforcible in this day and age and at the next session of the Legislature, the statute was changed and Rockingham again faded from the limelight. But theaters remained under the ban and again in 1938, in spite of fines and costs of \$159.80, they opened to capacity crowds on Sunday nights. The next year the town voted for Sunday activities and just twenty-five years after the first furor, the state also allowed Sunday movie matinees to begin in 1956, as well as evening shows. While today practically no shops remain open on Sunday and drug stores have Sunday hours, occasionally the old Blue Law raises its head again as in Brattleboro in 1955.

But the old laws pertaining to Sunday baseball were still unsettled in 1915 when they came to a climax and were brought sharply to the attention of state and nation. The new Twin-State Baseball League, including Newport and Bellows Falls in Vermont and Claremont and Keene in New Hampshire, and which succeeded the old League organized in 1911 under Herbert Morse, hankered to have some Sunday ball and a meeting was held in Banquet Hall to vote on the controversial issue. There was much spirited discussion pro and con since Sec. 5995 of Vermont Law prohibited such things as baseball, golf, etc. on the Lord's Day.

Many prominent men spoke their views at this meeting, some very decidedly, some evidently uncertain of where all this would lead and of just where they should stand. Among these latter was E. L. Walker who said he was surprised at the attitudes taken by various business men whom he was sure would veto it and vice versa. No one seemed to act according to expectations. Probably they all enjoyed a ball game on any day but were afraid to say so. Mr. Walker insisted that those who supported it morally should also do so financially.

W. C. Belknap got to his feet to say that baseball in your own backyard and baseball at Barber's Park, with paid admissions, were two different things. W. E. Stockwell, for many years superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School, denounced it because "it just didn't seem the right thing to do." Finally

it was put to the vote, no boys under 18 eligible to ballot and the result was uproariously in favor of Sunday ball, 80-13.

Immediately things began to hum. One out-raged citizen of Saxtons River wrote to the Brattleboro Reformer that that village was taking steps to proceed legally against the law breakers of their sister village. State's Atty. Orrin Hughes said that he had heard complaints but wasn't worried that there would really be any ball games. Some folks thought Bellows Falls and Saxtons River should settle their squabbles among themselves without forcing the state to spend money on them. At a Sunday service in the virtuous village of Saxtons River, church-goers who opposed Sunday ball were asked to stand. Everyone stood up. Saxtons River was going to be its brothers'keeper.

But the baseball team stuck to its guns and played two games as scheduled, the first one at the Park on an August Sunday in 1915. But they did not charge any admission, no tickets or score cards were sold. It was a field day for small boys and every street car was filled and 150 cars parked nearby as 1100 people broke the law to see Bellows Falls trim Claremont, 11-1. But Saxtons River wrote to the Governor who was obliged to instruct Atty. Hughes to prosecute, and Manager Crowther was found guilty by jury and fined \$2 and costs of \$25.

Then J. H. Blakely, a staunch supporter of the League, got his dander up which meant that the fur would fly. He sat down and wrote a letter also to the Governor, too, a letter of indignation, suggesting that he start cleaning house nearer home. He suggested blandly that His Honor investigate the popular Brattleboro golf links which were altogether too near Atty. Hughes' own home and which enjoyed a wide Sunday clientel. He added that if baseball was under the ban, so, too was golf and fruit and drug stores, livery stables and garages. The Governor said that he would be glad to run down and look at the golf links in Brattleboro. It is not recorded whether or not he was fond of golf. The Saxtons River church did not hold its annual Sunday School picnic at the Park that year; it repaired in dignity to the grounds of Vermont Academy. A TIMES editorial, with tongue in cheek, said that now the Baseball League had only joined the other law breakers, the railroads, fruit stands—Patsy Baldasaro did a thriving Sunday business—garages and every place which helped to keep the world moving—and enjoying itself—on Sunday. However, the Twin-State League died a natural death the next year and whether it was cause and effect, history does not say. But conscientiously, the High School that year of 1915, banned all raffles and games of chance at their annual Senior Bazaar which raised money toward the seniors' spring trip to Washington, D. C. Maybe the seniors of 1915 got the worst of the deal; at any rate, it cost them more to visit the White House than previous classes.

DEPRESSION YEARS AND CCC CAMP

In 1929, following a period of inflation, the stock market crashed and many investors lost their money. Credit suffered and false values were created. There was loss of faith in institutions and leaders, resulting in low national morale. There was over-expansion in agriculture, industry and capitol; surplus credit, decline of interest and trade, accompanied by political unrest. These are known as the Depression Years, a worldwide condition that President Hoover could not prevent in this country. The years of economic disturbances lasted from 1933 to 1940 and had their counterpart in the sphere of money. In the industrial nations of the world, unemployment rose to an all-time high (Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, Oct. 20, 1955, p. 1519.) Between 1929 and 1932 the national income declined by more than 50% in money. In 1933 came the bank holiday when banks were forced to close for a number of days during the economic crisis.

In Rockingham, as everywhere, jobs were scarce, banks declared a holiday and in one month of 1932, there were 150 "knights of the road" lodged in the local jail. The same year four teachers were dropped from the payroll with further cuts pending and in 1936 those still on the staff couldn't draw any pay until after town meeting and a new appropriation.

In Morgan's Field gardens were again planted as in the War, the government providing the seed which was distributed by Mrs. Thomas (Judge) O'Brien who also conducted a canning kitchen in the Methodist church basement. About 1,500 tins of food were put up for relief work besides those canned for personal use. In 1938 many needy families received butter and potatoes, wheat flour and dry skimmed milk from the Federal Government through the office of the Town Manager. Used furniture was also picked up by town trucks for these people.

In the Oak Street Fire Station, a WPA sewing project (WPA for Works Projects Administration, established in 1935 by Pres. Roosevelt when national unemployment was widespread) employed an average of 12 women who made garments for Rockingham families. In one year, 1937-38, 4,036 garments were made, received ready-cut from central cutting rooms in Montpelier. Women brought their own sewing machines and the town paid half the cost of materials and furnished all "findings" such as buttons, thread and tape. At this time lack of funds forced people to enjoyment of inexpensive pastimes and such amusements as sewing, gardening and landscape planting became popular in Rockingham as in communities everywhere.

It was during the Depression Years that the CCC camps sprang up across the country, in a make-work program which initiated many city boys into the mysteries of the country as

they opened mountain areas to the public by building roads and picnic spots, learned pest control and vocations in the field of arts and crafts.

Although in the town of Westminster, the Civilian Conservation Corps there was closely connected with Rockingham as the town had purchased the land in Westminster for a gravel pit in 1927, the site of the former John K. Thayer home which had been sold and burned shortly before. With mixed feelings, Bellows Falls watched the arrival of the CCC boys in 1933.

The new camp was known as the Wilgus Camp after Col. Wilgus of Ascutneyville, builder of the New York Central Railroad station and other well known buildings. In this camp the boys were employed almost entirely on the pest control jobs of white pine blister rust and gypsy moth under the Forestry Service, differing in this work from most CCC camps. The territory immediately surrounding the camp for a distance of two miles was the most heavily infested in the state and provided excellent training after which the boys worked in forests 14 to 20 miles away. In the Westminster area alone, 55,000 gypsy moth egg clusters were destroyed in one winter by creosoting egg masses on tree trunks and trapping caterpillars under burlap sacks on shade trees. Today airplanes spray and dust local woodlands to kill the worms which arrived here accidentally from Europe in 1869.

The boys came to Camp Wilgus that first summer, 185 strong from Massachusetts, for a six-month period on a special train from Fort Devens and were carried out to the camp in trucks and buses. Second Lt. Freeman Bigelow of Bellows Falls was an officer in charge and the boys lived in tents until permanent buildings were erected.

People differed in their reactions toward the camp. Many felt that it served a good purpose and their relations were friendly. But some decided that the camp was too near Bellows Falls for the good of its young people, a result of some unpleasant experiences. So in January, 1936, it was announced that, in the face of public opinion, the camp would be closed as of the next April and the boys moved to Waterbury, Vermont. But when April came, the boys were still here with extra men from Bethel making 170 inmates.

In 1939 the sixth anniversary of the Corps was celebrated throughout the country. At the local camp, open house on Saturday, April 8, was held with an exhibit of arts and crafts and a complete display of the Blister Rust and Gypsy Moth Control by the Forestry Service. A program open to the public was held from one to four p. m. with Gov. Aiken invited and a grand parade of officers of state and national CCC. All the boys were nattily attired in their olive-drab uniforms and the new buildings were open for inspection. This was the year

following the hurricane and the boys had been a Godsend as they cleaned up the forests and re-opened the roads after the storm. The down timber in the woods had, however, let the gypsy moths get another head start and the next year, many hills began to show the brown of deforestation as they did again in 1953.

Early in 1940 a vocational school was planned for the boys where many crafts and trades could be learned such as aviation, transportation, mechanical and electrical work. The seventh birthday of the Corps was celebrated April 14, 1940, part of which included a picnic at Dutton Pines near Brattleboro, a recreation area which the boys had developed and opened and which is still in use although many of the mountain areas opened by them with picnic and camping facilities, have fallen into disuse. On this day, local citizens co-operated with camp officials to make it a big affair. An advisory group of business men was formed to help the boys with information on various occupations. In April, 1941, with war looming large on the horizon, the camp was discontinued. The next year the town granted the Forestry Service permission to allow the Army Engineers and Military Police to use the buildings which they did for about a year but in 1943, Byron Robinson, acting for the town, accepted the 20 buildings, now again empty. The offer was made by the Federal Security Agency through the United States Representative Charles A. Plumley. Unless accepted, the buildings, then in charge of Percy Muzzey, caretaker, would be torn down.

In 1944, 30 acres of land and some buildings were sold to Cassius Wilson, Sr. for \$7,500 who sold 15 acres to the Elks for a recreational center for children's outings as well as their own. Wooden bowls are made there today with R. S. Wilson in charge.

RED CROSS

The Red Cross is a National Organization chartered by Congress and whose Honorable President is the President of the United States. In order to keep its charter, each Chapter must work for two projects, Home Service and Disaster Relief. The Rockingham Chapter, consisting of Saxtons River, Old Town, Brockways Mills, Westminster, Westminster West and North Westminster, did not function as such until 1923 when it was organized by Clayton Erwin, superintendent of schools. Previously it had held the position of a branch of the Brattleboro Chapter. However it had a membership of 2,000 at the close of W. W. I. One of the founders of the first branch was Mrs. George Guild who was in charge of surgical dressings. In 1929 the Chapter held artificial respiration classes and in 1932 it ran swimming classes under Mrs. Harry Reed with an instructor

from Springfield, Vt. In 1955 similiar classes were held at the swimming pool at the Cedar Crest Motel on the Missing Link Road by courtesy of the owner, Stanley Patch.

During W. W. II Mrs. Eleanore Aldrich acted as chairman of the Volunteer Nurses' Aides, a war measure and the next year Mrs. Mowry Hawks enrolled 100 members in her Junior Red Cross. That same year Mrs. Richard Bragg was co-ordinator of the Veteran's Service for Rockingham, a position vacant since the death of Mrs. Madeline Kelley. This included purchasing gifts for men at the White River Hospital and finding local entertainment for them.

The local Chapter had no active chairmen until W. W. II threw it into high gear. Although there was some criticism of the National Organization in its over-seas activities, made by returning boys, local and elsewhere, others praised it highly as they told of receiving food and clothing parcels during their service in the War. Chairmen of the local Chapter were Dr. Clyde Seale, 1942-45; Miss Mildred Burton, 1945-46; Carl Parker 1946-48; Henry F. McIlhiney, 1948-50; Town Manager Cecil Bissonnette, 1950-55; Fire Chief John Keefe, 1955—.

Among other interested workers over the years were such men and women as Rev. John Maxwell, Rev. Rodney F. Johonnot, Rev. Parker Ward, Mrs. Edward Kirkland, William Jewett, Frederick Babbitt, Mrs. William Grout and Mrs. Kenneth Marsh. Mrs. Wilfred Bodine has done much good work for the Volunteer Service program. Executive secretary for about eight years was Mrs. Cora Erwin who took over the work in 1946 and during her regime the blood bank was organized which was run from 1952-1955 by Mrs. Nahum Chesley. Treasurer for more than 20 years has been Elmer Pierce. Home Nursing was taught for several years by Mrs. Kitty Zeno and First Aid by Daniel Howard assisted by Mrs. Zoe Buxton, while Mrs. Jay Graves was in charge of the blood bank nurses for some time.

However, in 1955, the Rockingham Chapter seemed to be hanging by a thread due to lack of community interest. At a meeting that winter, only 17 persons arrived to decide the fare of the Chapter which was addressed by Mr. Joseph Ruth, Eastern National Representative from Manchester, N. H. He offered, as an alternative, the functioning of the group as a branch of the Central Windham County Chapter, but those present voted unanimously to retain their entity and that attempts be made to revitalize the Chapter. Chairman of the nominating committee to elect new officers was Dr. Edith Woodelton. Stanley Marino was appointed chairman of the Fund Drive and received a citation from the National Red Cross for "loyalty, patriotism and public spirit" when the annual drive topped the quota with \$2,586.42. Mr. Ruth returned to outline the importance of this work in time of disaster and during

the present uncertain world conditions. A course of First Aid was started at the Fire Station on Wednesday evenings. Wide citizen support was urged if the Chapter was to succeed. In September, 1955, the Chapter sent a truck load of clothing and \$639 to flooded towns in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Present chairmen are Blood Bank, Mrs. Joseph Dee; Red Cross Nurses, Mrs. Arena Damon; Blood Bank Nurses, Mrs. Charles Doe; Home Service, Richard Halladay; Canteen Corps, Mrs. H. M. Burbank; Volunteer Services and Chapter Secretary, Mrs. Robert Irvine; First Aid, Daniel Howard. Connected with the Chapter for many years in various capacities has been Mrs. Thelma Bronk who has been Secretary of the Canteen Corps which celebrated its fifth anniversary in 1955, since its inception. This unit is on hand for each blood drawing and any emergency such as fire or flood. In 1929 there were 100 people enrolled in First Aid courses, 20 young people given medical care and \$200 spent for relief of emergency cases. In 1957 the local chapter reorganized, merging with the county as the Rockingham branch of Windham County, American Red Cross with Mrs. Robert Kerr, chairman.

PROHIBITION, ITS PRELUDE AND POSTLUDE

Rockingham was long known as a strongly no-license town although in 1906 it voted for license by a 36 majority to the consternation of the town fathers who shouted that "the beer wagons of North Walpole were to blame!" However, the fact that Rockingham remained severely dry for many years was possibly influenced by the fact that for four years, directly across the Connecticut, was a plethora of saloons and only the Arch Bridge between. This fact also seemed to have a marked bearing on the activities of the local WCTU at that time. But, as a resident of the New Hampshire village remarked recently, "you must remember that a lot of that liquor went over the bridge in suit suitcases!" But North Walpole had had its fill of saloons by 1915 and that year went "dry."

In spite of the proximity of the "wet" town over the river, in 1912 the editor of the TIMES remarked that flavoring extracts, dandruff cure, lemon oil and other alcoholic preparations were being utilized as beverages "where the sale of booze in its natural state was prohibited." That year the Rockingham no-license vote was 550-222. In 1916 Vermont passed the local option law instead of state prohibition but the 18th Amendment was ratified January 29, 1919, an affront, some shouted, to the boys just returning from war. It was not repealed until 1933 as the 23rd Amendment.

During the hectic reign of those fourteen years of prohibition, Rockingham was in the same state of turmoil as every other

town in the country wherein it was illegal to make, sell, import or export intoxicating beverages. Which brought about the tragic era of bath tub gin, stills in the cellar, hip flasks and spirits guaranteed to make you deaf, dumb and blind and which lived up to their guarantee. Prohibition became a wet plank in the platforms of most political candidates and some senators from Windham and Bennington counties went on record as in favor of licensing saloons to offset the evils of the times.

Since anything rationed is also black-marketed be it butter, sugar or nylons, in 1920 came the era of smuggled liquor called "booze-running" which brought many exciting chases, shootings and arrests in the community where rum-running from Canada became a flourishing business. Rum-runners became a part of history and Max Abel, the international "runner" was captured in Bellows Falls. Dr. James Sutcliffe Hill and Howard Hindley editor of the Rutland Herald, conspired to chase the Volstead Act to cover and almost succeeded . . . Pursuing fleet-footed lawbreakers became a favorite outdoor sport of local officers and once Officer Chauncey Lathrop fell ignominiously out of his car as he and Officer Kenneth Perkins careened wildly after bootleggers—this age wrought a whole new list of words into the English language—who employed a smoke screen to make good their getaway. Glenn Parker of Westminster was acquitted of this same nefarious business in 1929. The year after this controversial amendment was appealed, the State Liquor store opened on Canal Street whose sales run to as much as \$5,000 a week because, some local wag wise-cracked, "Minard Pond tastes so badly."

CHAPTER III

INDUSTRIES AND FINANCE

At the turn of the century Ralph Flanders of Vermont, now United States Senator, in speaking of future industry in Vermont, said that the great asset of the state lies in the people themselves, that new undertakings should lie in fields of which they have some knowledge and experience. Vermont has natural advantages for new industries "but their success," he said, "depends on their careful selection and a willingness of local investors to risk a part of their moderate resources in well considered undertakings." The many large and small industries which have sprung up in Rockingham, although some have failed, prove that Vermonters are interested in their communities and willing to help materially in their future. But between 1953 and '54, more New England business firms ceased operations than there were new ones formed, according to a study by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. In Vermont, according to the United States Department of Commerce figures, manufacturing employment accounts for a little less than two-fifths of all non-farm jobs, (Rutland Herald, Feb. 1955.)

Back in 1912 the Democratic State Committee was shouting "What's the matter with Vermont?" They cried that she was not making progress as she should with her natural advantages and they laid it to "boss rule," political graft and tax dodges. Forty years later things had not improved as textile mills moved south where wage rates and taxes were lower. However, metal working industries in the big shops such as Springfield continued to gain. In 1954 the Development Commission ordered a survey, costing \$1,500, to see what was the matter with Vermont.

The answer by the National Chemurgic Council, Inc., was brief and to the point. It announced that most of the "responsible people in industry, research and agriculture do not seem to be interested or concerned with the economic situation of the state." They advocated that Vermont try to help herself more, develop more economic resources or "lose vital markets in industry and agriculture to more progressive states." This would mean looking for better markets, development in small home industries, more farm co-operation and full scale expansion of Vermont's recreational facilities. (Rutland Herald, March 18, 1954.)

It was a bitter pill to swallow but the truth, as they used to say, will bear it's own weight anywhere. Committees all over

the state began to look in the mirror. It was a major blow to lose the woolen mills up in Winooski. It was a blow when fire took the Windham Hotel block in 1912; it was a major disaster when Rockingham lost both the high school and the Opera House building the same year by fire. When the town lost the mills of the International Paper Co., it was probably the biggest catastrophe it ever had. It was also a calamity when the fire of November, 1952, wiped out the industries on the Island.

In 1915 people were crying that Bellows Falls had not advanced one step in the last twenty years . . . The population was the same, manufacturers the same; there were the same hotels. In fact, business had not increased since 1895! Only the shops had changed and were still changing that year. But the paper mills were still here then, if not in their heyday and the population was around 6,000, nearly 1,000 more than today. The "tumult and the shouting" is not too different today.

The fire of 1952 decided the town to stage an all-out drive for industrial development in Bellows Falls in order to reinstate the burned-out firms. The Bellows Falls Realty Corporation was formed with a goal of \$50,000. Perhaps they aimed too high for it never got beyond \$30,000 although Boyd Richardson and his committee worked hard and the giant thermometer in the Square inched its way up rapidly at first. Finally, however, money was returned to stockholders and since then nothing has been heard of the Corporation.

After the fire on the Island, some industries moved out of town for lack of other space. The Hood Egg Distributors went to Walpole, N. H. where it erected a modern plant after using temporary quarters in the old Zeno Bakery building on Westminster street. Saratoga Plastics which came to Bellows Falls in 1949, moved, in 1954, into a new \$40,000 factory in North Walpole after operating in the Chamberlain Tool property. Other industries operating in the old Vermont Farm buildings were the Spalding Softball Plant which opened in May, 1946 and which turned out about 1,000 balls a day with 50 women stitchers. J. G. Baldwin & Co. came in 1947 making wiring devices, extensions and appliance cords, radio and TV harnesses and employed 150 people. This company now occupies the office of the old Vermont Farm under new management.

Over the years, there have been many industries in town, some of which have fallen by the way, many of which still carry on. The old Casein Co. of America was started in 1893 by William Hall who manufactured, among other by-products of milk, the familiar red "casein paint" used so widely on barns, houses and furniture fifty and more years ago. Mr. Hall made a comfortable fortune and retired in 1904. Later the Liberty Paper Co. on the Island, bought the plant and built a new, three-

story concrete building into which it moved in 1913. In 1927 the Liberty closed its mill and left town.

One of the oldest firms which lasted well into this century and which made Rockingham famous for its products, was the Vermont Farm Machine Co., whose buildings overlooked the railroad station or "depot." This was one of the industries on the Island which was not an island until the canal was built in 1791. For many years the Vermont Farm was the largest tax payer, after the mills, in town. As the business prospered, more space was needed and the company received flattering offers from Wallingford, Conn. and Brattleboro, Vt. and the town was forced to make an all-out effort to match the offers which, backed by William Russell, paper mill owner, became the Bellows Falls Building Assn. with a capital of \$35,000. The buildings were enlarged four times and, ironically, it was when these same buildings burned in 1952 that another building association was formed—with less success.

Among the various famous machines made at the Vermont Farm was the popular Davis Swing Washing Machine, operating by the new principle later used by Maytag and other washers and which was invented by a Vermonter. The well-known U. S. Cream Separator in use on every farm, won many prizes including the Gold Medal at the Paris International Exposition in 1900, the Pan-American International in 1901 and at St. Louis in 1904. It was similar to the DeLaval separator and a number of law suits arose due to patents, five out of seven in favor of the local firm. It held the world's record for many years for efficiency and thoroughness in separation of cream from milk. In 1908, it was the largest manufacturer of dairy appliances in the world.

The panic of 1907 was shattering to business here as elsewhere and not until the War in 1914 did the Vermont Farm get onto its feet with the need for munitions although it continued, meanwhile, to improve the separator with such success that the government issued no less than seven exclusive patents to them. In 1919 it bought the Monarch Evaporator. It used the Island House as part of its plant until they closed after which C. K. Hughes made and repaired parts formerly sold by the Vermont Farm Co. until 1940 when Jay Graves purchased the building, renting it since for storage purposes.

The manufacture of practically all implements was shunted to one side during W. W. I when the company filled large orders of shells for the Russian government, having, during 1915 \$650,000 worth of orders. However, in 1915, the same year that the Machinists Union was organized, 100 to 200 men were out of work, a tragic thing for a company which had always boasted that it had never had a strike, that their men remained with them from 10 to 40 years and they had never closed down in panics, depressions or wars. And even now, a contract with



LT. COL. DONALD A. BROWN



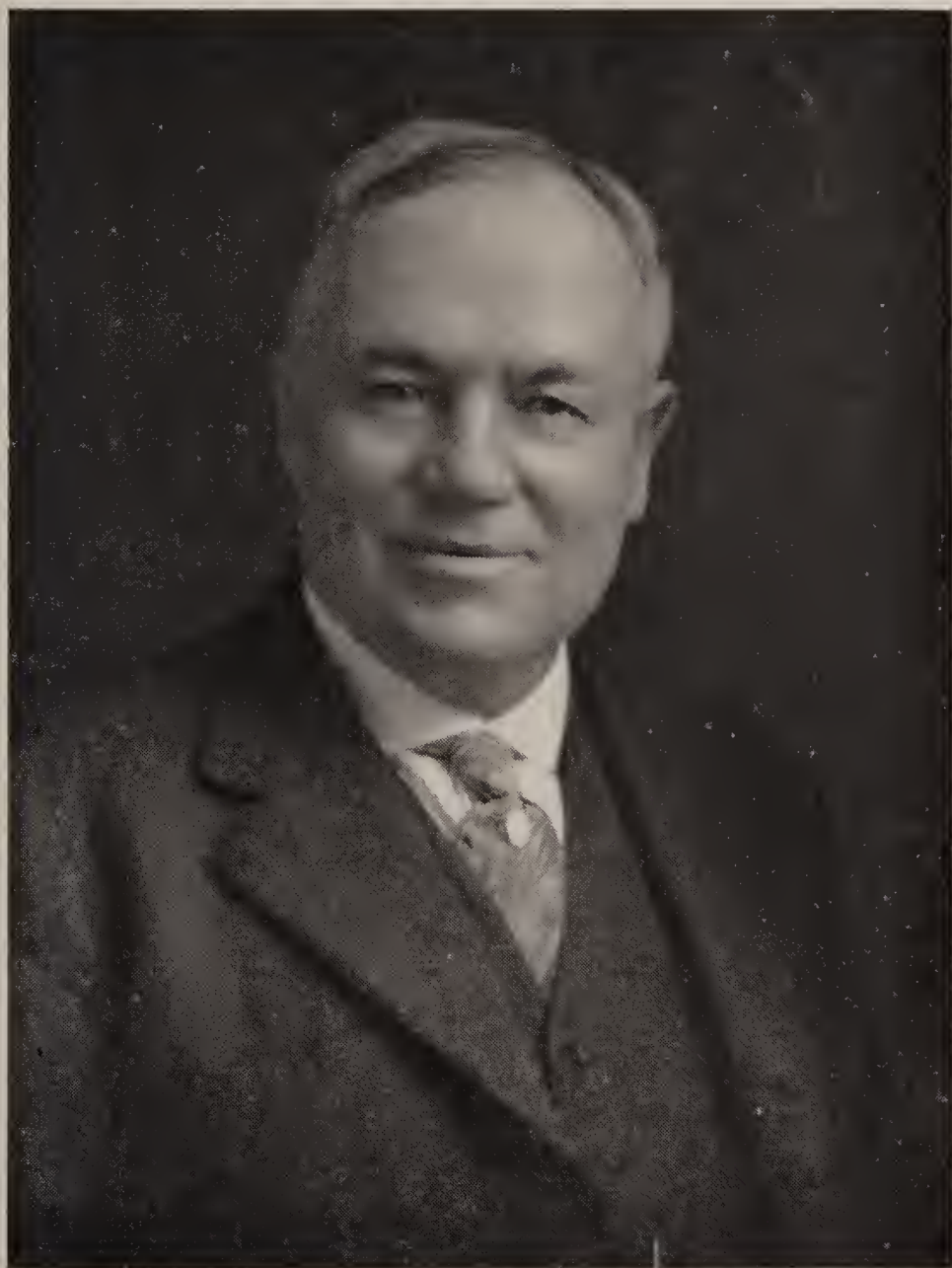
MR. and MRS. L. T. LOVELL



GEORGE F. KENT



STEPHEN J. CRAY



WALTER B. GLYNN



LOG JAM at BELLOWS FALLS about 1870

the Canadian Car & Foundry Co. kept the plant running for another 18 months with contracts promised through 1917. This was a sub-contract as the Imperial Russian government had ordered 5,000,000 shrapnel and howitzer shells through the Canadian firm. The Federal government also gave them a contract for 750,000 shells.

But the war came to an end and found the Vermont Farm with a lot of shells on their hands which the Russians refused and which were not going to do local people much good. Receivership was the result in 1925. Although the Russians ultimately settled for their shells, there was trouble with our own government which cancelled the last of its contract within a month after the order as the Armistice was signed. The company had worked feverishly on the order which was desperately needed in France, at that time. These were not settled for until 1920.

It was difficult to get going after the War with, as today, two dollars required to do the work of one previously and it was the failure to receive the expected loan of \$500,000 when certain creditors became uneasy which precipitated the closing of the business. The receivers advertised to sell direct to users and cut out local dealer agents. Their old antagonist, DeLaval, had been working for this for years, selling 100,000 separators in 1923. Even the Everybody's Washing Machine upon which many hopes were pinned, failed to help the Vermont Farm in 1924. The basic patents on the washers and separators had expired and were public property for anyone to manufacture.

In 1925 a partnership was set up by F. S. Adams, for 26 years manager of the sugar tool department and W. H. Bodine, local plumber, using the name Bellows Falls Evaporator Co. and leasing the space formerly used by the tool department. They started business with an active force of men advertising widely the well-known trade names of Monarch and Williams implements, making sap buckets, spouts and other utensils ready for the spring run. This business was later sold to Jancewicz & Son, Mr. Jancewicz having formerly worked for Bodine and Adams and who was then in the Island House. Mr. Jancewicz later moved his shop to his new factory on Morgan Street.

In 1926 a final effort was made to save the industry. N. G. Williams, president of the firm for many years, made a superb attempt to interest the town in buying land and erecting buildings outside the village limits for a larger business in separators and washers. He said that it was "easier to make a million with these than \$100,000 with phonographs." Various sites were mentioned including land along the river north of Bellows Falls where there was plentiful water. Floods and high water, however, they said, would never bother them. The next year

the famous '27 flood took everything on the flats and halfway up the hill, well on the way to the sea!

The firm never left its old site and in 1928 Henry Ford bought, for his museum in Dearborn, Michigan, an old stationary Putnam machine. The same year a 70-year-old New Haven man bought the plant for \$45,000 but it was up for sale again in 1933 after foreclosure proceedings in 1929. Wooden butter prints were made there for many years and after the closing of the plant, they were made at home by Clarence Dowlin for there was still a ready market for them on farms where every woman made her own butter and printed it with her own stamp. Today, with milk going into the creameries and much of the butter coming from the same place, the old wooden prints are a curiosity. But during the last war and the scarcity of butter, many women printed their hand-colored oleo with the old wooden prints, to make it, they said, SEEM more like butter.

PAPER MILLS

In 1926, after almost 20 years of strikes and trouble, the great International Paper Co., called the "I. P. Mill," sold its property to the new Hydro-Electric and moved out of town. But during the first quarter of this century, the life of the town and village revolved around the mills as the various shifts went on and off, as the men went back and forth with their dinner pails. Village people scheduled their days and set their clocks by the whistles at seven, noon, quarter of one and one. Children raced to school by the mill whistle. And once Hosea Parker made the mistake of his life; he blew the noon whistle at eleven o'clock and the town was not the same for days!

The International had many mills, in Niagara Falls, Berlin, N. H. and Rumford, Maine, among other places, all of which had their labor troubles and strikes. In a prepared statement before the New York Board of Mediation and Arbitration on May 10, 1910, it gave a history of its mills including the Fall Mountain Paper Co. which merged with the I. P. Co. in 1898 and which was on strike in March of that year. The first labor agreement, not labeled a union, was made in some New York mills in 1902 and in June of the same year in Bellows Falls. The I. P. had notified all labor unions that it would not employ foremen belonging to a labor organization. The Bellows Falls mills went on strike that same month and were out for several months. The president of the Papermaker's Union refused to sign any agreement unless he was given jurisdiction over the paper and pulp workers.

There were other paper mills in town but the great strike concerned the I. P. mills of which there were eleven machines "under the hill," each one designated by number. The I. P.

Co. which had stopped making news print in 1913, bought the John T. Moore and Sons mills in 1917. In 1908 there was a national financial panic and wage schedules had to take a shake-down. The unions steadfastly objected to any decrease in pay and a conference between the company and the unions broke down. The trouble started when two foremen in the Rumford Falls mills received a two dollar a week salary cut and the president of the Papermaker's Union said that unless salaries were restored, the mills would not open on Monday. There was no effort made that August to keep the mills open. A strike in 1907 lasted eight or nine months and L. S. Hayes figured that it cost the town \$75,000 in wages alone. The I. P. mills were slow-running, old and expensive to run and only sentiment, since they were among the oldest of the company mills if not THE oldest, it is said, kept them running. The company threatened to close them if the men insisted on a three, not two tour day and it resulted in eventually, all the I. P. mills being closed except one at Livermore Falls, Maine.

There was some trouble with sabotage in the plants and in 1910 there were eleven strikes in as many mills all over the east. Things then ran smoothly until 1919 which was the beginning of the end when 5,000 men left work here for two weeks with a loss to the town of \$26,000 in wages. The year of 1921 was the year of the big trouble when strikes, picketing and police were the order of the day for many months. The I. P. laid off 400 men and a giant mass meeting was held in the Opera House with the company arbitrating with the unions. There was daily marching of the strikers who also picketed the streets. Michael Curtin, head of the local Papermaker's union, was convicted of "attempted intimidation" and sentenced to Newfane for six months. Some of the strikers went to work at Vermont Academy, laying boiler pipe at 40c an hour. It took two companies of the Vermont National Guard to police the streets and keep order where three times a day strikers marched on the sidewalks, crowding other people into the street. Movie men had a field day and a film showing the famous strike was shown far and wide until local merchants decided that they had had enough, objected to the notoriety and all Vermont theaters promised to "shelve" the film. The next year papers were served on 175 I. P. strikers, trucks of pulpwood were overturned and feeling ran high.

That year strike breakers or "scabs" arrived in town who salvaged half a million dollars worth of pulpwood from the river and got it started down-stream for Hinsdale, N. H., amid stone-throwing and name calling. Signs reading No Strike-Breakers Wanted appeared on cars and in shop windows. Company I of Brattleboro came up, under Capt. E. W. Gibson to protect the imported workers, met them at the station and

provided a bodyguard with fixed bayonets to escort them from the train to trucks which carried them to their job. Twenty-five deputy sheriffs guarded the camp of the new men, but there was no violence although shots from across the river pock-marked the tents of the soldiers who camped near the mouth of Webb's Brook north of the village. Company A from Rutland was also called to help preserve order. When Gov. Hartness came down, he was refused admittance to the Armory by a conscientious guard who did not recognize him and it was due to Capt. Gibson that the Governor got inside. The captain, however, failed to take advantage of his opportunity to acquaint the Governor with the lavish accommodations of his men which were one safety razor, two hand mirrors, six towels and three cakes of soap for sixty men. It was a tense time. Many strikers paraded the streets with signs about their necks and many business men, siding with the I. P., refused to serve or sell to strike breakers. Outside people were afraid to enter the town.

Among the local mill men who stayed with the company was Patsy Lawlor who said that he lost twenty pounds, bossing ninety men who could not speak English. In 1922 the issues became so rampant that the annual village meeting in January was known as the "election fight" with two factions running for office, the Law and Order and the Citizens Ticket, known as "the real bulwark of true democracy in this country." All New England became interested. Flyers were thrown out before the meeting by the Law and Orderers listing their platform for a clean and respectable town and opposed to lawless demonstrations and headed by John Dennison with Stephen Cray for the Citizens. The community must have become sated with what almost amounted to mob rule for Law and Order won out. Many a striker was anxious for things to quiet down and take their normal routine again, but it was too late. When all but three stores in town wore "no scabs" signs, the company withdrew their forces, closed the mills and left town, moving part of the property and business to Three Rivers, Quebec. It was the end of a period of prosperity.

In 1909, J. P. Riley who was made assistant to the president of the I. P. Co., in 1915, was sent from the local mills to Grand Falls, Newfoundland to superintend the opening of a mill built by Lord Northcliffe of England. Several local employees accompanied him to the new mill which made a world record for newspaper the week it was opened. Among these were Matt Bailey and Fred Whittaker, both later returning to Bellows Falls. Miss Ethel Buckman, stepdaughter of Mr. Whittaker and her mother, accompanied him and Miss Buckman was asked to substitute for three months for a school teacher who was snowed in. She remained for two years and later taught for

thirty-five years at the Hampton Institute for colored (and at that time, Indian) young people at Hampton, Virginia. She now resides in Bellows Falls. Mr. Riley was also in New York for several years with the company and left Bellows Falls when the mills were closed, going to Duluth, Michigan in 1927-1928. He died in a Boston Hospital in 1928 at the age of seventy three.

There are still paper mills in Bellows Falls, the famous "paper mill town" of fifty years ago. In 1908 the Robertson Paper Co. was making tissue paper. This mill was sold by C. E. and L. J. Robertson to F. H., G. H., and J. E. Babbitt with George Babbitt as the superintendent. For many years it was run by John Babbitt. The Bellows Falls Machine Co. was formed from the Osgood & Barker Company and merged with Robertson Paper in 1909. The controlling interest in Robertson's was bought in 1937 by Sam Lewis of Rhode Island, from the John Babbitt estate. This was originally the Coy Paper Co., later of Claremont, N. H.

The Monarch Paper Co. was organized by H. F. and E. W. Kelley in the old Pulp Plaster building, to melt and save the wax from wax paper in the Robertson mill in 1919. It burned February 1920 and again on January 26, 1922 in a disastrous \$20,000 fire with the buildings filled with wax paper and the water pressure low. It was purchased in 1935 by Hardy Merrill. The Blake & Higgins mill, in the town of Westminster, was auctioned off by that town in 1940, sold to Walter Hadley and bought by the Green Mountain Tissue Co. the same year to make sanitary facial tissues. This was purchased by Frederick Vogel of Berlin, N. H. and Allen Nadeau of North Brookfield, Mass.

The Fall Mountain Pad & Paper Co. was formed by members of the Moore & Thompson Co. and was sold to a Boston concern in 1923. This was the first mill to be completely electrified which took place in 1914. It was run by H. B. Underhill for eight years. The Moore & Thompson mill was sold to the Eagle Paper Co. of New York in February, 1921 and in December, repurchased by the former owners to make heavy Kraft papers. It was sold to the Hudson Bag Company in 1922 to make Kraft Bagging. Moore & Thompson and Hudson Bag factory closed in 1932 as they could get no tax exemption from the town. Today this is the Hudson Pulp & Paper Company.

In 1910 there was also the John T. Moore & Son paper mill which was later sold to the I. P. company and traded to Fred Babbitt after the '27 flood and which became known as the Babbitt-Kelley mill. Wyman Flint & Son's mill was sold to the Claremont Paper which discontinued after the disastrous '27 flood which flooded out most of the mills "under the hill." Also in 1910 were listed the Rockingham Paper Co. and the Katahdin Pulp Co. which were not manufacturers. In 1930

Reginald Switzer opened an office as wholesale distributor of office and school furniture and paper, the Mt. Kilburn Paper Co., Inc.

The Wool Pullery was owned and operated by B. P. and E. F. O'Connor who purchased the Claremont Paper mill in 1935 for this purpose thus preventing the building from being torn down to save taxes. In 1941 the business was sold to Walker & Co. of Boston and moved to the Liberty Paper building where the out-put was raised from 3,000 skins per week to 3,000 per day, employing 50 to 60 people. In 1950 it changed hands again when Winslow Bros. & Smith of Boston took it over and remodeled the plant at a cost of \$75,000. Built about 1921 of steel and re-inforced concrete with large window areas, the plant, when renovated, formed an ideal location. It is one of eleven owned by this firm in New England and New York State. The plant handles from 8,000 to 10,000 hides weekly. Sheepskins arrive from South America, Africa and Australia mostly and are tanned and cleaned in the local plant before being shipped to manufacturers. For washing the hides, six pits with 19 wooden vats and paddle wheels were dug in the basement, each of which holds 4,000 gallons of water and 500-800 sheep hides at once with the exception of two vats used in the process of shearing. An extension was begun in 1951 for a two-story cement block structure for the storage of hides and for office space. (This business closed in 1958.)

LIVERY STABLES TO GAS PUMPS

Recently a news item announced that an Indiana firm today produces and sells some 300 surreys, sulkies, pony carts and phaetons a year. It may be, as the newspaper suggested, that we are still in the horse and buggy days! For most of us, however, those days are but a memory although fifty years ago the livery stable was the center of a village, the only place aside from the general store and the blacksmith shop, where the heart of the community beat strong and lustily, where rich and poor mingled on a common level. A tipped-back chair at the livery stable was probably the greatest leveler of any people since Demosthenes orated to his Greek neighbors. Here politics held their own and the state of the union was settled each day. But by 1918 both W. W. I and the livery stable were things of the past and the horsy smells of leather, ammonia and oats, seeping blissfully from open doors, were gone. In its place today are the twin odors of gasoline and oil, aromas which would put any good horse to shame.

In a century of such speeded-up progress as ours, it was inevitable that this should happen just as it is inevitable that the gas buggy should replace the horse and the jet plane, at

some not-too-future day, the automobile. Today the democrats and buckboards are left to moulder in the back field or scattered among antique shops from Dan to Beersheba. No longer does the preacher rent a horse for his pastoral calls or the doctor drive his weary nag into the livery stable. No drummer makes arrangements for a "rig" for a day on the road. No longer do horses stomp in the stalls and munch hay in the mangers.

In 1918 the Christian Science Monitor, reminiscing over the past, said "The livery stable was the last remnant of the stage-coach period—where to be received into the barn crowd was a distinction. The livery stable was the center of democracy—there was no better place to gage the trend of public opinion than the livery stable office." It mentioned the old signs which read, LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE, HORSES FOR SALE OR CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES FOR HIRE. It went on to say that there is nothing in a garage to invite politicians; that things moved too fast now and that the old, unhurried, leisurely pace of the horse and buggy days was gone. Now there were red pumps, fast service—and something missing. Forty years later, the vision of the old livery stable is indeed a dim dream as the red pumps multiply and exude an ever stronger aroma.

Like any town and village of its day, Bellows Falls and all of Rockingham supported several livery stables at various times, among them Brosnahan's on Bridge Street later owned by Fred C. Rand and formerly by Ernest Crosier, on the site of the Green Mt. Power Co. today. Behind what is now the First National Store, was Frost's livery, probably the last to survive, dissolving in 1919. Here, in the days before school buses, country children left their teams for the day and it still furnished an occasional doctor with a buggy in mud time when a car would go hub-deep on an April road. But that was the end. Since 1906 it had belonged to H. W. Trowbridge. Henry S. Frost ran the stable for 34 years.

For more than fifty years L. T. Lovell & Son ran a stable on the site today occupied by the block north of the fire station on Rockingham Street. Here a supply of hacks was always on hand for weddings, christenings and funerals. Here, as in all stables, was a four-horse coach ready for Sunday School picnics at Lake Warren or Spofford and which was hung like a stage-coach with lengthwise seats, a little flight of steps up the back and the high driver's seat in front and which rocked like a boat when loaded. Winters there was the big four-horse sled also with lengthwise seats and the bottom full of straw and blankets for sleigh rides and dances at Chester, Cambridgeport, Walpole or Alstead. It was the day of the gay horse blankets with intriguing names like Cherokee Prince, Apache Square, Duluth Fancy Plaid and Rockway Fancy. For special occasions there

was the famous barouche, low-slung like a Victoria, for which Mrs. L. C. Lovell saved all the gold pieces which came into the till until she had \$1500. Probably the most memorable occasion on which this handsome vehicle was used was when "Teddy" Roosevelt made his famous visit here in September, 1902. His private car was met at the station by the barouche and he was carried through packed streets to Morgan's Field where he addressed 15,000 people from a bunting-draped platform. When Teddy made his second appearance here in 1912, the honor of toting him through town must have gone to the Crosier stable as his widow remembers distinctly such an event.

Lovell's stable was the dispenser of all kinds of horse medicine about 1900. It was the sole agent for Sloan's liniment in town, that turpentiney cure for, originally, equine aches and pains and which was later transferred to humans in diluted form. People brought in their sick animals for diagnosis and treatment to Mr. L. T. Lovell, a big man with a white beard and big hands which were knowing with animals in the days when the term "veterinary" was little known but "farrier" was used instead. Livery stables advertised "horse clipping and dentistry" and if a horse had pneumonia or a lame leg, you rubbed him for hours with the famous liniment. When state law made it necessary for a man to acquire a degree to practise veterinary medicine, it was allowed that the old farriers, long-practising in their communities, be able to continue their work as long as they lived. Among the men who worked at this stable was Fred A. Strong who drove the old depot hack from 1899 to 1920 and who died in 1943.

Closely connected with the livery stables were the carriage-makers of which there were several in town. In 1888 George French moved his shop in from Grafton to Westminster Street along with his ten-room house, each piece marked and replaced but it did not come by ox cart as tradition has it. This was later the site of the Zeno bakery. Mr. French and his son George made carriages, sleighs and wood sleds at the French shop until automobiles drove most of the business away, the building was sold in 1921 and a smaller shop built behind the home. Here the younger Mr. French kept his hand in by painting cars and trucks and doing repair work, retiring about 1932 from ill health. He died in 1940.

Orrin H. Whitman was a carriagemaker as well as carpet cleaner and for many years ran a shop connected with Wood's blacksmith shop on Rockingham Street, where the Miss Bellows Falls Diner stands today. When he died in 1934, aged 90 years, he was the longest in continuous business of any man in town. He was a professional in every kind of wooden work connected with his trade which was used in its broadest sense as every kind of wheeled or sledged vehicle found its way to his door when it needed repairs. He was especially in demand at the

livery stables where he could replace a broken felly, spoke, hound or reach. Small boys delighted to watch him at work when the blacksmith shop palled on them and if they came within pinching distance, Mr. Whitman playfully nipped their arms or legs. He was 60 years a wheelwright on Rockingham Street and his father and grandfather were in the same business in the same shop for 55 years. When automobiles ruined his trade, he turned to cabinetmaking.

Blacksmithing was another craft closely allied with the livery stables and Wood's smithy was run for 45 years afterward by Jack Lloyd who came there when he was 21 years old. At one time George Edwards was also owner of the shop and teamster for many years for the Vermont Farm Machine Co. He was also coachman for N. G. Williams and always brought his buggy around in style to the office of the Vermont Farm at dinner time, carrying him back and forth all day from home to office and back again. A blacksmith for 60 years on Rockingham Street was John Nolette in his shop near the Frost Livery stable, the oldest of the business men when he died in 1934 at the age of 90 and whose father and grandfather had been in the same business in the same shop. When motors ruined his work, he also turned to making furniture. Blacksmith for the I. P. Paper Co. for years was Joseph McGreen whose shop was behind the Howard Hardware store.

LOG DRIVES

Closely connected with the paper mills were the log drives which came down the Connecticut each spring from the great forests far up the river. While today paper can be made from hardwood, fifty years ago the log drives consisted mainly of pine and spruce, the same pumpkin pine which our ancestors cut and which the King marked for his own.

In August, 1915, the last big drives went over the dam, 65,000,000 feet of timber, mostly spruce. Logs had been going over the dam for sixty years when the first drive went through in 1869. After the 1915 drive for a few years there was some four-foot wood which stopped above the falls but the days of the big drives, of the tough and agile river men, were gone. The 1915 drive started on a Canadian branch of the Connecticut, the logs going down to Mt. Tom, Massachusetts, which took about a month. Although contracts were made with the I. P. Co. for 1917, '18, and '19, all "four-foot stuff," the end had come.

The old drives were an interesting part of the town's history. The river men who invaded North Walpole saloons and Bellows Falls movies when they received their pay, remained in town for several weeks. They were also the woodsmen who had worked in the forests all winter, getting out the tree length logs on to the ice of river and pond which was thirty inches thick, to go down

stream in the spring when it melted. Only the best men were chosen to take the logs down river, to ride them like acrobats, to follow them from the wild woods of Colebrook, N. H. to the mills at Mt. Tom. The rest found jobs to tide them over the summer until it was time to return to the woods again, to sleep twenty to a bunk in rude camps buried in six feet of snow. Some camps used 1,000 men and 550 horses where tractors are used today.

Previous to 1870, log rafts 12' x 60' were poled down the river as men learned that the great Connecticut was an easy and accessible route for the millions of feet of timber which fed the paper mills up and down its valley, each log stamped with the initials of the company which owned it. In 1914 the Boston Transcript told the story of this last drive. The forests to the north were becoming denuded but that year 60 to 80 million feet came down, the I. P. Co. alone owning 14,000,000 feet, their largest drive ever. So endless was the apparent supply on the virgin slopes that hungry lumber companies, with no thought of conservation, had cleaned off the land so completely that by 1915, their activities of necessity, came to an end. This despite the fact that in 1908, a few farsighted people realized that they were killing the goose with the golden eggs. However, the I. P. Co. which owned about 900,000 acres of woodland in the United States and 80,000 in Vermont, was even then operating under improved forestry methods to insure a perpetual supply and announced its intention of replanting in conjunction with the New England Forestry Service, thus becoming one of the leaders in the conservation of National forests.

Each year, as the logs came through, there was considerable furor for usually the mills had to close down for two or three weeks. The story is told of the mill owner who grew irate at the necessity of closing. He said that he had an order of paper to finish. The boss of the river men was just as irate.

"I'll give you twelve hours to shut down," he shouted. "If you haven't quit by that time, I'll blow up your dam!" The mill owner stopped his wheels but not his curses. In 1915 the water was so high that no mills had to be closed which was unusual.

Toward the end of the drives, a veteran lumber dealer in Boston said that the logs were not what they used to be.

"Once we got 1,000 feet from every five trees," he said. "Now we're lucky to get 1,000 feet from 15 trees." The old patriarchs were gone from the forests. The I. P. Co. owned 1,000 acres near the White River at the end of operations, mostly "four-foot stuff."

During the 1915 drive, the men camped on the New Hampshire side of the river, a quarter of a mile below the Tucker Toll Bridge. It was a tough life and the men had to be the same way, rolling out of their bunks by four o'clock, eating breakfast and

being on the river by five. They ate again at nine and three, the food being carried by wagon to those working at a distance from the wannigan (Wangan or Maryanne), the cooking shack which moved down the river on a raft. At five they gave over to the night crew which kept the logs going over the dam by electric lights.

The cookees or cook's helpers, carried the mid-day lunches to the nearby men in wooden buckets hung to a sort of sap yoke from their shoulders. On the Connecticut, which had the longest log drive in New England and possibly the United States, there was a wannigan with the biggest cook stove ever used on a drive, weighing 3,500 pounds. (Holy Old Mackinaw by Stewart Holbrook, p. 63.) It was good food and hearty which fed hearty men, huge kettles of beef and potatoes; hundreds of biscuits; beanhole beans, big sugar cookies and hot gingerbread often baked outdoors in Dutch ovens before a hot fire. Vegetables were bought from nearby farmers.

The men, mostly French Canadians, arrived in camp near Bellows Falls and the other stops, about 200 at a time, in groups of fifty each with a boss. Sometimes they had to draw the logs, marooned by the water on a farmer's meadow, back to the water with the great Percheron horses which weighed 2,000 pounds apiece and ate a bushel of oats at a meal. (Charles Gleason in Brattleboro Reformer, Jan. 18, 1928). The horses, like the wannigans, came down the river on rafts and once a raft struck the ferry cable near the Upper Meadows, tipped over and drowned the horse.

The men worked in gangs, one gang pushing the logs along the piers, another working at the dam and another below the dam, from where the logs shot down the gorge at the Great Falls and on down the river. To those who recall the agility of the cat-footed men with the spiked shoes and pick poles, keeping their precarious balance on the rolling logs like tightrope walkers, it is an exciting memory. Many a small boy—or larger one—attempting to emulate the river acrobats or hunting for spruce gum on the great logs, has all but lost his life in the churning mass of logs and water.

Remains of the old piers may still be seen at low water, in the middle of the river, the great crypts of logs which were filled with rock, winters when the horses and sleds went out on the ice. Men came on ahead of the drive each spring to fashion the booms of forty-foot logs chained end to end, from bank to pier. The upper end of the boom operated like a gate, swinging back and forth to let the logs in and out, sometimes 50 acres of dancing, fighting trees and water. The I. P. logs were boomed next to the Vermont shore about a mile above Bellows Falls, before the other drives came through, then herded across the river, a few at a time, to the opposite shore where they were

heaved up the bank by a donkey engine on a raft, to be sawed up and trucked to the mill. The 1914 drive was a million feet larger than that of the preceding year although a new law in Massachusetts required all logs to be rafted before entering that state. D. J. MacDonald of New York was in charge of the river men that year and spent, as usual, five or six weeks here. Once the logs jammed a covered bridge at Brattleboro and had to be dynamited as often happened at Bellows Falls.

French Canadians still move into the northern woods in the winter but trucks carry the wood to the mills instead of the rivers today, except in Maine where some of the old methods are still used. The old wooden skid is also used but there are power-driven chain saws instead of the two-man rig. The cant hook and peavey are still used, the latter just as it was invented by Joseph Peavey, blacksmith, over in Maine, a hundred years ago. But hot showers and TV sets replace the primitive camps of fifty years ago. (Boston Sunday Globe, Nov. 7, 1954.) So long as forest conservation is practised, there will be logs going to mill, even if the old river route which once passed Bellows Falls is only history now.

SCYTHER SNATH FACTORY. For almost 70 years the Derby & Ball scythe snath factory, known as the oldest and largest such business in the world, was a hustling sort of place, employing many men and turning out handles for that utilitarian implement in an age when farmers still did much of their mowing by hand. The first shop was known as Frost, Derby & Co. in 1857, but in 1882 it had become Derby & Ball. Albert Derby was making snaths here in 1863 and joined forces with Franklin Ball who had also been making snaths in Springfield, Vermont, for 29 years. The first shop was south of Adams grist mill but the high water took it out in April of 1869 and it was rebuilt safely above the water line on Hyde Street, probably Poplar, then. This was later burned but rebuilt on the same site.

Franklin Ball died in 1898 and his son George became a partner in the firm. George had a glass eye which he used to lay on the table when he was asleep, "to watch things for him," he said. He died in 1906 and the family of H. D. Ryder bought out the Derby interest and managed the business until 1923, Mrs. Ryder being Mr. Ball's sister. Their homes were side by side on Atkinson Street, now owned respectively by Joseph Dionne and Maurice Lawlor. (These were razed in 1958 to make room for the new A & P market.)

During the period of Mr. Ryder's management, a factory in Waterbury, Vermont, also making snaths, was merged with the Bellows Falls concern and it became known as the Derby, Ball & Edwards Co. At Mr. Ryder's death in 1923, his son Daniel Franklin, took over the business but it soon became evident that there was not enough business for two factories so

the Bellows Falls mill was dismantled, closed and moved to Waterbury the next year. In 1923, William Mason, brother-in-law of Dan Ryder, joined him in a partnership which continued until 1947 when Dan sold out to him and became administrator of the Waterbury State Hospital.

It was during these later years that the firm saw a greater sale in their part of the country for skiis rather than snaths as winter sports moved in and hand mowing moved out. Machinery had taken most of the hand labor from farming and hand mowing, except for fence corners and lines, was headed for the limbo of forgotten things. Dan says that they still make scythe snaths as his grandfather did but that "the demand for anything which calls for hard work has declined sadly." Some people, of course, might consider skiing more than child's play! At one time this firm also made baseball bats. While skiis are now the important thing in the scythe snath shop, it is ironical that no Vermont tree is adaptable for this purpose and the wood for the "hickories" comes from the south. Mr. Mason, a Dartmouth graduate, is secretary-treasurer of the National Ski Manufacturing Association at Hanover, N. H. where they make ski poles to go with the boards as well as elaborate bindings. Among the men who worked at the shop when it was a local industry were William Kingston, Charles Fuller, John Lyons, Will Parsons, Henry Hutchins, Harold Cady and his mother, Mrs. Carrie Cady, who was bookkeeper for a number of years.

Today the McArdle Manufacturing Company is located on part of this same site, a small but important, in fact, world famous business. In 1920 a suction box cover, called End-of-the Grain, was developed by Ward B. Carpenter and was used in every state which produced paper as well as Norway, Sweden, Finland, Mexico and Estonia. Today it also goes to Africa, Italy and South American countries. The devise is used to drain water from wood pulp, one of the first stages of the finished product and it looks to the layman like pieces of wood bored full of holes.

Soon after the scythe snath business moved to Waterbury, Meyer Gordon used the premises for his used-cars and in 1931, Charles B. Carpenter, son of Ward, together with Henry McArdle son-in-law of Charles, moved their shop up from the old bobbin mill across the tracks near Barker Street, into the two-story garage on the old lot. They became the Carpenter-McArdle Co. and remained there as tenants until July 5, 1935 when they purchased all the old property from W. W. Howe, trustee in bankruptcy of the Derby, Ball & Edwards Corporation. After that they sold the main building and part of the land to Lucille Bragg. More recently the Bragg Lumber Corporation acquired the property. This main building burned on May 30, 1941. The Suction Box Covers were manufactured in this former storehouse from 1931 to July, 1954 when Mr. Carpenter

retired. His partner purchased his interest and is continuing the business under the present name.

LIQUIDOMETER. In June, 1951, the Liquidometer opened its new building on the meadows north of Bellows Falls, making indicating and recording instruments used for aircraft, measuring liquids and other commercial uses. Their first product was a tank guage to indicate the liquid level in tanks and based on the patented hydraulic compensated system of Clarence A. deGiers who formed the Liquidometer Corporation in 1922. This guage was originally intended to indicate the level of gasoline in service station storage tanks but the Corporation now manufactures about 75 different items serving all industries including the aircraft and marine. It's equipment has been used on all U. S. Naval submarines and aircraft carriers. The main offices and plant are in New York City with branch assembly plants in Bellows Falls and St. Johns, P. Q. with an engineering and service depot in Los Angeles.

COTE & FROST MANUFACTURING COMPANY, operated by Charles C. Frost for a number of years stood on the site where the Buick Garage was later erected. In 1929 he bought a lumber and building supply business in Woodstock, Vt. He died there June, 1955.

FALL MOUNTAIN DIVISION OF THE GREEN MOUNTAIN POWER COMPANY. When the Fall Mountain Power Co. became the Green Mountain Power Corporation of Montpelier in 1934 under the great system of the New England Power, many people felt that the death knell was rung for "local industrial greatness." But the Power Company felt that there would be great developments here in a few years for in 1915 they were selling more kilowat hours than ever before.

To many people, too, the New England Power was like the tentacles of a great octopus as it bought up the dam rights on small rivers to do away with competition, at the same time developing the big ones for its own use. Thus did the little saw and grist mills fold up and disappear, the buildings slipping finally into the water at their feet as happened at Brockways Mills and other places.

In 1908 the Fall Mountain Electric Light and Power company, organized in 1900, was one of the largest dealers in electric light, heat and power in New England and included the details of the old Bellows Falls Electric Light Company. It still obtained power from the Bellows Falls Canal Company whose president was Richard S. Russell and also from a large steam plant on the Island as well as an auxiliary plant utilizing the Saxtons River in the "Forest," a mile and a half from Bellows Falls. These sources furnished heat, light, and power to Bellows Falls, North Walpole, Saxtons River, Westminster, Walpole, Drewsville, Alstead, South Charlestown and Charlestown. It boasted 35,000 sixteen candle power lamps in homes and shops;

127 2,000 candle power arc lamps; motors using 700 horse power and put out in one year 2,200 electric flat irons, heaters for curling irons, electric hot water "bottles" and portable stoves. It owned 200 electric fans which were leased during the summer, collected, repaired and stored during the winter, ready for another season. For many years the store on Bridge Street held a complete assortment of electric equipment and a new showroom was opened in the present building for appliances in 1928 which closed in 1942. Officers of the Fall Mountain Electric Light and Power Company in 1908 were L. J. Royce, Vice President and General Manager; Richard S. Russell, Treasurer; E. N. Rantoul, Assistant Treasurer. James H. Williams was president until his death that year. Today the company is known as the Fall Mountain Division of the Green Mountain Power Corporation.

In 1912 the Bellows Falls Canal Company and Fall Mountain Electric Light and Power Co. passed from control of the Russell family to that of Chase and Harriman of New England Power. In 1913 the Bellows Falls Power Co. was incorporated with \$800,000 capital, taking over the Rockingham Paper Co. and still holding stock of the old Bellows Falls Canal Company. It sold power to the Fall Mountain Electric Company, generating it for them in 1913. In 1907 the Fall Mountain Company charged 14c a kilowat hour; in 1934 Green Mountain Power charged 9c; in 1955 it charged as low as 2½c for residences and 1½c for farms. Then the great Hydro-Electric Generating Company joined its power with the Vernon plant, a \$100,000 deal, the new owners daring to substitute electricity for water power. The new dam of the Hydro-Electric was finished in 1928 and the 250 ton gates opened for the first time, the water being used over and over again to generate electricity, sending it over lines wherever needed in New England, the tentacles of New England Power.

Among the workers of long duration with the Fall Mountain were John McCann, for 18 years with Fall Mountain Electric Light, first as foreman of Production and Construction; Maurice Stack, line worker, foreman and superintendent for 35 years, division manager since 1934. Newell A. Clark became manager when L. J. Royce died in 1926 and Edmond Leach manager from 1929 to 1934. In 1949 three employees of New England Power retired, Henry H. Dole who began work for the company in 1934 and retired to his hobby of building miniature railroads; Loren Dexter, employed for over 30 years and Miss Katharine M. Moore has been bookkeeper since 1925, retiring in 1958. Charles E. Lufkin, employed for 29 years. Employees of long standing who retired from Green Mountain Power Corp. were Jerry Lawlor, Gerry F. Walker and J. L. Baker. John C. Lawlor is now superintendent of Distribution.

BELLOWS FALLS HYDRO-ELECTRIC, branch of New

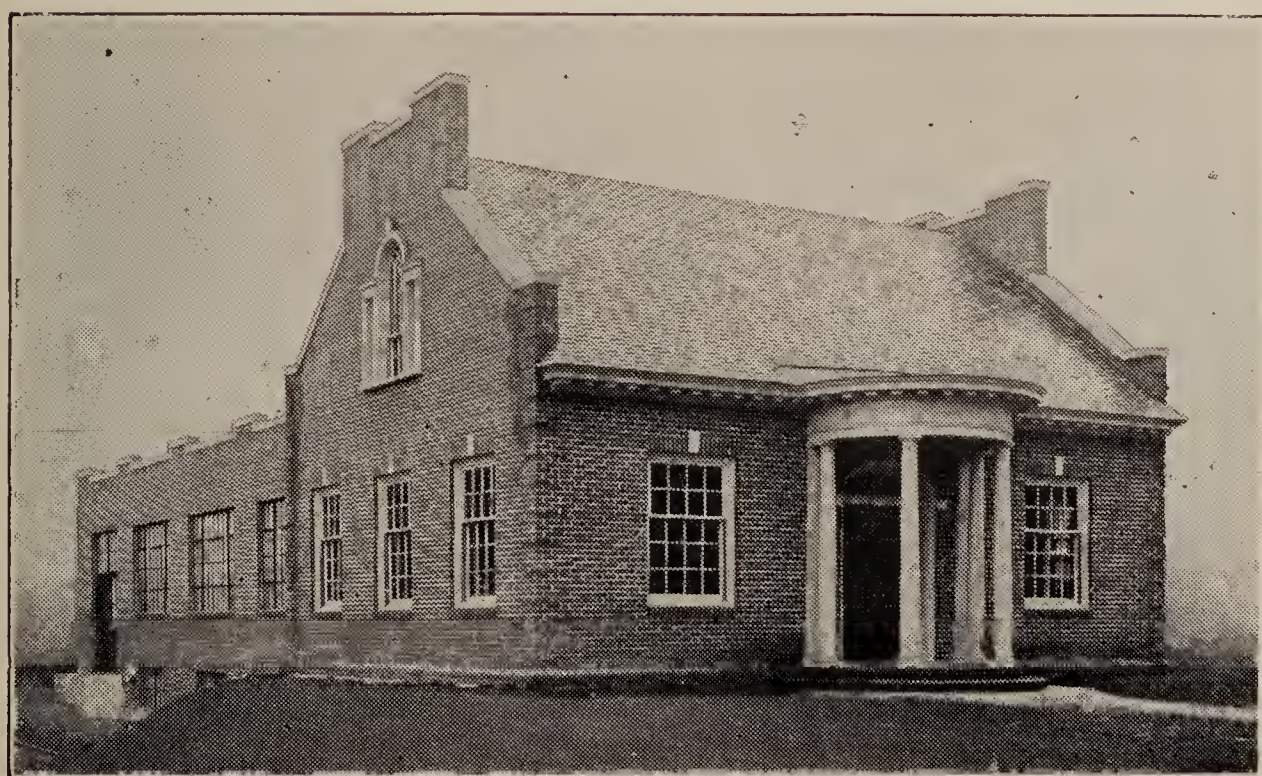
England Power. Much of Bellows Falls' tax load is borne by the Hydro-Electric, said to be the largest power plant run by water, east of Niagara Falls. In 1930 the listers raised their appraisal nearly \$3,000,000. In 1948 the State Public Utilities authorized New England Power to buy Hydro-Electric for \$8,650,000 including all properties such as dams, generating stations, transmission lines and franchises located in Bellows Falls and Wilder, Vermont. The value of the Hydro-Electric property in Bellows Falls, for taxation purposes, was valued by the Supreme Court at \$6,000,000. The first superintendent of the new plant was Harry H. Ostrom who came in the fall of 1927 and left in 1935 for the plant at Vernon, Vt. He was succeeded by W. J. Hooper who retired in January, 1946 and was replaced by Earl Fuller, former assistant superintendent.

When the new station was completed, three turbines each of 20,000 horse power started generating electricity for use in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The development actually had its inception soon after the Revolution with the building of the Canal which furnished power for several mills and the result today is one of the most effective power plants in the world. It might be called the third era of the canal as the second era began in 1866 when the canal was widened and deepened. Today it is 100 feet from brim to brim, its bottom cement paved and its sides protected by riprap set in cement-framed bays. Against the 1,000,000 gallons per minute of the old canal, the enlarged streams delivers 4,200,000 gallons per minute to the three turbines. Nine months of the year all the water of the river passes through their buckets and the bed of the Great Falls is dry.

The concrete dam has 13 feet of flashboards at the head of the Falls and holds the water under normal flow conditions, eleven feet higher than the old dam which was rebuilt in 1908 with its first cement structure. For emergencies, the dam has two roller gates which are among the largest of the type in the world. During floods, these are raised, determining the amount of flow by the degree of opening. The 1927 flood subjected the development to a supreme test but proved that the engineer's plans were perfect in relation to possible high water conditions. The great problem of the engineers of the New England Power was not the canal nor the dam above the Falls but how to get rid of the immense mass of moving water after it had been converted into electric current. This was accomplished by the vast gorge dug in the solid ledge at the foot of the canal, so broad and deep that its bottom is below the level of the river at the foot of the Falls. It is here that the water disperses itself after passing through the turbines. Excavating this gorge was a formidable task as there had to be blasting in the heart of the town. During the winter of 1928, while the Sherman Construction Co. was blasting in the raceway, a terrific explosion took



THE VERMONT FARM MACHINERY COMPANY



VERMONT NEWS CORPORATION, BELLOWS FALLS
Times Building



THE SAXTONS RIVER INN



THE SAXTONS RIVER WOOLEN MILL
Which Burned Down



THE GIRLS DEPARTMENT AT SAXTONS RIVER
(Kurn Hattin—Warner Home)



VERMONT ACADEMY ATHLETIC FIELD



OLD STREET RAILWAY STATION WAITING ROOM
AT SAXTONS RIVER



THE NEW FIRE STATION, LIBRARY AND COMMUNITY ROOM
Remodeled From the Old Street Railway Station

place in the dynamite shed, blowing three men to bits, one of whom, William O'Brien of North Walpole had had his home washed away in the flood the year before and who left five children. The arm of one man was found on top of a freight car and the torso of another was floating in the river. In fact, fragments of the victims were found over a long period. The explosion blew out large plate glass windows in several stores, the town hall building and the Hotel Windham. The blast was heard in Claremont, Newport and Windsor, 26 miles away as well as Grafton, 12 miles. Many people were knocked down and cut by flying glass, some required hospital treatment and several received considerable sums in compensation. No one knew, at first, how many men were killed and what really happened has never been proven. But the three victims had been sent to the shack—and none ever returned. Some reports said that 100, some 250, pounds of dynamite were stored there. State Fire Marshal Preble said that doubtless smoking in the shack could have been responsible for the blast which made people 30 miles away think that an earthquake was shaking the ground. Or the primers—which were not supposed to be made up in there—contacted live wires. (Technical data from personal papers of Harry Ostrom.)

Fragments of the blasted rocks were spread levelly along the Vermont side of the river where some future day might see new industries located. These fragments, in a solid rock, would equal a 30-story block 100 feet square on the ground. The foundations of the power station are solid rock as well as those of the turbines and generators instead of the usual concrete as the nature of the land made this possible.

The Bellows Falls station is an important step in developing the power of the Connecticut River and its tributaries. It is the little streams above and below, now owned by the company, which will yield large units of power when necessary in future years. And, as in Rockingham, landowners will protest the taking of their land and be compensated for the fields under water.

BELLOWS FALLS TIMES. It has been said that the home town paper is the barometer reflecting the ups and downs, ambitions, failures and realizations of the community which it represents. This the Bellows Falls Times has faithfully accomplished over the years and today serves 8,879 families or 35,000 people. The late Willis C. Belknap, editor for 37 years, had strict policies which he lived up to, which made his paper interesting, alive and successful for friends and foe, for newspapers always acquire antagonists.

An editorial in the TIMES of 1915 quoted the Bennington Banner as saying that the function of a country newspaper was that it should not take sides on any issue, the belief of Mr. Belknap who added that "to be on the fence is the proper place

for a country local paper." He agreed with the other paper that there is always a lot to be said on both sides of any issue especially politics and that "any paper" has patrons and friends in both camps and each is entitled to honorable consideration and a square deal. When fundamental principles are involved, the local paper should live up to what, in the editor's honest judgment, is for the greatest good for the greatest number regardless of whether that "greatest number goes to his church or belongs to his party." And from its earliest beginnings, as L. S. Hayes once remarked, "it has always been a soundly Republican paper."

Before he died in 1934, W. C. Belknap laid down the policy of the present Corporation which today's officers and directors try to follow. It was, in short, that Bellows Falls, Windsor, Ludlow and Springfield were to be given complete newspapers "as good as can be produced; to keep the people of each community interested in and proud of their home paper."

The story begins in 1895 when the TIMES was bought by L. P. Thayer, "Elpie," the "dean of Vermont Journalism," who had also bought the St. Johnsbury Republican at the same time and who needed someone to run his Bellows Falls paper. He chose W. C. Belknap who was working on the Chattanooga Times and whose owner, Adolph Ochs, was later on the New York Times. Mr. Belknap was sold a third interest and the first year closed with a cash surplus of about \$1,000. His success seemed to lie in the fact that he believed in making a paper "representative of the place it purported to be published in."

One of the big assets of the paper about that time was that it gave front page notice to police items with an eye to cleaning up "booze" and drunkenness under state prohibition. Whereas some papers, mainly in Springfield, soft-pedaled such news items evidently because they did not make nice reading. The partnership of L. P. Thayer & Co. continued from May 1, 1895 to November 1, 1896. At that time Mr. Thayer sold his interest to his partner and the business was known as W. C. Belknap & Co. until Nov. 1, 1921 when the Vermont Newspaper Corporation was formed, the Vermont Journal at Windsor having been purchased in 1909. This corporation consisted of W. C. Belknap, Paul C. and Mrs. W. C. Belknap. The Vermont Tribune was bought the next year at Ludlow with all printing centralized at Bellows Falls. In 1926 a Monday night tabloid was added to the Thursday edition, but it was not a paying proposition and only lasted about a year.

At one time the TIMES came out twice a week, Saturday and Wednesday with four pages of news and advertisements. In 1882 it was the Bellows Falls Argus as big as a bed quilt and during the War between the states, carried mostly battle news with little that was local and was devoted to the principle that "the Emancipation Proclamation could do no good." In 1919

the oldest subscriber was E. M. Carlisle of Chester who had taken it for 56 years, ever since he "got out of farming in 1863." The oldest of the four papers, the Springfield Reporter, dates back to the close of the American Revolution and once half of it was published in Springfield and half in Castleton.

Paul Belknap left the firm in 1927 to go to Greenfield, Mass., as publisher of the Recorder there and Lester Richwagon, later superintendent of the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington, became managing editor of the TIMES. He left in 1930 to become connected with the Barre Times and Roland Belknap and Ralph S. Bresland became members of the Corporation, Roland as reporter and advertising solicitor with Miss Marie Holmes as his assistant.

Then came the big fire in 1931 which wiped out the old TIMES block in the Square and destroyed that week's edition already set into type but before the fire was out, employees were on their way to Greenfield where the Recorder had offered the use of their plant and the TIMES came out on time, the men working all day and night. The present modern building was completed the next year when a big celebration was staged, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the TIMES together with the dedication of the new Post Office. Illustrious guests included Congressman Ernest Gibson and Gov. Wilson and the picture taken by the TIMES must have been carefully timed as W. C. Belknap was standing—and the Governor out of sight behind him! As the editor remarked "only once in a lifetime can a newspaper man eclipse a governor!"

The same year of the fire, Charles Smith joined the staff as adverting solicitor for the four papers and he is now a director of the Corporation. When Marie Holmes left for the Windsor office, Charles Capron took over with his "city desk" column but he went on to Ludlow as editor of the TRIBUNE and Anna King became TIMES reporter. She was followed by Alma Bennett later Mrs. Roland Belknap and then came William "Senator" Glass who died in a Japanese prison camp, following the fall of Bataan at the start of W. W. II. At his enlistment, Miss Enid Kiernan took over. Other reporters since have been Lena Bussey, Lawrence Howard, Dick Gale, Rick Karklin, James Peterson, Edgar May, Fred Chaffee, John Nisbet, Dorothy Schumann and Joseph Santini.

Shortly before W. C. Belknap died, Paul C. Belknap returned to the paper as business manager and advertising director and about this time a job-printing department was established in the basement of the TIMES building and the Belknap Press was formed to handle this angle. Preston D. Belknap, Dartmouth '34, came to handle the advertising department of the four papers in 1935. In 1937 the job printing moved to Hanover, N. H. with Paul C. located there to handle that work. He

later acquired the Evening Tribune of Albert Lea, Minnesota where he is today publisher.

The changes of machinery and methods over the years make you wonder how they ever managed to get out a paper fifty years ago. Once the TIMES was printed by hand when Daniel Higgins, a huge man with a wooden leg, turned the press by hand, a feat no other man could do, a Cotterell & Babcock press which turned with a wheel. Rollers for the presses were once made in the cellar of the editor, Mr. Swain's house.

Hand work changed over to machines, the linotype came into use and in 1941 three intertype machines were operating. By 1950 there was a Duplex Press that printed 6,000 8-page papers an hour, besides two job presses. And in 1955 this paper was the first weekly in Vermont and the second in New England, to use the new teletypesetter method of printing, a revolutionary machine developed in 1932 but only recently utilized by magazines, newspapers and commercial printers. Installation of this machine which was the fifth in Vermont and the forty-first in New England, allows more type to be produced in less time through automatic typesetting. The first operators of this machine were Mrs. Clara Vosburgh and Miss Katharine Dickinson.

It is a far cry from the old editions of the TIMES, not only as to the methods used in the "back room" but also in the contents which are as interesting to read today as Godey's Ladies' Book for they give an insight into a strange world of which a later generation knows nothing. The advertising sections of the TIMES painted a sharp picture of an era when folks wore high button boots and Ferris waists, derby hats and celluloid collars; when Danderine was the popular hair pomade and the Gold Dust Twins, long gone into oblivion, shared the soap ads with Fairy Soap—"Have You A Little Fairy in Your Home?"—and Pearline for the weekly wash—and when no one knew anything about "dishpan hands."

In 1908 kitchen ranges were a necessity and in 1915 they were still part of every well-dressed home. Then the TIMES cost a dollar a year but at that, they ran a contest for new subscribers. Every new name netted you 2,000 votes, winner take all, which was one of those same kitchen behemoths, a \$65 King Kineo Range, complete with water tank on the back, glass oven doors and all. Three years before the paper gave away a bed quilt—electric blankets were not born yet—as a special prize in a Voting Contest won by Mrs. E. A. Wright of Westminster. Prices went up fifty cents at a time and in 1918 you had to pay two dollars for the paper for a year, which price soared to \$2.50 on July 1, 1920. Probably no one ever dreamed that it could jump to the stupendous price of four dollars!

Today the TIMES is a different paper from that of the turn of the century when editors culled from other papers most of

their material and few bothered to write their own editorials. The Windsor Journal in 1912 said that the editorial column was as eagerly sought after as the news. That year L. S. Hayes received from Mrs. Annie Dunklee, granddaughter of A. N. Swain, a file of the TIMES from 1858 to 1888 in 28 volumes to be kept in the vault of the town clerk but remaining her property. In 1922 they were purchased of Mrs. Dunklee for \$25 and removed to the Vermont State Library at Montpelier.

In 1952 the Bellows Falls Times won five different awards in the New England Weekly Press Association Contest. It was judged the top weekly newspaper in New England together with the Mansfield, Mass. News also the best weekly newspaper in New England in the 3,000-4,000 circulation class. It received first prize for the best news story of the year in New England for the local "Half Million Dollar Island Fire" and second prize for the best feature story of the year in New England for the story of the Reuben Miller military funeral. It received Honorable Mention for the best feature story of the year in New England for a story about Grace E. Hunt, Snunshire correspondent and the same award for the best local column of the year in the same region for "Fact and Fancy" by Young Gulliver. In 1958 Miss Hunt celebrated her 100th birthday and 38 years with the paper.

Present employees and members of the firm are Roland Belknap, editor; Preston Belknap, business manager; Ralph Bresland, linotype operator and machinist, vice president, with the firm for 50 years in 1958; John Nachajski, linotype operator; Archie Belway, linotype operator; Clara Vosburgh, perforator operator; Dorothy Knowlton, perforator operator; Ralph Stevens, foreman and make-up man; Steven Naski, pressman; Walter Staniszewski, compositor; Kenneth Ramsay, compositor; Arthur Clough, compositor; Wallace Baker, photographer; William Jankiewicz, printer's devil; Max Miller, advertising dept; Burnham Blake, advertising dept; Almeda Hanley, book-keeper; Mildred Searles, clerk; Anne Edwards, proofreader Dorothy O'Connor, local news reporter; Fred Griffin, sports writer.

BELLOWS FALLS CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY. Back in 1921 there were 300 milk producers, averaging about 3,000 cows, who professed interest in a new farmer-owned milk plant in town. This was twice as many farms and cows as in the Brattleboro area and milk plant.

Various sites were considered in North Walpole and Bellows Falls, the depot being judged a good location until the smoke and soot of the railroad sent the committee to look at an old milk plant in the Granstein building on the Island. This was a four-story edifice near the Boston & Maine tracks which, for \$10,000 could be fitted up for use whereas \$50,000 would hardly cover the cost of a new building. This was agreed upon and as

a member of the New England Milk Producing Association, the new creamery would sell milk and cream at established prices with the surplus going into butter and cheese. The plant would be owned by those farmers who shipped their milk into it, subscribing \$25 per cow, only a portion of which would need to be paid in cash. The object of the new plant was to help all dairymen within 25 miles of Bellows Falls.

In an interview with a representative of the magazine FOOD MARKETING FOR NEW ENGLAND, a First National Stores organ, Judge George H. Thompson, shortly before he died, gave, in 1951, some of the early history of the creamery including the story of its origin. It was right after W. W. I he said, that the returned veterans formed a club to talk over their war stories and when Flanders' Fields and the Battle of the Marne were exhausted, they turned to local events and problems. But the club, they realized, did not, for some reason, include the farm boys who were also veterans of Verdun and Arras. Thompson, then a young lawyer, thought that they, too, should be invited to join the club but when they arrived, they could talk of nothing but milk and the milk surplus. Eventually the whole club became interested in this problem and a co-operative plant to assemble and distribute milk in southern Vermont. They called it a "country plant" and among those who gave the new project a push in the right direction were Hugh O'Brien and James MacLennan, the latter becoming the first general manager under the new board of directors.

So the Bellows Falls Co-operative Creamery was organized in 1920 but it did not function until the next year. Today O'Brien is still a farmer in Rockingham Village and MacLennan had the background of a Minnesota farm besides having been in the farm machine business. These men with several others including Charles Adams of Boston, were called The Intangibles of the organization, the pioneers who put the life blood into it and made the wheels turn. Among the stockholders in 1926, was Calvin Coolidge.

Thompson gave credit to MacLennan for the success of the plant for it was he who literally rang door bells in Boston to find a taker for the potential concern. It took him a week before he hit, by one of those long chances which are Providence in disguise, the John T. Connor Co., a chain of 300 grocery stores later to become the First National Stores. This led to Charles Adams coming to Bellows Falls to look over the situation to supply good milk from Vermont to the Boston market, from farm to creamery in Boston, "twenty-four hours fresher."

Since the first shipment of "the best milk that can be sold" in November, 1921, in Boston, the local plant has continued its connection with the First National Stores and the original 120 members of the creamery soon rose to 1,300. Membership slipped back to 900 in 1951 but in 1954 had about 1,000. The

first farmer to bring his milk in to the new plant was John B. Abbott of Rockingham.

An interesting angle of the business is the fact that farm values in the region served by the creamery have increased immensely, proving that a stable milk market affects farm tax returns as well as living standards of farmers among other sociological problems. Milk production increased from 125 pounds a day in 1921 to 168 pounds in 1935 to 265 in 1950. In 1927 production had risen from 20,000 pounds of milk to 100,000 pounds and 6,000 pounds of cream daily for 50,000 quart bottles of pasteurized whole milk and 7,000 half pint bottles of cream per day.

In 1928 the plant did a \$2,000,000 business. In 1937 producers were receiving more for their milk, but a milk war in Rhode Island caused trouble as that state introduced coloring matter into Vermont milk in an endeavor to prevent its entering their state. In 1932 a new addition increased the plant's capacity 50% and a new ice machine made 125 tons per day. When the big icehouse was built at the Pond, the creamery used a lot of ice. But the ice business in Bellows Falls has passed into history and the creamery uses little ice today except in the summer that is imported from Brattleboro. Mechanical refrigeration is used in all milk cars. In 1939 additional machinery was added to the plant.

In 1943 the Edelstein Company, with a staff of 15 men, leased a portion of the building for the manufacture of cottage cheese which is shipped daily to New York City by truck. They made an addition to their plant in 1955. In 1946 the creamery opened a branch collecting office in Windsor employing five men. Since glass bottles were replaced by paper containers in 1947, after experimenting since 1941, sales increased from 90,000 quarts to 350,000 per day, five years later.

Milk delivery from farm to plant has changed considerably over the years and while a few farmers still truck their own milk to the plant, most milk is picked up today by the farmer-owned Brookside trucks from loading platforms at the farms. Once a farmer picked up any "empties" at the creamery on the basis of "first come, first served." Today he gets back his own cans. In 1921 there were 21 men working; today 75 are employed and four to seven cars of milk are shipped out each day. Local stores have milk on sale 24 hours after milking. Farmers who ship milk in to the plant come from Grafton, Springfield, Saxtons River and places in New Hampshire and milk is picked up as far north as Rutland.

Clark Bowen, present manager, took over the work in 1939 at the death of Mr. MacLennan. He knows the business from the ground up as he has been connected with the local plant from its beginning. Present officers are: President, Harold Smith, Cuttingsville; Vice President, Frank Weeden, Rocking-

ham; Treasurer, Hugh O'Brien, Rockingham. The latter two were on the original Board of Directors which today include J. F. Frohock, Charlestown, N. H.; L. S. Ballam, Walpole, N. H.; Burton M. Stickney, Saxtons River; Harold J. Eastman, Queechee, Vt.; Forest Quinn, Woodstock, Vt. and Carleton Greenwood, Westminster Vt. For 14 years Donald Thomas was bacteriologist with the creamery but left to set up his own laboratory in his home, The Thomas Laboratories, in 1947, the only such privately owned laboratory in the state.

WHEELER STEAM LAUNDRY. Among the establishments which remained in town over many years was the laundry run by George B. Wheeler. It was one of the largest in New England with agents in all the surrounding towns. Started soon after Mr. Wheeler came to town in the 70's, Mr. Wheeler resigned in 1909 because of his long illness with asthma and handed the business over to Charles S. Howard and Mr. Wheeler's son-in-law, George F. Lovell. He retained ownership of the real estate which burned in 1911 in a \$40,000 fire which raced through Canal and Rockingham Streets. It burned again in 1917 and again in January of 1920, taking with it the Grand Theater owned by the H. DeMott Perry Corporation, the Bellows Falls Garage and trapped the Andosca families in their home. As firemen did not yet have masks, they could not enter the theater in the heavy smoke and exploding film blew a hole through the wall. Thirty cars were driven from the garage but tons of water ruined thousands of dollars worth of storage batteries.

As this was the only laundry in town, it was a catastrophe besides laying 24 people out of work along with the future hopes of the new owners, George Webber and Michael Meany, who had only had it a month. It was not rebuilt this time. There was much muttering in town that the "Bolsheviki" had set the fire. Today it would probably be the Reds. In 1926, Earl R. Yates, who had a laundry in North Walpole, moved his business over here into the old paint shop on Rockingham Street where his son Donald, in 1935, succeeded him. This closed in 1949. At one time the Bellows Falls Hand Laundry also functioned in town, owned by H. F. Barnhart.

THE INER-OCEAN SHIRT FACTORY of Lincoln, Nebraska, was among the small industries which briefly raised their heads. The buildings of this company were erected by the Rockingham Building Assn., formed for this purpose, on Morgan Street in 1910, occupied later for some years by the Superset Brush Factory. It was sold in 1919 to the I. P. Co. to make cores for paper rolls. The Shirt Factory manager was C. E. Buffington, well-known for owning and driving fancy horse flesh. The business was of short duration because no girls could be hired for \$4 a week, but for many years, the building was always referred to as the Shirt Factory. Another concern which desired to locate here but which was evidently not received

with open arms was the OXFORD LINEN CO. in 1907 which arrived with a high overhead of doubtful securities.

THE LOS ANGELES OLIVE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION was a thriving small packing plant on Williams Street forty years ago. President was Charles W. Butterfield who put up the building and managed the business for 20 years. Eventually freight rates became too excessive to pay to ship the olives and olive oil from this eastern outlet, the plant closed and the building was leased to the DeWitt Grocery Co. of Keene, N. H. as a storage depot. Today it is owned by Stephen Belaski as a shop and apartment. And while thermostats may sound like something ultra-modern, the CRANDON MANUFACTURING CO. on Bridge Street, was making thermostat heat regulators in 1910.

THE BRAGG LUMBER CORPORATION started in 1906 when Alba M. Bragg, as a small contractor, started selling materials from a lumber yard near his home on Williams Terrace. By 1922 his business had expanded until he bought storage space on Hyde Street. His son Richard was in business with his father from his graduation at the University of Vermont in 1930 until his death in 1950. Mr. Bragg, president and treasurer, aged 71, retired in 1951 after half a century in the lumber business and Tauni Pajunen, a Finnish resident of Walpole, formerly in the textile business in Sweden, assumed managership and majority ownership. Mrs. Herbert Bellows was secretary and clerk for 20 years until her death the following year. Mr. Bragg died in 1954 and the Bragg Lumber Corp. was reorganized the next year with Donald Thomas of Bellows Falls, Richard Lagenbach of Westminster and Milton Quinlar of Walpole. They are now engaged in a long-range housing development between Minard's Pond and Bramley Way.

THE OULTON DRILL CORP. was formed in Bellows Falls in 1926 to which local men, after much campaigning, subscribed about \$40,000. A portion of the Vermont Farm buildings was used and enthusiasm ran high for awhile among firms who used this drill. But finances were lacking to keep the thing going and in May, 1927, the stockholders met at the Hotel Windham and the directors recommended that the assets of the company be transferred to a new organization financed by Boston brokers.

THE BELLOWS FALLS ICE COMPANY. Before 1900, a well-known figure about town was George F. Evans, ice dealer who first started the Bellows Falls Ice Co. which each winter cut the great cakes of ice on Minard's Pond until the fire of 1946. This destroyed the big icehouse and with the steady advance of iceless refrigerators, the old ice box which dripped puddles on the floor, had begun to disappear and the icehouse was never rebuilt. Gone, too, were the ice wagon and the men stooping under 50-lb. cakes on their rubber-padded backs. The Ice

Company ran for 60 years and 1950 was the first winter that no ice was cut on the Pond.

George Evans, they say, was a short, stocky man who rode around the winter streets in a low pung, sitting cross-legged on the floor and you could never be sure whether or not it was a runaway horse until you saw the top of his head. At his death his son George and later his daughter, Mrs. Stella Dickinson, managed the Ice Company for more than half a century where, each year, two icehouses and the barn at the Evans home were filled. Mrs. Dickinson was a familiar figure for many winters as she drove her horse and sleigh up to the Pond to supervise the work in the days when drug stores used most of the ice and it cost 25c a hundred pounds. Today it runs to 80c—if you can get it. Instead of the familiar iceman now is a magical sort of public machine which drops ice into your pail in cubes or chunk, for cold drinks or the punch bowl. Or maybe that old-fashioned freezer which runs by manpower and which is as obsolete as the iceman today.

Permission to cut ice on the Pond was given each year to Mr. Evans as evinced by an old letter signed by H. D. Ryder and David Savage, Bailiffs and Eugene Leonard and E. S. Fairbanks, water commissioners and which reads as follows: "To George F. Evans; You are hereby permitted in accordance with the provision of Section 22 of the Charter of the Bellows Falls Village Corporation, to go upon the water of Minard's Pond during the winter months of the current year for the purpose of cutting and removing ice therefrom for supplying the inhabitants of said village upon the following conditions; that all the droppings of the animals used on the ice or on the banks of the Pond and all filth of every kind occasioned by cutting and removing the ice from the Pond be cleared off every day and deposited below the dam of said Pond and at no other place. You are not permitted to deliver ice from said Pond to any person outside the limits of said corporation without special permission for that purpose."

In 1921 L. W. Pike purchased the ice business and up to 1927, he and Walter Hadley seemed to take turns running it. Later it was bought by Matthews & Hatch and the company today engages mostly in lumbering. Since the big icehouse was built, it was added to several times and held up to 5,000 cakes of ice when it burned. About 130 tons per day were harvested in 1943 when war cut the crew of 85 men down to a mere 16 or 18 and the crop was four inches thicker than usual and still had to be harvested in record time or warm weather would catch up with them.

At that time the man in charge was Dennis Hennessey, a veteran of 43 years in the ice business. He started his own ice business with a cart in 1900 in North Walpole in the days when there were no rubber back pads and the icemen were soaked,

winter and summer. In 1918 he came across the river to work for Mrs. Dickinson and in 1950 was still connected with the firm.

The old days of eight and ten teams of horses drawing sharp plows over the ice to cut it were gone by 1940 when auto-driven scrapers scooted over half of the pond at a time when the ice grew to be 14 inches thick. The rafts came down the open channel to have their loads conveyed by belt up to the icehouse, each raft ridden by a man with a hooked pole or "picayune." Needle bars broke up and separated the cakes as they were cut and the channel bar was used in the channel. And always a couple of men had to stay all night at the Pond to pull a raft up and down the channel so it wouldn't freeze over, a lonely, chilly job on a cold night.

The conveyor belt from water to icehouse removed much of the old hand labor as the 22"x30" cakes hurtled up and into one of the seven openings in the icehouse where men waited with hooks to pile them up inside. Of the 50 men once on the icehouse staff, war cut them to four workers who struggled to fill each room in the house with its 500 cakes and seal it up with sawdust insulation in walls and ceiling. Only one room was ever opened at a time. The old days of the icehouse on the farm with cakes buried in sawdust, are over since science discovered that ice actually melted faster that way. Ice was also cut on the river for many years to fill the icehouse of the Rutland Railroad near the Arch Bridge.

FRANK MARK'S SHOP was another industry dating almost as far back as the ice business. It was on the stairs where Frank, for more than 35 years, mended bicycles, guns, tools and machinery and sharpened skates. Nearing 80 now, Frank was a natural mechanic also a locksmith and could always "fix" anything from shot guns to baby carriages. It was one of those places without which no community can get along. All in all, the shop ran for more than 50 years and Harlan Huntoon ran it when Frank went to work in it Nov. 1, 1894. The next year he bought it for himself and ran it until 1928 when he swapped his swords, you might say, for a ploughshare and went to farming. He could doubtless mend a broken sword, too, if they had been much in use. He sold his shop to John F. Davis of Fitchburg and retired to the country where he still lives, off the Saxtons River Road.

Among other men connected with this shop were Thomas Candee and George Freeman, the latter coming to work for Frank in 1914. When the shop was sold, Mr. Freeman ran a gasoline and repair shop on Rockingham Street until 1931 when he bought the Mark shop himself but died in 1933. The last owner was Harold Cady who sold some of the machinery during the war. Today the space is occupied by Marie and Thel's dressmaking shop.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY opened its first office in Bellows Falls in 1883 up over the depot with George Babbitt superintendent. When the depot burned in 1921, this office, which was the district accounting office, removed to the second floor of the Grey block in the Star Hotel where it occupied the south half of the floor. About 1925 it located in the Gobie block on Rockingham Street which was also the Claims Department for Vermont, New Hampshire and Quebec. It doubled its force of seven men and added five stenographers becoming one of the most important express centers in New England outside of the large cities. The office moved to Boston in 1932 and today it is the American Railway Express located in its own building at the depot again. The American Express was once the Adams Express and whose founder, Alvin Adams, was born in Andover, Vt. Allen E. Lothrop is agent, Thomas Reynolds cashier and John Strong has driven the delivery truck since 1943 having 43 years of service in various places. He passed away while in Florida in March, 1956.

When the office closed more than 20 years ago, there was much consternation in Bellows Falls as most of the employees were moved to the Boston office where the Vermont-New Hampshire-Quebec district consolidated. Superintendent Johnson was transferred to Springfield, Mass. It meant a yearly loss of \$30,000 to \$40,000 to local business people as once the Express Company had one of the largest pay rolls in town with 125 men and women employed. Necessity for the change-over was laid to loss of business on railroads due to increase of trucking. Among the men who worked for the Express Co. over the years was J. S. Rushlow who was agent for three years until William Carney came in 1920 and who later went to Berlin, N. H., Herbert S. Dedrick took his place, retiring in 1939 after 50 years service with the company, 45 of them in Bellows Falls. He died in 1944. Paul Barnes replaced him coming from Concord, Mass. and who had been with the company for 27 years. Dedrick first came to Bellows Falls in 1892 as spare messenger because his father, Clarence, worked here also. He saw the Express office, like the Post Office, moved all over town and ending up near where it started out. John L. Clark came to Bellows Falls in 1911 as superintendent preceded by Thomas J. Garvey and was with the company 55 years, dying here in 1935 aged 82 years. George L. Provost retired in 1927 as superintendent of this division and died in 1935 also. William Barker left the company in 1926 to join the E. L. Walker Insurance Co. W. E. Stockwell came here as clerk shortly before 1895 where Harley Foster and Provost were also clerks. He removed to Montpelier in 1917 as agent but left to enter the employ of the National Life Insurance Co. He now resides in Nashua, N. H.. George Dow was employed as messenger from Burlington to Boston for 45 years.

Although the MANILA BREWING CO. of Cold River,

N. H. can hardly be said to be in the town of Rockingham, it employed men from this town over many years including many of German descent whose families live in Bellows Falls today. From the days when beer was the big product, seventy years ago, to the days when gun powder was made there during W. W. I by the Whitcomb Manufacturing Co. which employed 50 to 60 men, the property has changed hands many times. Today only the limestone skeleton of the old brewery remains near the tourist cabins of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Sabins, standing lonesomely above two old cellar holes which had connecting doors between them.

HALLADAY THE FLORIST has occupied a busy spot on Webb Terrace since 1949 where Albert A. Halladay cleared the land and built the present dwelling house 65 years ago. At that time, about 1880, he was famous for his White Wyandotte poultry, small fruits and strawberries and he called it the Maple Dell Greenhouses and Fruit Farm. He was noted as the originator of several new varieties of tomatoes and at one time had the largest cherry orchard in southern Vermont. Always interested in fancy poultry, he owned some of the first White Langshan fowls brought into this country from Asia. His son George took over the business in 1900 as the Maple Dell Greenhouses and managed them until his death in 1925 when his wife, Mary E., carried on the business. Albert E. died in 1939 and ten years later his grandsons, Dana and Nelson incorporated the business as President and Vice President with their mother as Secretary-treasurer. The only local florist, the business is flourishing and each Memorial Day the Halladay greenhouses furnish flowers for the urns and pots in the cemeteries but in 1919, after the war, it was impossible to do this because of lack of plants.

THE GREEN MANUFACTURING CO. started making boxes in Bellows Falls on Russell Street in 1918 but a few years later moved into a new factory which they built in North Walpole. When this burned, they rebuilt and are still in operation there.

THE SUPERSET BRUSH CO. opened in 1929 with Harry Estes, Jr., as superintendent, employing 50 to 60 men. During Roosevelt's administration, Mr. Estes was appointed by the president to be chairman of the Paint Industry Commission to study and report a new industrial plan of wages and shorter working hours. Superset Brush was leased by Pittsburgh Plate Glass for three years in 1945 and the business moved to Keene, N. H. The local plant was idle until Baltimore Brushes leased it in 1950 using 30 people to make 40,000 dozen brushes a month.

THE ROCKINGHAM FERRULE CO. opened in the Superset basement in 1934, putting \$7,500 into five new machines to produce 80 ferrules a minute, the metal part of a paint brush. This company was formed by Sam Frenkel of New York City,

Harry Estes, Jr. and William Epple of Bellows Falls to sell ferrules to Superset and other companies. After the death of Estes in 1947 the plant was operated by Mrs. Estes and Mr. Epple, employing about 100 hands. It has been closed since 1953 and the building is rented to Winslow Bros. & Smith for storage.

THE HARBRO SHOE COMPANY closed its doors in 1941 after six years of business in town. It was opened in the Vermont Farm building by three Hartwell brothers of Malden, Mass. with Benjamin Hartwell, manager and was financed by a Chamber of Commerce subscription of \$12,000 and employed about 300 workers. It was the second shoe shop opened the same year in the same building, the other by George Hanf of Derry, N. H., originator of the Enna Jettick shoe. When the Harbro plant opened, it made 6,000 pairs of shoes daily with 75 people employed. But financial troubles dogged their heels and among the long line of unemployed the next year were 250 employees of the Harbro Co. who filed claims. Business picked up again in 1941 and they shipped out 12,240 pairs of shoes on one day in January, employing 35 new hands who put out 2,600 pairs a day. But it was only a flare-up as they were adjudged bankrupt that same November. The same year that Harbro opened, KERSHAW MANUFACTURING CO., a wood heel finishing plant opened in the second floor of the Windham Press building, employing 25-30 hands and from which Harbro bought the heels for their shoes. Kershaw was forced out of business when Harbro closed and their machinery was sold at a sheriff's sale in November, 1941.

DIMOCK ORCHARDS. The year 1925 saw a boom in potato raising in Bellows Falls. That year Julian Dimock of Corinth was experimenting with eight different fields of potatoes under the name Dimock Orchards, Inc. A warehouse next to the Standard Paper Co. on Granger Street was erected, backed by the Merchant's Association and local people subscribed \$12,000 to bring the enterprise here. One item intended to advertise the new business was unique packages of "Potatoes Grown on the Coolidge Farm." New York papers carried advertisements for these fancy spuds from the president's land which were called "Coolidge Homestead Bakers." The advertisements were accompanied by pictures of the Coolidge homestead at Plymouth, Vt. This was the first experiment with fancy potatoes consisting of grading Vermont potatoes by weight and quality, wrapping and boxing them and selling at high prices to hotels, steamships and other companies which desired uniform results in baking. Dimock said that he conceived this new idea which graded and packaged the spuds in 15 pound sacks of five to sixteen ounce potatoes, each sack containing a coupon swearing that the contents were actually grown on the Coolidge farm. Maine potatoes were selling then at

fifty cents a bushel but the Dimock potatoes sold at a price which netted the farmer \$1.40 a bushel at the warehouse. The glorified Coolidge potatoes sold at \$3.00 the peck.

Dimock, with eight years experience on his own farms in East Corinth, was anxious to use Bellows Falls as the focal point for shipments and had about 300 acres of potatoes under cultivation and looked for farmers in this end of the state to come in with him, raising potatoes on their own land on a 50-50 basis, his corporation furnishing seed potatoes, fertilizer and spray.

The venture started out on a promising scale but ended disastrously in a few years when the potato market went to pieces, spuds were a drug on the market and Mr. Dimock, who had signed up to take all the potatoes raised locally, was unable to get rid of them. The venture went to pieces, money was lost and the bank took over the warehouse which was bought in 1930 by Hardy Merrill who is still in the potato business there along with that of farm machinery.

ZENO'S BAKERY, started next to the fire station on Rockingham St, was carried on for almost 45 years under Edward and Paul Zeno and the former's son, Bernard, on Westminster Street. For many years the only bakery in town, people depended upon it for their bread and pastry and every bride had her wedding cake made there. On Saturday afternoons trade was brisk in hot brown bread and beans and Zeno's carts were a part of village life. But it burned to the ground on Christmas Eve, 1945 along with two others nearby houses. Rebuilt the next year, it was unable to regain its feet financially and in February, 1948, J. Emerson Kennedy was appointed receiver and it ceased operating pending a meeting of the stockholders. Creditors tried in vain to save it but just a year later a liquidation sale was held and the last of an old and vital concern was gone, leaving the town without a large scale bakery. The buildings were purchased by Hardy Merrill for storage. Brilliant's Bakery on Rockingham Street which was purchased in 1949 from Mr. and Mrs. Fred Champagne who had run it about a year, is the only bakery in Bellows Falls today. Previously Edwards' Bakery sold home-cooked foods on the same site but the scarcity of sugar during the war forced it to leave town.

"CHICKENS ON THE ASSEMBLY LINE," like cars in Detroit was what was termed "a cackling good business that started from scratch" in 1939 when Carl Parker, N. B. Small of Boston and the Hubbards of Walpole opened a new industry on the first floor of the Vermont Farm building. In this modern plant, chickens were picked and eggs candled, using the products of local farmers and picked up at their door steps within a 50-mile radius of the plant. Andrew Sudrabi of Boston was manager and Charles D. Keefe of Bellows Falls, his assistant.

In 1943 the business was going strong with William Dymond in partnership. That year they bought all the old Vermont Farm buildings in one of the largest property transfers in town. Chickens were raised right on the premises and an annual million dollar business developed. Later that year the business was sold to E. P. Hood Co. of Boston, Mr. Parker continuing to oversee the poultry dressing business. The next year a new company was formed, employing mostly women, by Parker, Merrill and Ellis in a chicken canning enterprise in the old office of the Vermont Farm. It was called R. J. Ubbinck, Inc., with Russell A. Ellis of Boston president, Carl Parker treasurer, and Hardy A. Merrill director and clerk. The Ubbincks of West Townshend had been selling a high grade of glassed canned chicken for some years and continued with the company until it got onto its feet. In 1945 the business was sold to William Dymond and became known as the Vermont Poultry, Inc., using the two top floors of the building in which to raise chicks. But the big fire in November, 1952, put an end to everything as the whole building burned. Mr. Dymond moved his business to Walpole, N. H. returning later to an unburned building but sold out to United Farmers Co-operative of Fitchburg, Mass., which still carries on the business. Mr. Parker in 1951, purchased the old TIMES block and completely renovated it, providing office space for several concerns including his own real estate and insurance business.

THE BELLOWS FALLS FREEZER-LOCKER plant opened for business in January, 1944, priorities having been approved by the War Production Board and material made available. It is a co-operative and shares sold for \$50 each with lockers renting for a dollar a month, available only to shareholders. Customers stored 10,000 pounds of meat the first week. Alfred Boule was the first manager and Elisha Camp of Saxtons River, chairman of the board of directors. One of the few services open to non-members was the smoking of hams for the general public. An annual meeting is held each April for shareholders when directors are chosen. With home freezers coming into the picture rapidly today, the future of the locker is uncertain. While it was feared that it would close in 1955, it was decided to keep going for another year. (This plant closed in 1957.)

RUGG'S EXPRESS started in 1916 when L. M. Rugg and A. J. Wainright went into business together, Rugg bought out his partner in 1930 and until 1946 when Mr. Rugg retired, he was in demand for anyone who needed anything moved. At that time it was taken over by Albert Bushey of Gageville. Mr. Rugg was a pioneer in the express business and when he and his partner started out, each man had his own horse and wagon. When they bought out the Jones & Blood Co., they acquired five more wagons and horses for their expanding business. But it was a red letter day when they daringly purchased an old



OLD MORGAN HOUSE ON TUTTLE AND ROCKINGHAM STREETS
Now Replaced by a Gas Station



SCHOOL ST. Bellows Falls, Vt. 375

SCHOOL STREET, BELLOWS FALLS, VT.



CONNECTICUT RIVER NORTH OF BELLOWS FALLS
SHOWING PIERS



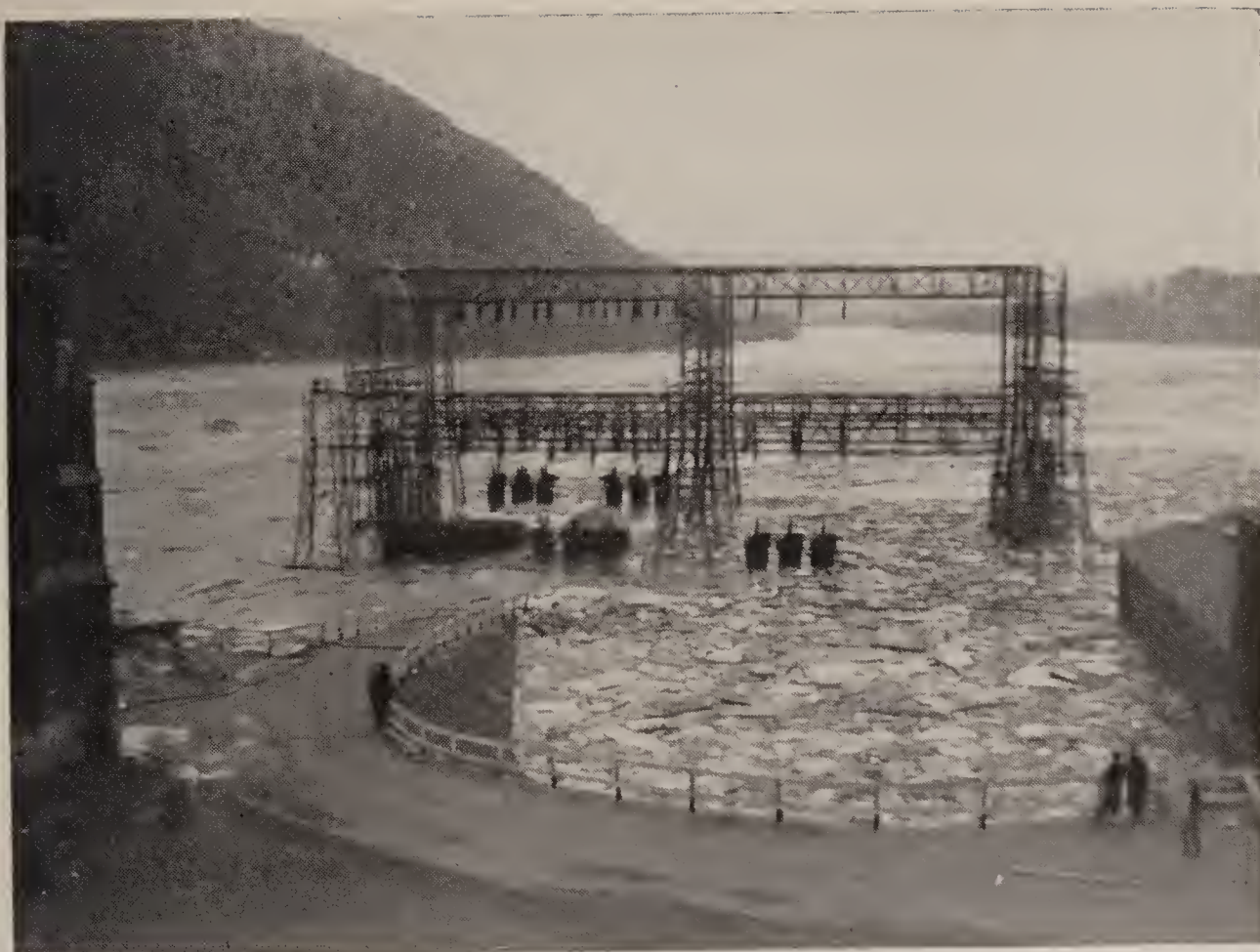
1927 FLOOD



1937 FLOOD



MARCH, 1936 FLOOD ABOVE ARCH BRIDGE



MARCH, 1936 FLOOD



MARCH, 1936 FLOOD, BELLOWS FALLS

Indian truck a little later, the beginning of their larger business. Mr. Rugg died in 1950.

THE CHAMBERLAIN MACHINE CO. Ralph Boynton of Keene, N. H. moved his machine shop here from East Alstead, N. H. in 1944 to the second floor of the garage building on Rockingham Street, once the Porter garage. In his small farm shop he had employed 10 men but he needed ten more for the night shift on sub-contracting work here, with more jobs than he could handle. The business was started in the East Alstead shop in 1928 by Charles J. Chamberlain of New York City.

BROOKS SALES STABLES. In 1930 Raymond Brooks opened his well-known sales stables, one of the largest in the locality, just north of Bellows Falls. He provided a co-operative business, the biggest outlet in this section for farmers' produce. He bought, traded and auctioned everything from bantam hens to iron bedsteads. He brought in large shipments of horses from Canada and his Saturday afternoon auctions in the barn, all the year round, still draw a crowded house as "Colonel" Earl Thompson pounds the gavel for everything from long underwear to yokes of oxen. Besides consignments of cattle, sheep, chickens and geese there are lots of furniture and each week a carload of clothing brought up from Holyoke, Mass, by Hugh Hicks who buys up bankrupt stores.

But long before this, there was much excitement about 1916 in a cattle sales stable for this district. Several auctions were held on the first floor of the shirt factory which was about to close down for lack of help. Cattle consigned to the sale were housed in the basement and sellers filled the Hotel Windham, the Saxtons River Inn and every lodging house and hundreds of dollars were spent in town besides the prices for pure-bred Holstein cattle. It promised a lucrative future for the town. Interested men including John Prentiss of Alstead and Lewis C. Lovell who were among the "fathers of the pure bred cattle sales," attempted to buy the factory for this purpose but were unsuccessful and the sales moved to Brattleboro where for many years the Pure Bred Livestock Sales Co. did a thriving business from which Brattleboro reaped the benefits.

THE ROCKINGHAM PRESS, probably one of the oldest printing shops in the state, began when P. H. Gobie came here from Lebanon, N. H., bought the old Times Job printing plant, put it on the third floor of the Times block in the Square and called it the Times Press. In 1906 he moved to the Island House and called his business the P. H. Gobie Press. When he was burned out the next year, he located on the second and third floors of the Conant building on Bridge street. In September, 1917, the new brick 101' x 62" building on Rockingham Street was begun and finished in June of the next year and Mr. Gobie moved into it, using the first floor and basement with one of the

best equipped job printing plants in New England outside of the large cities.

In 1920 Preston M. Sweet became part owner and the word "incorporated" was added to the firm name. Stockholders remained the same with Mr. Sweet president and manager; F. F. Wilson, vice president; Raymond Griswold, treasurer; Claude M. Sweet and George Ryder. Mr. Gobie retired and went to Florida in 1924, selling out to the new owners. In 1927 the name was changed to the Wyndham Press to avoid, Mr. Sweet explained, complications arising from the name of a non-resident at the head of the business necessitating checks being sent to Florida. For many years George Ryder was superintendent of printing and when the firm became the Rockingham Press about 1943, Fred F. Wilson became manager. The building is now owned by E. J. Lecuyer and the business by the H. A. Manning Co. of Springfield, Mass. whose main output is the printing of city and town directories. Book printing has been discontinued. An amusing incident occurred soon after W. W. I when a red-haired girl, posing as a man, worked there for a short time.

ADAMS GRIST MILL. The only grist mill in town is run by E. Gerald Adams whose grandfather became proprietor of the mill on the canal in 1875 and whose father took it over until his death in 1929. The next year the present owner took it over who says that it is a long cry from the old mills with their stone-ground grain to today's big business in which the small mills have little chance against the big concerns, some of whom blow the grain right into the farmer's barn door. The Adams mill has the original rights to all the water "under the hill."

THE BELLOWS FALLS SKIRT COMPANY came to town in 1916, locating on the second floor of the Union Block. They manufactured ladies' dress skirts, a branch of a Boston firm and employed more than 100 people locally who finished the skirts which were cut out in Keene, N. H. Most of the employees came from New York with the only local girls being Ada Marsh, Sylvia Fuller, Mrs. Ada Tarbell, Frances Willis and Florence Brooks.

In Italy Luigi deBernardo was a friend of Camelio deMuzio who came to America and Luigi followed him in 1916, working for him in the tailor shop which he ran in Bellows Falls for many years. Luigi's son Guiseppe, known as Joe, came over in 1921 with his brother Alfred and Joe went to work for his father, now in business for himself, for two dollars a week. His father died in 1926 and Joe and his mother bought a garage in 1938 and built an ell onto it and established a dry cleaning business. He sold it once and bought it back again and put in new machinery. **THE BELLOWS FALLS DRY CLEANERS AND DYERS** opened in the old Porter's garage in 1946 with Lloyd MacNeil and William Managan, returned servicemen as owners. A bad explosion and fire in 1948 curtailed business for awhile.

MacNeil sold out to Managan who ran the business until 1955 when he sold it to Armand W. Bertrand who remodeled the entire building and called it the Bertrand Cleaners.

FRANK W. WHITCOMB CONSTRUCTION CORP. operated a gravel pit for about 15 years on Route 103 north of Bellows Falls. This business was moved to the premises in Cold River, N. H. in 1955. In 1910 Mortimer Benton dealt in sand on Earl Street. Thomas Hannifin started a lumber mill on Route 103 in November, 1947. William Wright has had his own tax accounting business since 1942. Besides these industries in Bellows Falls there were also listed in 1910 the following; Baggage & Parcel Express, Park C. Mellish and Will Heald; Bellows Falls Screen Plate Co.; Bellows Falls Hide & Tallow Co., M. F. Harty (retired in 1942 after 30 years with Co.); Bogart & Hopper Mfg. Co.; Boston Tailoring Co.; John Bronson, sewing machines; coal dealers, J. F. Alexander, P. B. Leene; Standard Oil Co.; Bellows Falls Pulp Plaster Co.

In February, 1957, the New York Times remarked that the first commercial production of adhesives in this country has been accredited to William A. Hall of Bellows Falls, Vermont and that in 1900 he founded the Casein Company of America, now part of the Borden Company. (News and Notes, VT. HIST. SO., June, 1957.) The old Casein building was later occupied by various industries including the Liberty Paper Co. and presently by the Wool Pullery.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

THE HOTEL WINDHAM has passed through several fires and various hands in the last half century. In 1910 the proprietor was F. F. Shepard who was followed by F. C. Willis and in 1912 by W. P. E. Doyen and later by John A. Rowell of Chester. In 1920 the hotel property was purchased for \$57,000 by the Hotel Windham Corporation which was formed that year. Signers of the Corporation were E. L. Walker, E. S. Whitcomb, F. P. Cullen, A. H. Chandler, A. I. Bolles and Judge Warner Graham. The hotel was leased to Mr. and Mrs. Jay Graves and was remodeled with new kitchen and diningroom in the rear. W. W. Hall was the contractor. At that time the E. S. Whitcomb store moved into what was the old kitchen and diningroom.

In 1926 the hotel was again renovated and run on the European plan under landlord and Mrs. E. M. Curran. There were many modern improvements such as white marble lavatories, new metal ceiling and walls in the kitchen, maple desk and new furnishings in the lobby. The diningroom had the reputation of being one of the most attractive in Vermont with a new ceiling and wall treatment with awnings and window boxes outside. Charles Gilmore of the Vokem Hotel in Newport was engaged as chef and an excellent cuisine promised.

Mr. Curran died in October, 1927 of pneumonia and his widow carried on the business with clerk R. J. Hall becoming manager and bellboy Clifford Patterson elevated to day clerk. When the hotel burned again in 1932, it was torn down to the ground level, eliminating the steps which weary customers had to climb. At that time some form of construction was studied to stop the noise and vibration from trains which irritated store-keepers as well as patrons of the hotel rooms at night. These were often wakened by each train which passed through the tunnel which, in turn, passed under one end of the hotel as it still does. It was such vibrations and whistles which caused one traveling salesman, after being awakened several times, to call the hotel desk, so they say, and ask, acidly, to be awakened when they got to Chicago.

The hotel was reopened May 1, 1933 by the Corporation, Judge A. I. Bolles, president, with Mrs. Katharine Curran still in charge. Patterson returned the next year after an absence of several years. Arnold Murray of Bellows Falls returned as day clerk and Camille Bruneau, former chef, became manager of the Coffee Shop with James Shattuck as second cook. Ownership changed again in 1943 when a partnership was formed with J. Emerson Kennedy, Roland W. Belknap and Preston D. Belknap taking over the business from Mrs. Curran in July, with Kennedy as active manager. He became sole proprietor, having bought out the business in 1944. It was transferred to Claire M. Kennedy in 1955. At the time of the bi-centennial in 1953, new murals were displayed on the walls of the diningroom, painted by Eleanor Dix Messer of Walpole and Brattleboro. These beautifully executed murals portray such early scenes of the town as Bill Blake's first paper mill in 1802, the sign from the old Morgan tavern and the Rockingham Meetinghouse. The new decor adds much to the atmosphere of the hotel. Below stairs, the Barn attracts many with its paintings of Vermont scenes, bar and entertainers.

THE ROCKINGHAM HOTEL, built by L. T. Lovell in 1889, was run by him until his death in 1913 when his daughter, Mrs. L. T. Moseley, acquired it from his estate. She sold the business to David Cushion who was there in 1919. Will N Patterson of Ludlow became manager in 1922 and the business was purchased in 1925 by H. C. and George Wyman who sold it to Daniel O'Connor who in turn sold to Nettie Howard in 1929. In 1936 the buildings and business were bought by William Barbieri who still runs it as a rooming house with store space in the downstairs front but it lacks the atmosphere of the '90's when it had a reputation for fine food and when each Sunday and holiday special dinners were served which were very popular with local people. Mr. Lovell's farm provided fresh fruit and vegetables, meat and dairy products and it was said that "he set a good table." Fifty years ago the business cards

of the hotel advertised a free hack with "livery in connection," electric lights and "a large sample room" for those were the days before the traveling salesmen had earned their name and employed a room at their hotel in which to display their wares.

Besides being an early manager of The Rockingham, L. T. Moseley also ran the depot cafe for many years until he sold it, in 1914, to A. F. Brothers. In 1921, the Union News Co. of New York City, the present owners, leased the cafe and news privileges and made many improvements.

Eugene P. Cray, one of the larger property owners in Bellows Falls although now living in North Walpole, opened the Crayco Hotel in 1932 and added a third story in 1938. In 1940 he closed the restaurant on the ground floor and Whelan's Drug Store moved into this space. In 1936 he added a third story to the Cray building on Westminster Street to be used for bowling and in 1947 he rebuilt this block with modern shops. The Cray family has been a well-known and prominent part of the community for many years. Daniel H. was foreman of the I. P. paper mills and held various town offices including postmaster. Rev. Eugene F. Cray was the first priest to be ordained from Bellows Falls and served St. Monica's parish in Barre, Vt. for 25 years.

In February, THE BUNGALOW on Rockingham street was opened as a restaurant by Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley, the place formerly run by Alfred Young as an eating place. This was later run as an appliance shop by George Fifield & Sons until sold to Johnson Dix of Springfield, Vt. It was later occupied by the Bellows Falls Cable Co. The Bungalow is probably best remembered as the Dairy Bar in 1940, operated by A. L. Young who tore down his old eating place, Young's Diner, on the corner by the Esso station. He had started in business for himself 35 years before at his home at Atkinson Street where he manufactured the famous Young's Velvet Ice Cream. At that time he and his brother Henry made 1,000 gallons of ice cream in ten gallon freezers which they sold at the White River Fair. An ingenious family, in 1937 they started a new soapmaking venture, the Kleen-All products on Green Street.

THE CHIMES CAFE opened in 1937 under John Goutas, present owner. Later remodeled and seating 120 people it was said to be the most modern eating place in southern Vermont. In 1950 it was redecorated by a Greek artist who used scenes from the Illiad and Odyssey from memory and the historic scenes are now a famous feature of the cafe, picturing the burning of Troy, the Trojan Horse and Hector killed behind the chariot of Achilles. The artist, a 67 year-old Greek, was born in Constantinople (Istanbul), brought up in Turkey, educated in Batoum, Georgia, a part of modern Russia and speaks the language of all these countries besides Persian and English.

He did the job in 19 days, never painting the same scene twice, covering every wall in the big room. It is an education in Greek history to visit the Chimes Cafe. Today there is also a popular bar and private dining room downstairs called the Hide-away with entertainment and music. (This burned in 1958 and was not rebuilt.)

THE STAR HOTEL is run by Jerry Galatis. In 1915 his father, Mike, came to town with a fifteen dollar popcorn wagon. Born in Cephalonie, Greece, he worked in the woolen mills in Saxtons River, returning to his native land in 1912 to fight in the Balkan wars. He gave up his popcorn business to work in a grocery in Burlington, Vt. but passing through Bellows Falls one day, he noticed that the lower floor of the TIMES building was empty and after some argument, persuaded the editor to rent it to him. Mr. Belknap was afraid that some of his employees might object to the aroma of a restaurant under their feet—or perhaps he feared that it might detract from their working hours! Mike ran his restaurant for three years and 37 days before the building burned down. In 1921 he bought the old Grey block where he retired in 1950 after 34 years and turned everything over to his son. (Mike was famous for his 40c dinner which he served in 1927.) As a final gesture, remembering a Burlington hospital which cared for him when he was penniless, he named Sunday, February 19 that year as Charity Day with the proceeds from his restaurant going to the Rockingham Hospital. He gallantly planned on a \$300 business but only \$80 was realized as it seemed as if every fraternal organization in town was celebrating something that day.¹

THE STAIRWAY RESTAURANT opened on the stairs September 14, 1948, in the Crayco block, run by Mrs. Willard Hanson and Mrs. Joseph Walsh, co-owners. Mrs. Walsh has run it alone for several years, having a reputation for serving excellent, home-cooked food as well as catering to outside events.

In 1910 the BURNETT HOUSE was run by Louis E. Burnett at 26 Westminster Street as a rooming house, over Cray's Market. M. C. Burnett ran Burnett's Lunch on the stairs, once Simon McLeod's restaurant. About the same time Waldo D. Stevens ran the Fall Mountain House on Depot Street.

BANKING

All the banks in Rockingham are centered in Bellows Falls. These include the Bellows Falls Trust Co., the Windham National Bank and the Vermont Savings Bank. Just previous to the depression, the Trust Companies of the U. S. reported a gain of more than 3 million dollars in 1925 over the preceding year, with resources totaling over \$81,000,000. In 1952 the Bellows Falls Trust Co. celebrated half a century of banking, opening for business September 2, 1902 after receiving its charter in 1900.

¹ See Addendum

It started out in the same building as it is today but with only half as much space, but ten years later, expanded. In 1927 it took over the space in its own building occupied by the Goodnow Co. The first directors were E. L. Walker, C. E. Howard, J. W. Flint, J. C. Day, Dr. O. M. George and W. C. Belknap with E. L. Walker elected president at a meeting of the directors. Also elected were C. E. Howard, vice president, A. H. Chandler, asst. treasurer and Daniel Edwards, bookkeeper. Mr. Walker retired as president in 1934 and died the next year, having also been a director of the National Bank of Chester since its organization in 1890. Chandler became president and Robert Clark, treasurer. When Mr. Chandler died in 1937, Robert C. Clark was elected president. Present officers are Erwin S. Whitcomb, vice president; Wilfred E. Leach, treasurer; Elmer E. Pierce, assistant treasurer and directors William B. Barker, Clark H. Bowen, Clark, Leach, Whitcomb and Frederick L. Osgood.

The assets of the Windham Bank were sold at auction August 4, 1939. It paid a final interest dividend of \$40,000 and closed in 1940. It reopened with Willard Hanson as president and Harold Corwin, cashier, Hanson retired in 1948 and was succeeded by Boyd Richardson. Incorporated in 1832, officers in 1910 were Hugh Henry, president; Eugene Leonard, vice president and James Williams, cashier.

The Bellows Falls Savings Bank, incorporated in 1847, celebrated 75 years in business in 1923. It was incorporated as the Vermont Savings Bank in 1946 with Paul Ballou of Chester president of the Bellows Falls branch and Edward Toomey, manager. On December 31, 1957, the Windham National Bank of Bellows Falls and Chester, Vermont, merged with the Vermont Bank and Trust Company of Brattleboro and Bennington under the corporate name of the latter. Samuel Hutchins, Jr. of Bellows Falls became executive vice president with headquarters in Brattleboro and Harry W. Allen of Bellows Falls, vice president in charge of the Bellows Falls and Chester banks.

CHAPTER IV

RETAIL BUSINESS, MERCHANTS AND TRADESMEN, INTERESTS AND ACTIVITIES

Until recently the Merchants' Association was the only such organization uniting the shopkeepers in Bellows Falls under which various events were sponsored. The Christmas lights used each year in the Square, were owned by them although most towns rent them. They were responsible for the two large Christmas trees set up each year at the two ends of town. They supported the year books of the high school and surrounding schools. Among its civic projects, it was responsible for sending the American Legion to Boston in 1930 for the annual convention there. It sponsored rain coats for all school children acting as traffic captains and was always interested in community projects.

The Association was first organized in January, 1913 and a contest for a seal and a slogan the next year was won by L. C. Thompson. It was reorganized in the fall of 1920 with dues of five dollars a year and by-laws providing regular meetings each month. Any merchant living in Bellows Falls or North Walpole was eligible to join including bankers, real estate dealers, insurance agents, automobile dealers or anyone retailing any merchandise. Only manufacturers and professional people were not admitted to membership. In 1916, Merchants' Week, held to attract out-of-town trade, provided free railroad transportation for shoppers from other villages. In 1938 members won the Southern Vermont amateur basketball title and in 1950, voted unanimously to close their stores on Saturday night and remain open on Friday night instead, beginning in February of that year.

There was also a Board of Trade which seems to have functioned desultorily for several years prior to 1915, with two dollar dues, when it appeared to have had an acute attack of inertia. J. C. Day was president and J. H. Blakely, secretary and when at the April meeting only three members showed up, the ailing and expendable (although they probably hadn't coined that word yet) institution was buried with a minimum of ceremony the next week. Funds of \$500 were turned over to the more flourishing Chamber of Commerce along with all books and papers. This was then a "live bunch" who put out a paper of their own in 1915 called the Bellows Falls Booster, calling attention to local shopping advantages and which was sent to farms and villages within 15 miles of Bellows Falls. More than

100 members plus several ladies, rode in style to the Fair at White River that year, in 27 automobiles, all labeled "Bellows Falls Chamber of Commerce." Among those who have served as president of the Chamber of Commerce in past years were John C. Hennessey, C. C. Collins and John E. Babbitt.

The Chamber of Commerce came to life early in 1914 with 100 active members and began work at once on civic problems with a paid secretary. By October there were 200 members with such enthusiastic leaders as Fred Babbitt, president; Dr. Blodgett, O. A. Gast, W. C. Jewett, D. F. Pollard and E. L. Walker. They even tried to get the new state school for feeble minded located in Bellows Falls but it went to Vergennes instead. But the Chamber had its ups and downs and after its October meeting in 1917, it did not get together again until September of 1919 when it reorganized.

However, it evidently slumped for a few years, being rejuvenated in 1926 with a bang when the new Hydro-Electric began to clear away the old mills "under the hill" to make way for its new plant. At a booster meeting in the Armory attended by 1,000 people and headed by Walter Glynn, nearly 300 business men signed up. It was then that William Brooks, Vice President of the New England Power Association, said earnestly that no manufacturing plants were moving west or south but "staying in New England where we have the climate, the people and the knowledge." Thirty years later it was a different story in many parts of New England. The Chamber voted again to hire a full-time paid secretary and Everett C. Clark of Springfield, Mass. came to town in this position. Today both the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce are but ghosts but there is much interest shown at present in the idea of another Chamber of Commerce in Bellows Falls which would include four units, that of the manufacturers, distributors, professionals and merchants or retailers. (A new Chamber of Commerce was organized in May, 1956, Robert Glasheen, sec; in '58, Russell Sargent.)

In 1918 several local men had been in business for 30 years or more including N. G. Williams, Frank Adams, E. S. Leonard, S. D. Harriman, C. E. Howard, S. J. Cray, F. G. Pierce and J. J. Fenton. In 1937 Mr. Leonard was still in the insurance business after 60 years.

Over the years there have been many changes in the business district of Bellows Falls including the side street stores as well as in—or on—"the Square." the maxim of those who carry on their business there. Faces have come and gone, shop signs have changed, fires have done their work with bigger and better buildings rising on the charred remains. Canal Street, once the busiest street in town, has lapsed into an empty-eyed tunnel with only the police station to give it prestige.

In the days when Canal Street was important to the world, its insignia was the well-known cigar store Indian in front of Fred Exner's tobacco store, the same Indian which, they say, was later removed by nefarious means and which reappeared in an antique shop in a neighboring town. But for many years it guarded the shop known as "Emil's and Hector's" where Emil Exner and his partner made cigars, Mr. Exner's profession being that of cigar roller. In 1910 it was Exner and Murray making Golden Leaf, Chips and Little Phil cigars. They also ran a restaurant which closed in 1933. At one time Thomas Pimer ran a little candy shop and lunch room here along with a parrot which was vastly enjoyed by his customers especially the children. Mr. Pimer was also head of the iron and tin department of the Vermont Farm Machine Company.

Other shops on this street about fifty years ago, at various times, were Will Pierce's Five and Ten Cent Store, the Kimball Carriage Shop opposite the bridge, later owned by W. C. Hadley and which burned in 1911. Mr. Hadley moved into the Morgan Tavern building in 1912 and added to his piano box top carriages, real estate and insurance, making him today the oldest insurance man in town. For twenty-five years there was James Byrne's barber shop, where, before such conveniences as showers became common, a gentleman could repair to take a bath also. He sold his shop to Sullivan Fiorey in 1915 who had worked for him for eight years.

Pasquale "Patsy" Baldasaro had his first fruit shop on Canal Street and Pat Keane a shoe store whose sign read "In God We Trust; all others Must Pay Cash," Michael Beasley worked for him as cobbler and later opened his own store for "boots and shoes" in the Times block but which was foreclosed in 1916. Henry Webb had a harness shop there for many years until he died in 1929. Canal was not a one-way street then and once the iron bridge over the canal shook with horses and wagons. There was murder there, too, about twenty-five years ago when Charlie Lou, Lee Kee or Ong Fong as he was variously known, the Chinese laundryman familiar to all, was found dead in his shop killed with one of his own flat irons. William LaBelle was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment.

For forty years John C. Lawrence and Alfred L. Field conducted a successful hardware store on Canal Street in the days when coal was twelve dollars a ton. Field and Lawrence was located where Faughts sell typewriters today, and was the old firm of Eaton & Norwood in 1897, later Norwood & Field. Mr. Field retired in 1938 after the death of Mr. Lawrence. In October, 1955, the Fields celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary. Next to them was the George E. Welch & Son undertaking and furniture establishment for twenty-five years until Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Welch left for Winston-Salem, North Carolina in 1926 to open a similar business. Mr. Gerald Welch

went into business with his father in 1902 and the space is now occupied by the state liquor store. George C. Whitehill bought the business of Gerald Welch and in 1947 Wilberne K. Taylor of Brattleboro, bought the Whitehill funeral business which was started in the Arms block in 1933, and moved it into the former MacLennan home. In 1937 D. P. Noyes & Son Gordon, bought the Field and Lawrence store and moved it, in 1940, to its present location in the Square. In 1943 it united with Kermit Whitehill's Paint and Wallpaper store and the new firm became Noyes & Whitehill. Kermit Whitehill had been in the undertaking business with his father.²

Canal Street has been only a small portion of the business establishments in town. Fifty-five years ago Walter Glynn of Saxtons River, was selling "Death Grip Tablets" guaranteed to kill a cold in twenty-four hours or your money back. Twenty years later the Glynn Distributing Company was using the lower floor of the defunct shirt factory on Tuttle Street for Sonora phonographs, where cattle auctions were held from time to time. Radio had not yet driven talking machines from the scene and Stanley Griswold ran Mr. Glynn a close second with his new Edison at the Goodell shop. He called his machine "the phonograph with a soul." What Mr. Glynn called his instrument—or Stanley—history does not say.

For many years Mrs. Flora Stillwell sold hats to local ladies, being located about where Whelan Drug is today. Her motto was "enter without knocking; leave the same way." Here, in an era of untrimmed hats stacked up like lamp shades and which looked the same way, every customer could pick out her own ribbon for loops and bows, but she was still liable to meet herself around every corner. Mrs. Stillwell sold out in 1917 and passed away ten years later at her home on School Street. Other hat shops in town were run by Pauline Howard who had her Millinery Parlors in the Rockingham Hotel block in 1912; Mrs. F. L. Rafter who made transformations and braids to support the Merry Widow hats; Fannie Armstrong, Pamela Bosley, Mary Cleary, Mrs. Lilla Gates Hadley and George Davis.

The Reliable Bargain store came to Bellows Falls in 1919 and ten years later moved from the Cray block up to the Blakeley block with Simon Juskowitz, proprietor. The present manager, Irving Slater who came from Keene, N. H. changed the name to the The Reliable Store. Prominent in business here for many years were the Winnewisser brothers, Fred and August. Fred died in 1936 after running the newsstand for many years and August was first in the furniture business, later opening The Surprise Store on Westminster Street, a variety shop in which he was engaged in 1910. He moved to Brooklyn in 1912 and later to Lockwood, N. Y. where he left the business world for farming. The Kandy Craft, at the foot of the stairs, closed in 1910 after six years in business and in the same location George

2 See Addendum

and Nicholas Cressanthis later opened the Washington Candy Company and also, in 1924, a United Cigar Store agency beside it. As common as ice cream sodas are today, it is interesting to note that the first ice cream "parlor" in town was run almost seventy years ago by C. C. Chapin in the store where he sold toys and what he advertised as "fine" New York candy, 18c a pound," in the Arms block. George Wilson opened the Variety Store on Rockingham Street at one time also run by Agnes Porter. He ran it until his death in 1936 and for a while also ran The Woman's Shop.

Once shoe stores had their place on the east side of the Square. H. N. Bellows came to work there for Dunham Brothers when he was twenty years old, starting his long career in the shoe business. Later, with Harold Hatch, he bought the store which became Hatch & Bellows. Mr. Bellows was in the shoe business for 35 years, working in the store when it was sold to Gerald Page in 1912 and which later became the Kent Shoe Store and which was taken over by Duane Aldrich in 1929. Many people remember when, as youngsters, they were solemnly fitted to square-toed Educator shoes or smart, snub-nosed, buttoned oxfords in this store. Like several stores in town, they advertised "mileage bought and sold and rented" which meant tickets on any railroad. In 1918 Richardson Brothers were running the shoe shop formerly owned by "Dummy" Keefe, the popular but kindly nickname given to the deaf and dumb proprietor. The Endicott-Johnson Shoe Store, Fred Martel, manager, opened May 13, 1933 in its present location on Westminster Street, Maurice O'Connor became manager in 1939 but left to work in a Burlington store of the same company. Albert Dick opened a shoe store in the old "Corner Drug Store" and after his untimely death, his widow, with the aid of Fred Martel, formerly of Endicott-Johnson, carried on the store. In 1950, Russell Sargent, for four years and a half manager of the J. J. Newberry store, took over the active managership and in 1952, went into partnership with Mrs. Dick.

In 1886, a few months after the first town hall was built, a clothing store for men was opened in the building by Frank G. Pierce. It has been there ever since, opening again in the new building after the fire of 1925. In 1915, Mr. Pierce's son, Dana F. entered the business with him and when Mr. Pierce died, February 19, 1919, "the dean of business men," it became the Dana F. Pierce store. He died in November, 1940, aged 62 years, after an illness of three months and after 25 years in the store. The next month the store was purchased by George E. Page of the Page Paint and Wallpaper store which he sold to Kermit Whitehill in 1941.³

Abraham Serlin, known as "Abie" to everyone in town, opened a men's clothing store on Rockingham Street in 1911 which he operated successfully for many years, selling out in

3 See Addendum

1946 to Daniel Howard and moving to New York City. Like Solomon Levi, he sold shoes and shirts to half the male portion of town for thirty-five years. Born in Poland in 1879 when that country was part of Russia, he came to the United States in 1905 and to Bellows Falls as a pack peddler. His first shop was in the present restaurant of the Rockingham Hotel and he moved into his last location in 1924. In 1928 he made a 16-week trip to Palestine to visit his mother and after he sold his shop, he returned once more to Palestine. Howard recently moved his shop into the space vacated by the Western Union in the Square.

In 1919 J. J. Fenton celebrated 30 years in the men's clothing business, coming here from the Pratt, Wright & Co. in Brattleboro, to open the present store with his former company as part owners. He arrived just a week ahead of the famous blizzard of '88 which did not daunt him and in ten years he was sole owner of the store. The location has always remained the same, the former site of the Howard Hardware Co. which moved one store down the line. In 1912 the Fenton store was enlarged and improved with an addition in the rear and the upstairs space utilized. In May of 1912, Mr. Fenton bought the stock and business including the undertaking work, of the Chase Furniture Co. and John Hennessey who had been a clerk in the Fenton store since 1899, moved across the Square to become a partner in the new store which is still known as the Fenton & Hennessey store. For both the Chase Furniture and the Fenton store, Fred L. Whitcomb worked for 21 years as upholsterer, coming to Bellows Falls about 1900 and later working at his trade at his home in Westminster for seven years when he and Mrs. Whitcomb moved to West Springfield, Mass. to make their home with their daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Sweet. In 1914 the furniture store took over the F. B. F. grocery space next to it and in 1954 annexed the space used by the Boston Store on its other side.

In March of 1914, C. Dana Whitcomb went to work in the clothing store which has been almost 70 years "on the Square" with many longtime employees still on hand to show you socks and suits and hats and ties. These people included, in 1953, Mr. Whitcomb, president and treasurer; Joseph Eastman, vice president and Hugh Sullivan, secretary, who became officers in 1930 after twenty years of service with the firm. In 1955 Mr. Whitcomb retired from the firm because of ill health and through a stock sale, transferred the bulk of his ownership to Sullivan and Eastman. Mr. Sullivan is now the new president and Mr. Eastman, treasurer. Mr. Whitcomb retained the post of vice president until his death in St. Petersburg, Florida, January 22, 1956. Miss Mary Flavin has been bookkeeper for more than thirty years and until Joseph Dionne retired in 1953, he was connected with the firm as tailor for 51 years. In 1930 the Fenton & Hennessey store was taken over in full by Mr.

Hennessey and in 1938 they opened Toyland on the top floor of the Centennial block with furniture on the second floor. The same year the J. J. Fenton Company celebrated their 50th anniversary. In 1923 the home of the late Kate Williams on Westminster Street was purchased by Fenton & Hennessey as a funeral home. An unusual feature of the J. J. Fenton store is that it has customers as far away as China and Puerto Rico as well as California and boasts that it outfits the third and fourth generations.

The Riley-Wolff Clothing Co. opened in April, 1914 but closed the next year, the year, as it happened, of many business changes. The Abbott and Wolff store had opened in 1912.

One of the business changeovers in 1915 was that of the George R. Wales dry goods store which for over thirty years had operated as the "dependable store" under the sign WALES CASH STORE. Mr. Wales opened his store in 1885, it being one of the oldest firms in town when it changed hands. It was first situated on the east side of the Square later moving over to the other side and the space now held by the Vermont Savings Bank. Mr. Wales started his mercantile career as a clerk in the George Guild dry goods store and when he struck out on his own, his first and only clerk was his sister, Mrs. Eliza Lane who was with the store until it closed and was a contributing factor to its success. Many a woman bought her needles and thread and yard goods of George R. Wales who died in 1953 at the good age of 94. Among the many clerks who worked there, some of long duration were Mrs. Etta Howard, Misses Alice and Hattie Hapgood, Ed Howard, John Coughlin, Eddie Stone, Margaret Cray, Scott Splan, Mary Wales, Cora Rice, Elizabeth Hennessey and Nellie Smith.

In 1915, E. S. Whitcomb of the Speare-Whitcomb store in Nashua, N. H., bought the Wales store. Mr. Whitcomb had spent his whole life in the dry goods business, having been associated with it in Barre, Randolph and Boston. He carried on the old store under the "dependable" trademark. In March of 1921, Mr. Whitcomb was notified that the Savings Bank needed his space and he moved across the Square, in fact, moved overnight into the remodeled Hotel Windham block where he has been ever since, adding at the rear, the shoe store purchased from Richardson Bros. in 1919. In 1950 Mr. Whitcomb's health forced him to give over the active management to Albert Tidd who had been with him for many years. E. E. Whitcomb, Inc., includes Mr. Whitcomb and Mr. and Mrs. Tidd as incorporators, Albert Hinds, Jr., began work as assistant manager in 1951. In 1940 Mr. Whitcomb celebrated 25 years as a merchant in Bellows Falls and the store is still noted for carrying the best in women's ready-to-wear as well as dry goods. The fire of 1932 put the store temporarily out of business but it was reopened the next year.⁴

⁴ See Addendum

In January, 1917, Mrs. Mary Holmes sold her dry goods shop, the M. L. Holmes & Co. at No. 8 Square, to C. T. Allen. Mrs. Holmes was the daughter of George Guild, a pioneer in the dry goods business and who ran the Holmes store until he retired. Mr. Allen worked for Mr. Guild for some years and ran the store until 1926. Chamberlain's Gift Shop, opened originally by Mrs. Betty Chamberlain for women's wear and gifts, has been owned and operated for several years by Arthur and Winifred Schade of Walpole. It was sold in November, 1955, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hill of Saxtons River and named the Band Box. The new manager is Mrs. Anne Burns, sister of Mr. Hill.

For many years two dry goods stores carried on business on the east side of the Square, side by side, one run by J. C. Day, the other by Dallas Pollard, cousin of Pres. Coolidge, as the Specialty Store. In 1912 they knocked out the partition between them and combined forces as the Day-Pollard Co. You might say that the partition was burned out for it was in November after the fire that March that they opened as one firm, having also bought out A. F. Winnewisser's Surprise Store and moved in there for the summer. Both Mr. Day and Mr. Pollard had long been in business in the Square, Mr. Day coming to town in 1877 from Keene, N. H., at one time managing the Goodnow, Hunt & Pearson store there and Mr. Pollard coming in 1901 from the Dunham Brothers' store in Brattleboro. Here, in 1910, the ninth grade graduates bought their white dresses with skirts of wide "hamburg" embroidery, their long white silk gloves, their lacy fans and the stiff taffeta ribbon for hair bows and sashes. Four years later, again graduates, they came here for the ankle length suits with the two-tiered skirts and the "washable" silk for blouses to go with them. But they bought little more for in 1916 the store was sold to Goodnow, Jewett & Bishop who held a sale of the stock in their basement in September. Soon afterwards the Pollards moved to Burlington where Mr. Pollard became a deputy income tax collector in 1918 and in 1920 a revenue expert in business for himself in which he is still engaged in Burlington. Mr. Pollard is remembered for his work in local theatricals where he was a popular figure for many years.

In 1918 Mr. Day celebrated his 70th birthday and he later moved to Brattleboro where he passed away in 1936 at the age of 87. He was an important part of the community for almost three generations, having been president of the local Y. M. C. A. and one of the five men who served as a committee to arrange for the building of the new Arch Bridge in 1905.

In 1922 the Goodnow store, Bellows Falls' largest shopping center at that time, celebrated its 25th birthday. It opened in 1901 in Bellows Falls as the Goodnow Bros. & Pearson on the site of Henry Amidon's jewelry store using half the first floor

and three clerks. In 1926 it was a large department store with 18,000 square feet of floor space and thirty-one clerks. Resident partners then were Will Jewett and Ralph Pillsbury, Mr. Jewett succeeding Pearson as general manager in 1907 and becoming a member of the firm whose name in 1913 was Goodnow, Jewett & Bishop. The store sold clothing for the whole family besides shoes and millinery and when David Savage closed his grocery store in the Trust Company building soon after 1910, the Goodnow store took this over, adding food to their repertoire. This department closed in 1927 and the Trust Company enlarged into the space. Among the clerks who worked there over a considerable period of time were Kate Sullivan, Margaret Hartnett, Amedee Fontaine, Steve Belaski, Goodwin Parker, Edward Moriarty, E. J. Boucher, Ivy Parker, Katharine Walsh, Mrs. M. J. Butler, Lionel Hilliard, J. O. Wiley, Freeman Bigelow, Nellie Hartnett, Ann Brickley, Mary McCuaig and Richard Rich. Of these Kate Sullivan, Margaret Hartnett, Ann Brickley and Amedee Fontaine are still on duty behind the counters, Fontaine in George Page's store, the others in E. S. Whitcomb, Inc. In 1938 the owners of the store voted to liquidate as since the depression it had been forced to curtail its activities and the future was uncertain and after 37 years "on the Square," the Goodnow store closed its doors.

In 1951 Mrs. Etta Harlow of Westminster opened the Yard Goods Shop in the Square formerly occupied by the antique shop of Mrs. George Bolles who moved on to Westminster Street. For fifteen years Mrs. Constance Barry ran a dress shop on Westminster Street following her employment with the Goodnow store and in 1936 this was purchased by Mrs. Byron O. Way and Mrs. George Page who added knitting lessons to hats and gowns. At the same time Messers Way and Page kept up with their women—or perhaps it was the other way around—by opening the Page Paint and Wallpaper store in rooms near the stairs formerly occupied by Mrs. Stella Dickinson's Epicure Shop where lunches and tea were served and fancy groceries sold.

For twelve years the New York Racket sold dry goods and crockery in the Square under W. E. Conway who was a local merchant for 28 years in all. In 1912 this store moved up the Square near the Goodnow store which took over the space soon after the Racket went across the Square into what had been the dining room of the Hotel Windham before the fire, where it ended its career. Among the clerks who worked for the Racket were Gerry Walker who says that his wages were \$7.50 a week and "they stayed open two nights a week." He moved right along with the store, he says because he always "went along with the lease." But he stayed behind when it crossed the Square, going to work for the Goodnow store, being sixteen years and a half "on the Square." Other clerks among the bevy of sprightly girls with stylish pompadours and high-collared shirtwaists and



THANKSGIVING HIGH SCHOOL BAZAAR 1915



THE OLD STONE MILL AT CAMBRIDGEPORT



MARCH, 1936 FLOOD



CORNER OF HADLEY AND HENRY STREETS
HURRICANE, SEPTEMBER 21, 1938



WHEELER BAND, 1910



BELLOWS FALLS HIGH SCHOOL, 1910

young men with the slicked down hair and high collars of fifty years ago were Kate Sullivan who has spent her life in the mercantile field and who once ran her own place, The Specialty Shop which closed in 1915; her brother Owen; Nellie Keane who previously ran a shoe store; Margaret McLaughlin, Dora Vayo.

The Racket space became the Boston Store, run by John McWeeney of Boston who had been in the dry goods business for 36 years. He was assisted in the store for many years by his daughters Pauline and Gertrude and his son Joseph. A long time alterations clerk was Lydia Talbot. The family bought the large Carroll Moore home on Henry Street. Death took the father then the son and the store closed in 1950. The space was rented by the Suburban Furniture store of Springfield, Vt., later, by the Beth Bishop Shop, woman's clothing, which has left town.

The Brown Fashion Shoppe, owned by Mrs. Eva Brown Wienstein of Worcester, Mass. and opened by her in 1932, was sold in 1948 and is now Colleen's run by Mrs. Wallace Whitcomb. Mrs. Whitcomb moved her shop from Tuttle Street in 1940, into the former Beef Shop, calling it the Add-Tu. The Beef Shop was opened in 1934 by Harry Cohen of Greenfield, Mass. The Style Center opened in 1941.

Forty-five years ago Jack Pickett ran bowling alleys for the Elks on Rockingham Street. In 1937 Mrs. Marion Carpenter opened a Children's Tog Shop in the same place and sold it to Mrs. Geraldine Baker ten years later. Mrs. Baker moved into the Faught building where she remained until the space was leased by the state of Vermont in 1948 as municipal courtroom. Franklyn Shop moved into the Tog Shop space on Rockingham Street.⁵

By 1915 local stores were beginning to worry about the competition of the mail order houses, just coming into their own. The same stores probably worry about the same thing today but most people now prefer to see what they are buying. The co-operation of friendly sales people, like those who have spent their whole lives serving you and your fathers and mothers before you, is something which cannot be duplicated by C. O. D's from Boston or Albany. The term "on the Square" is no misnomer. Perhaps the worry of people "shopping by mail" was partly responsible for the many changes made in local stores that year.

It was in 1915, too, that Henry Spitzenberger of the Model Press, took into partnership his brother George. The Model Press had opened in Bellows Falls, Nov. 10, 1906 in the Gray block, now the Star Hotel, with Mr. Spitzenberger and H. R. Gaul of Greenfield, Mass., proprietors. The next year Mr. Spitzenberger who had learned his trade with the TIMES and later with the printing department of the Casein Co., bought out his partner and moved his business to 46 Westminster Street in the Gates block. He died in 1940 and the business was sold to

5 See Addendum

Nelson W. Lesure who sold it in 1949 to David White, present owner.

The oldest business in the Square today, under the same name, is the Howard Hardware Co., established in 1877. It opened under L. G. and C. E. Howard and was incorporated under its present name January 1900 with L. G. Howard, president; F. B. Lyon, vice president; Charles Howard, treasurer and John C. Dennison, secretary. Gustavus D. Parker, "Gus" was a valued member of the firm for many years until his death in 1944. Mr. Dennison died February 3, 1943. Mr. Lyon died in 1907 and W. P. Abbott succeeded him as a member of the firm and stockholder and was followed by Raymond Hadley. Charles Howard died in 1919 and left \$10,000 to the Rockingham Hospital and \$5,000 to Kurn Hattin Homes. Today's officers are Charles Howard, nephew of Charles E. Howard, president; Norman Faulkner, vice president and clerk of the corporation and Charles Ford, treasurer.

In the Arms block for many years, was the Dean & Dean crockery store operated by Nellie and Percy Dean, brother and sister. The fire of December, 1940, put them out of business. Percy died in 1933 when he was 62 and after 35 years in the store. Nellie carried on after his death and died in 1951, having lived with her sister in Northampton, Mass. She had been in business here for 42 years for she was also employed by the Chase Furniture Store before she ran her own shop.

The Phelps Furniture Store and Auction Rooms were at 10 School Street where Frank Phelps also dealt in secondhand goods, wood and kindling. It was the scene of many auctions including sheriffs' sales and evening sales. Green flyers were distributed around town before an auction and Mr. Phelps' auction bell jingled up and down the streets. At one time S. H. Thompson, chief of police and deputy sheriff, was auctioneer and the list of goods offered seems not unlike that of today. Other auctioneers about this time fifty years ago were D. L. Snow, L. T. Lovell, John Buemond in Rockingham and Walter Glynn in Saxtons River. Phelps sold his business to Fred Perry in 1917 who sold it to the Abbott & Kiniry Coal Company known as the A. & K., in North Walpole where Jerry Keefe bought them out as well as the coal business of P. N. Leene, horses, wagons, scales and all. It was taken over in 1946 by John Connelly as the Connelly Fuel Co., having been run for five years by an administrator. For many years the new firm was in the Arms block, in space formerly used by Will Eaton, oculist. Today it is in the old Times block, now owned by Carl Parker. Miss Ruth Brown has been with the firm as bookkeeper for thirty years.

Fletcher's Newsstand is operated by John T. Fletcher, Jr. It was opened by Mr. Fletcher, Sr., who came here from Somerville, Mass. and bought the business of F. C. Winnewisser, taking

possession April 1, 1929. In connection with it, he opened a luncheonette the next year when he moved into the Town Hall building. It also operates a bus service and has recently become an office for Western Union. Mr. Fletcher, Sr., died March 21, 1950, at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, at his winter home.

In 1894 Edwin C. and Walter Barnard opened a jewelry store near the stairs in the Square, buying out the Frank Hadley store. The next year they moved to the location south of the foot of the stairs which they occupied for 42 years. When they decided to sell out their stock and take it easy, they were the oldest shop in Bellows Falls with the same personnel. Walter died in 1950. Another jewelry store was that of C. C. Collins who bought the shop of Will Eaton & Co. in 1900 together with H. E. Floyd of Glens Falls, N. Y. In 1919 he bought out his partner and ran the store successfully until he sold to N. O. Cote in 1935 because of ill health. He died in 1936. Eaton studied optometry in Boston and ran that business from 1912 until he died in 1947. For many years Fred Lewis worked for Will Eaton and C. C. Collins before going into business for himself, repairing and selling watches and he was for many years the official inspector for the B. & M. and the Rutland Railroad watches. He sold out in 1937 to George Eno. Henry Amidon ran a jewelry store on the west side of the Square for a long time. He lost both legs in a trolley accident in Connecticut in 1917.

When Dorr Moses Thayer died in May, 1936, he was the oldest business man in the Square. He started the marble and granite business here in 1882 and carried it on for over fifty years. His first office was in the old Central House after which he moved over Barnard Bros. and in 1914 to the King block, now belonging to the Elks. He erected the archway into Oak Hill Cemetery and when he set his first monument there, there were only six others in that cemetery. His first stone in Restland Cemetery was the second stone erected there. He was also in the insurance business with Wilbur Ferguson at one time and later, for sixteen years, his son Ruel was in business with him. Today his daughter, Mrs. Ruth T. Hay, has the monument agency in the secondhand shop which she runs in the same office space of her father and where she has been since 1942. Hiram King was also in the monument business in 1910 on Rockingham Street, in the old Morgan Tavern.

Mason Bros. Music Store was run by Bert and E. Carson Mason and for many years was in the space now occupied by the Gofkauff store. They sold "pianos, organs, sheet music, band instruments and talking machines." They sold out in 1923 and were in business before 1910. Frank Olbrych opened the New Gofkauff in the Maynard block on Rockingham Street, selling automobile accessories in 1937 and although there is no connection, Checkerboard Feed came to town the same year. Recently Gofkauff's was moved into the Elks block and the

Franklyn Shop enlarged to take over their space next to them. Western Auto opened in May, 1940 on Rockingham Street by E. R. Fabian of Proctor. He left in 1948 and today it is owned by Joe Murray.

J. J. Newberry opened a store in the Blakeley block in 1929 and in 1938 moved into the new Odd Fellows' block. It was originally one of 48 stores located in 46 states. In 1955 it became self-service, the first such store in this vicinity. It was also completely renovated that year under Paul Salstead, manager. James Capron opened a paint and wallpaper store in 1941 in the Crayco building and moved into the newly remodeled space in the Cray block across the street in 1947.

In 1929 Charles F. Wright sold his grain stores to L. E. Whitaker Stores Co. of East Longmeadow, Mass., including one near the B. & M. freight office at the depot purchased from F. M. Wilson and which he had run for 22 years, buying it in April, 1907. He also had one at Westminster Station which he had purchased with his father. In 1914 he bought out his father's rights and ran both stores under one management. Employees in 1929 were Miss Lena Howard, Robert A. Lee and E. T. Fenton of Westminster. Mr. Wright died in July, 1958.

W. H. Bodine, in 1939, celebrated 50 years of business in the Square as well as his 80th birthday and had, at that time, the longest record of any business man in Bellows Falls. Coming here in 1889 from Monroe, N. Y., he started his plumbing career in the old firm of Miller, Eaton & Allbee. Buying out Eaton's share, the firm became Allbee & Bodine (Mr. Eaton was the father of Will Eaton, optician and jeweler. Mr. Miller was the father of Hugh Miller who became a plumber with George B. Allbee & Co.) Three years later Mr. Bodine sold his interest to Fred Babbitt and bought the firm of Larabee & Son which became Bodine & Davis, Mr. Davis having no relatives in this town. When Mr. Davis sold out his share, the firm was known as Bodine & Co. until about 1930 when both Clarence and Wilfred sons of Mr. Bodine, came into the firm whose name was changed to W. H. Bodine & Sons as of today. Mr. Bodine died in 1949. For many years Henry D. Sparrow and Edward J. Lynch were connected with the business.

Bertrand E. Haines opened a plumbing business on July 1, 1910 in a shop connected with his home at 79 Atkinson Street. In 1922 it became the B. E. Haines & Son firm with Prentiss W. Haines in partnership with his father. Mr. Haines died in 1935 and in 1954 the shop was moved to Bridge Street where a third generation, Prentiss Jr. is now in business with his father. Other plumbing firms were, in 1910, George B. Allbee & Co. on Bridge Street, and Peter Marsh at 14 Westminster Street.

In 1921, Selah Harriman, barber, the oldest businessman in the Square had been in the same business since 1871 when he was apprenticed to the Joel Jillson shop on the second floor of

the Union block. After two years he opened his own shop in the Gray block where he remained for twenty years. In 1893 he moved into the ground floor of his shop in the Howard block. He was 76 years old when he passed away October 12, 1925, the only barber in town who had ever worked at his profession for over 50 years. But Napoleon "Poley" Page had been barbering for 30 years when he retired in 1944. He belonged to the era of "journeyman" barbers (or those who had learned their trade) before it was agreed to close all barber shops at 10 o'clock at night instead of eleven which went into effect in 1919. His first shop in Bellows Falls was in the Cray block where Whelan Drug is today. After the fire there in 1931, he located at 20 Westminster Street. His son Louis was in business with him until the war. Clifford Burns, a veteran of 15 years of barbering in Bellows Falls, bought the Page shop and in 1949, he sold it to John Hollar. Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Bigelow ran a barber shop together for many years in the Square where Mrs. Bigelow was the first woman barber in town. They sold to Wilfred Porter of Saxtons River in 1918 the space later becoming part of the Army & Navy Store. Forty-five years ago the following barbers were also in town—H. N. Bulger, in the Central House; Michael Andosca on Vine Street; James Dinan, 56 Square; Paul Exner, Rockingham Street; John Flavin, Vine Street. Tony Andosca ran a shop in the Rockingham Hotel building from 1924 until he moved into the Square and when he died in 1951, George Whitehill took over his shop which was bought when Whitehill died by Leo Michniewicz who had been with the shop for a number of years.

In 1940 Nelson Faught bought out the company of J. H. Faught & Son, a business machine company established for 15 years, from the estate of his father, who had passed away the previous month in South Acworth, N. H. and moved it to Bellows Falls on Canal Street. This is the agency for Royal typewriters and conducts a repair and shipping service. In 1945 Mr. Faught bought the Brown block including his store and the state liquor store. In 1949 this company was selected by Royal Typewriters Co. Inc., as their outstanding distributor in the Springfield, Mass., district which includes western Massachusetts, Vermont and part of New Hampshire with seven distributors. The Faught territory includes Windham and Windsor counties in Vermont, Sullivan and Cheshire in New Hampshire.

The Esquire Outlet store opened in 1948 on Rockingham Street, selling men's sport shirts, coats and mackinaws made by the E. J. Lecuyer Company which occupies the upper floor in the Rockingham Press building. During the war they made a reputation for furnishing jungle hammocks to the government. Also in 1948 the Sears, Roebuck store opened an order office on Westminster Street with Melvin Thomas, manager, but it closed after 18 months.

From the days of the tintypes of a hundred years ago to the "candid camera shots" of today, is a long jump as the two had little in common with each other. The former clamped their victims' into head rests and tied them into unconsciousness. Black sashes securely confined infants to a hidden torture post behind them. The best pictures of today are maneuvered when the subject is happily unaware of the imminence of a camera. And while photographers of this century did not have recourse to such lethal tricks nor hide their heads like an ostrich under a black cloth while they exposed the glass plates, their work is of another era and as interesting to us today as were the daguerrotypes of Monsieur Daguerre to our mothers. Among local men who mounted family groups on the hard boards which have withstood the wear and tear of time, was Frederick Blake who lived in Saxtons River and who had a studio for many years in Bellows Falls. Today's grandmothers had their own baby pictures, high school graduation, wedding and THEIR babies' pictures taken by Mr. Blake. At his death, an auction was held in his studio of the various effects and pictures and local people acquired many valuable reproductions of people and scenes which even then had become history. Among these was the Four Pines, the group of tall trees along the river a little north of Elm Street and which held in their shade an accommodating bench, a popular rendezvous for everyone in town. There was the old Morgan house on the corner of Tuttle Street with the last Miss Morgan sitting by the lilacs in the doorway, clad in an old fashioned gown and holding a poke bonnet, an irreplaceable scene of the days when a fine old family dwelt on the corner where now a gas station has smothered the lilacs with asphalt. There was the prized picture of Hetty Green sitting on the front porch of her house, still another historic edifice, built solidly foursquare and of brick, looking down the river, where the municipal parking lot is today. These are the things which the old picture takers left for us, portions and bits of a town which our descendants will never know except for them, the sites and scenes which are already memories.

After his death, Fred Blake's studio, once on Westminster Street, then on School Street near the stairs, was purchased by G. E. Freeman who sold it to Herman James who came here from Saranac Lake, N. Y. James was killed in an automobile accident in 1935 and the studio was briefly occupied by Carl Waldron then sold to Francis Ransford of Pittsfield, Mass. that same year who sold it to John Holzinger in 1937. Holzinger moved the studio to the top floor of the Gast block but customers complained so much about climbing two flights of stairs that he moved into the space once occupied by Mason Bros. Music Store, later by World Radio, but the well-known name of James' Studio remained the same. Paul Wilson opened a color photography business there in 1947 also, but the next year Holzinger

sold to David McLam who closed up in 1953 when Frank Olbrych moved his automotive shop in there. Arthur Smith now runs the only photography shop in town, at his home on West Street. For many years R. C. Bristol had offices in Fuller's Drug Store, advertising as a commercial photographer for "post cards, flashlights and groups."

One of the first beauty shops in Bellows Falls was run by Madam Knight, mother of Dr. Eugene Knight, dentist. She retired in 1917 after spending 26 years in business in the Arms block, opening her shop there when the block was built. She probably called her shop a "hair dressing establishment." Permanent waves and boyish hairdos did not predominate there. Beauty parlors were still few and far between. Madam Knight advertised "hairdressing and manicuring," probably the only such "establishment" in town.

It was in 1919 that people were all upset about the HCL. People have been upset about it since Adam had to get out and make his own living but in the light of 1955 prices, someone might remark that in 1919 "they never had it so good." Yet the papers that year were filled with wailing as to when prices would go down. Turkish towels were selling for 17c a piece, real kid gloves were a dollar a pair. In 1915 you could buy your Easter hat, untrimmed for 69c and school shoes for a dollar and a half. Butterine—they didn't call it oleo but it probably made the farmers just as mad—was 25c a pound, eggs were 22c and the butcher advertised three pounds of pig's liver and bacon to go with it, all for a quarter. Milk was 31c for 8½ quarts and maple syrup, ungraded, sold for \$1.10 a gallon. In 1952 maple syrup was \$7.00, eggs 69c, sirloin steak was \$1.08 against 25c in 1915 and margarine was 27c.

But the HCL had begun to soar in 1916 when rib roasts and smoked shoulders went up in price and you could no longer get 18 small oranges for a quarter. The Saturday night baked beans at Zeno's leaped from 10c to the unheard of price of 15c a quart. They may have staged a strike against bean eating for the baker promptly announced no more baked beans at any price—unless ordered in advance—and then they would be a quarter. Even when new money appeared in 1929, smaller bills to replace the old ones so long in use, it probably didn't affect the local pocketbooks unless it was the wrong way for by then the depression years were upon the country. Mr. Hayes, historian, kept a careful tabulation of food prices for six years as follows:

	1914	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1955
Eggs	.35	.48	.60	.40	.35	.35	.65
Flour	\$7.75	\$12.00	\$16.00	\$12.00	\$10.55	\$9.50	\$18.00
Butter	.40	.60	.70	.40	.45	.55	.65
Potatoes	.90	\$ 1.30	\$ 5.00	.90	.75	\$1.75	\$ 2.00
Lard	.17	.35	.32	.17	.16	.20	.30
Bread	.10	.15	.15	.12½	.12½		.18
Sugar	.06	.10	.22	.08	.06	.12	.10

Rents were up too in 1919, but what could you expect, folks cried, when plumbers, carpenters and even masons demanded—and got—sixty, seventy-five and even a dollar an hour! What was the world coming to! It probably was just as well for their peace of mind that they didn't know!

Probably the two oldest grocery firms still in business in Bellows Falls are those of E. C. Gould & Son and F. S. Clark. The former, for many years the firm of Gould & Marble, changed its name when Leon Marble died and the store was seventeen years old. Mr. Gould's son Harold, came into the firm at that time and in 1942, Ernest Gould counted 33 years in his own store at the south end of town. This store was previously owned by Charles and Elmer Underhill who, before that, had opened a store on Canal Street. Mr. Gould started his career in 1890 as an apprentice clerk in a general store receiving \$50 a year plus board and working six days a week until 9 o'clock and on Saturday nights, when the farmers came to town to do their trading, he was on his feet until eleven at night, selling everything from winter underwear to ladies' shoes, straw hats, kerosene, salt pork and harnesses. It was in the days when most people bought their supplies by the barrel and sack, not by the bag, pound or pint.

Mr. Gould also worked for four years in Townshend and in the George Walker general store in Westminster, coming to Bellows Falls in 1897 to work in the F. B. F. grocery. He took orders with a horse and buggy each morning at seven o'clock, was in the store by ten and had his orders made up and delivered before dinner for no one telephoned their orders into a store until after the War. Mr. Gould boasts that some of his customers went with him when he opened his own store and some he still had in 1942, including families in both Westminster and Bellows Falls. All grocery stores stocked meat then and regular meat markets peddled their wares from door to door. Modern stores also carry meat but the slow paced, neighborly atmosphere of the old general store, he says is lost in today's self service system, wire push carts and jostling of the checkout counter. Only in the smaller, informal stores is the air of the old stores approached and even these carry signs, as does Gould's of the Red and White Store.⁶

Frederick S. Clark, whose store is now one of the IGA chain, has been in business here for 58 years and is still in the store every day. First owned by C. H. Shepardson where Fred Clark came to work, then the firm of Clark & Marble then in 1904 Clark & Durkee; since 1915 Mr. Clark has been the sole owner. Back in 1913 his store decided to keep up with the times and cater to the cars which became more numerous every day. So along with Bridal Veil flour, it advertised gasoline for "autos," no brand name, just "gasoline." The fact was carefully stressed that it was a perfectly safe operation, that the fluid was kept in

⁶ See Addendum

a steel tank in the ground and pumped into the "autos," implying no risk, probably, of fire or explosion to either car or owner. (Frederick Sidney Clark died March 19, 1957, aged 86, the oldest businessman in town.)

The Handy Store on Russell Street was the mecca for north end children and their mothers for 24 years, under Dennis M. Damon and John and Will Putnam, Will going into the store when John died. Will, a bachelor, not only took over his brother's share of the store but also his family, helping with the upbringing of the children for many years. The building on Russell Street was built by Joshua Webb about 1889 and the store was first run by a Mr. Armsrrong, later by the father of the late Byron Robinson. Another Armstrong, Robert, sold milk in a building behind the store at one time, a round-faced man with a mustache to whom many a child was sent for the day's milk, a tin pail banging at their heels. The store was always known as the Handy Store until it closed in 1929, Mr. Damon dying the next year of a heart attack in the Grafton home of his friend and business associate, Will Putnam, who outlived him by only a few years. Will had started to compile material for a Grafton History which he never finished but which was completed by Francis Palmer and published by Abbie Palmer in 1954. In 1923, Will, long and lean and with a heart of gold, had his delivery wagon struck by a car, breaking his leg, probably causing him to feel no kinder towards this new method of locomotion. But for a few years more, children could still push pennies onto the big glass showcase which housed such delicacies as licorice strings and long sticks of white waxy gum, wrapped in red and white paper, a good chunk of which gave the chewer all the appearance of enjoying the mumps. In the early days, a pond existed beside the store, reaching almost down to the Methodist church where the frogs made orchestras on summer nights, boys sailed rafts and skated in winter. It came from the little brook which still leaps brightly down the hill only to be caught in a sewer pipe now for its hidden journey to the river.

Patrick Keane, with one of the early stores on Canal Street, is still patrolling the town on pleasant days, finding a welcome chair in many a shop whose owner he has known for many years or for few. At 87 he takes the air along the river and finds a quiet bench near where the old Four Pines once stood. In 1926, after thirty years in the grocery business, he closed his Boston Cash Grocery at 101 Atkinson street "to take it easy" and the store is now the Cash Store owned by Charles Jurkiewicz. In his first store in the Zeno building, without any training, he says that he increased his sales that first year by \$3,800 "because he always had what the customer wanted." He bought his goods by the carload to save money and always kept his credit "A No. 1." He built several houses about town and educated his children well. Born in County Kerry, Ireland, he came here

in 1892 to visit his sister who ran a shoe store and he has been here ever since, first working in the paper mills and the Fall Mountain Electric Light Co. then "sallying out for himself" and starting a lunchroom which was the only eating place in town. He employed eight people, made his own doughnuts and catered to local organizations such as the Fireman's Ball, Masons and Board of Trade. After five years he sold the business to Carter & Donegan and opened a shoe store on Canal Street which he ran for 16 years. Besides this he served his community as a lister for fifteen years, as an officer of the Board of Trade and was a juryman for 45 years. Pat is a grand old man who loves nothing better than to live over the old days again with anyone who will listen. (He passed away in 1957)

In 1930 A. M. Bragg remodeled and leased the building at 84 Atkinson Street to C. L. Mandigo, also the Gulf Gas station run by Raymond Bullock. In 1932 this market was bought by Andrew Hollar which he sold to Alexander Mileski in 1949. Mandigo moved to Rockingham Street where Brillant's Bakery is today. For twenty-one years Frank Massucco ran a fruit store on Rockingham Street, selling out in 1913 to John Bertolino and Peter Barbieri. In 1918 they opened the Bellows Falls Fruit Co. but today they cater to the public with magazines and papers.

At the north end of the Square, now occupied by the Army & Navy Store which opened there in 1946, was once the fruit store where Patsy Baldasaro hung out great bunches of bananas, set out baskets of oranges and apples, watermelons and coconuts and whose peanut roasting maching whistled cheerfully on the edge of the sidewalk. Patsy was a well known figure in town for many years and every housewife rallied to his long-drawn call of "ba-na-nas, o-ran-ges," as he rode his cart through the streets, seated like a Gargantua, his immense body making it a hazardous adventure to get up and down from his high perch. Youngsters saved their pennies to buy an orange as big as a croquet ball for a nickle and the last thing on Saturday afternoons, thrifty mothers could buy eighteen dead ripe bananas for a quarter. The pleasant ghost of Patsy still rides the summer streets along with the sprinkling cart, the ice wagon and the hot smell of tar sidewalks on a July day. His broad face always smiled but his whip was ready to reach out and flick the bare legs of any youngster who sneaked up behind to snatch a loose banana or coconut.

Walter Kiniry, former manager of the Grand Theater, bought the Cook market on Canal Street in 1923 which business he later conducted on Westminster Street until 1939 when he continued it in his home on South Street before he left town to run a move theater in Lancaster, N. H. Alfred Boule of Gageville, for 19 years ran the Quality Fish Market which he bought from Frank DeForge in 1917 after working in it for four

years. This was closed in 1938 but Mr. Boule has always been in demand for clam bakes and shore dinners. Fifty years ago Winfield Scott Lovell, known as "Scott," had a meat market on Henry Street near F. S. Clark's store. It was at first called Lovell & Carpenter's with Ernest Carpenter, then, with Fred S. Shedd, Lovell & Shedd. Mr. Shedd, today, at 92, lives with his niece, Mrs. Wilfred Bodine on the New Terrace. Winslow Damon opened a similar market and like other such markets, ran a meat cart about town. In 1928, Steven J. Cray, because of ill health, retired from the meat and grocery business at 24 Westminster Street after 42 years. With him for 34 years was Mortimer J. Grandfield who also gave up his active work. Another longtime business went into history.

A. M. Richards or "Al" as he was known, opened a meat and provision market in 1894 in the old Morgan Tavern on the west side of Rockingham Street where his business expanded until he became one of the leaders in the community. Each fall he collected and displayed in front of his store, an assortment of such unusual wild game as elk, moose, bear, caribou and deer with once a buffalo and once, even a seal. If you couldn't go to the zoo, you could visit Richards' market in the fall and winter! In 1910 he dressed off a famous pair of steers which, alive, weighed 3,620 pounds and dressed, 2,693. The same year, however, he did even better for he bought, dressed off and retailed the meat of the Holstein "Mack," the largest steer ever slaughtered, according to stockyard records. This immense animal weighted 4,700 pounds in his prime and was 4,628 pounds on the hoof when killed, dressing out a carcass weighing 2,911 pounds. He and his teammate "Teddy," held the world's record for draft oxen after they pulled a load of 11,284 pounds at the Brattleboro, Vt. fair. Twenty-six years later, "Mack's" great carcass would have brought from \$462 to \$648. But in 1910 heavy steers from 1,500 pounds up were quoted at a top of \$11.05 a cwt. "Mack," they say today, was born thirty years too soon! The market was moved to 35 Rockingham Street in 1914 and it was sold on July 1, 1925 to Frank Shaughnessey and John Gallagher who had worked there for many years, the former for 22 and the latter for 18 and it now became the Sanitary Market once the site of the livery stable of L. T. Lovell & Son. Ironically, L. T. Lovell also opened the first meat market in town shortly before the Civil War. Mr. Richards and his family moved to Los Angeles, California where he died May 21, 1932. During the first part of 1956, the Sanitary Market was closed up by the owners.

For some time Martin Barrett conducted a grocery store on the corner of Barker and Westminster Street and early in the 1900's, Francis Reynolds moved his grocery shop from Westminster Street, opposite the stairs, up to Williams Street where he catered to friends and neighbors for many years. This was

later run by Merle Jackson as the Red & White Store. Once M. M. Whitney sold groceries in the Square as did M. B. Kelley and Charles E. Whitman ran a grocery store on Westminster Street about 1900. Benny Gordon runs Benny's Groceries at 113 Rockingham Street today.

In 1893 a new store opened in the Square and six years later it excited the community with the demonstration of a new beverage called Welch's Grape Juice. The store was called the F. B. F. from the three partners, Elijah Brown, E. R. Fairbanks and Willis Ferguson. You might say that this was a Baptist store as all three men were staunch pillars of that church behind them on top of the bank. It did not close its doors until 1915 although Mr. Brown carried on, in failing health, for four years longer with his new partners E. R. Culver and H. H. Bressor. However, his eyesight forced him to finally give up his work while his partners bought the F. L. Simonds store in Gageville. Mr. Brown outlived his original partners by several years and was a well known figure for another 25 years although completely blind.

But his infirmity never prevented him from active work until old age also crept up on him. Known as 'Lijah, during the coal shortage in 1923 when he was 72, he sawed and split four cords of wood alone and unaided as well as caring for his furnace himself, emptying ashes regularly. He shaved himself as well and a favorite occupation was cracking butternuts and extracting the unbroken meats, a feat too much for many sighted hands. He wrote his own letters and kept up on world affairs. He attended church regularly. He had no use for anyone, he said, who "laid down on the job" and he often told of his days on the "section" at Sharon, Vermont when he got 90 cents for a ten hour day. Young men of the present, he would comment sharply, complained if they worked more than a four hour day. But when his wages were cut from \$44 a month to \$40, for a ten hour day, in 1886, he came to Bellows Falls to work in the Vermont Farm Machine Co., then moved into the M. B. Kelley grocery which he bought out the next year and the F. B. F. Grocery became a fixture in the Square for 22 years. After the death of his second wife in 1930, Miss Nellie Smith, now residing at the Bellows Falls Inn, took over the care of the house until finances forced him to give up his home and move to Grafton with relatives where he died the next year. To older people, the white house at 107 Atkinson Street, is still the "'Lijah Brown house" for so it goes with old houses.

In 1924 Anthony "Tony" Lisai and his wife Lena opened the Bellows Falls Cash Market on Atkinson Street, a building 22'x28' and renovated it in 1937 with a new addition which added 50 percent to the original size. Also carrying Red & White products, the store added to the firm in 1925 when Tony's brother Mike entered it and in 1946 Tony's son Leonard also

came into the business. In 1949 Mr. Lisai celebrated 25 years with still more renovations necessary because of increased patronage. Today, it is one of the most up-to-date stores in town. Tony came to this country from Grodna, Russia in 1907 and has become a leading citizen.

Among other "side street" markets is the Bellows Falls Village Store on Oak Street, run by the Yankovitch family until, after the death of the father, it was sold in 1951 to Louis and Helen Andrews. The Cloverdale Store in the Fiorey block on Rockingham Street, was run by Frank Holt, previously employed by Goodnow's grocery store. This store was purchased by the First National Stores and run by James Powers now of the same store in Rutland, after the death of Mr. Holt. It was later moved to the space now occupied by Noyes & Whitehill where it remained until June, 1939 when it moved into its present location in the new block built by J. H. Blakeley on the site of the old Commercial House, a second-rate lodging house operating forty years ago. The new block also covers the old Morgan Tavern and Frost's Livery Stable. The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., the "A. & P.," opened in the Square in the fall of 1938, moving into the space vacated by the Goodnow, Jewett & Pillsbury store which had closed that spring and which had first opened on Westminster Street.

Louis Marre, whose fruit store at the foot of the stairs, was long a familiar spot, sold his business to Natt Pintello in 1947 and after being away from town for a few years, returned to open a similar place on Rockingham Street. John Sullivan, for many years connected with the Fenton & Hennessey store bought the Pintello store which he called "Sully's." He sold it in October of 1955 to Roger Coutermarsh who has named it The Village Store. For 55 years Franklin J. Hall & Son was the name of a grocery store on Old Terrace Street which closed in the winter of 1953. Mr. Hall built the building and started his career when he was twenty-one years old, running a grocery cart and eventually employing five clerks.

There are three DRUG STORES in town today, one of them, The Rexall Store, started in 1909 when C. N. Shaw and H. W. Hodgdon bought out Andrew's Drug Store in the Square. Mr. Shaw had been managing the store for Mrs. Andrew and both owners had been in the drug business for over 40 years. The new store became known as Hodgdon & Shaw until 1936 when Mr. Shaw and his son Everett, purchased Mr. Hodgdon's interest. After his father died in 1937 after a five day bout with pneumonia, Everett Shaw became the present proprietor.

The Corner Drug Store formerly operated by L. S. Hayes and George Babbit, Sr., Will Holden and others including Ed. Osgood (who sold insurance in the back), was run by Oscar Gast for many years until in May 1934, Mr. Gast sold to Robert Howe and Clinton Fullam and it became known as the Cut Rate

Drug Store. Howe later sold his share to Fullam who moved the business, after 50 years on the same corner in the Square, to Rockingham Street in 1937, Howe going into the Whelan Drug in Gardner, Mass. In 1951, Edward Kane, formerly pharmacist with Shaw's Pharmacy, opened a new drug store on Rockingham Street called Kane's Pharmacy.

The Bellows Falls Drug was formed in 1925 by Daniel P. Thompson and Elmer S. Sanborn and in 1933 it became a Walgren store, one of the largest chain drug stores in the world, with Mr. Thompson as manager. This was originally the Fuller Drug Store, the largest in town, owned by Arthur Fuller who also owned another similar store in Chester, Vt., and who was president of the Vermont Drug Co. which opened in 1908 to manufacture veterinary medicines. A best seller was "Labaree's Horse Medicine," concocted in Mr. Labaree's barn on Hapgood Street. But the hoof salve smelled so bad that the neighbors complained and they moved the manufacturing up to the Labaree cottage at Lake Sunapee. It was a thriving venture for awhile and signing the papers of incorporation were Labaree, Dallas Pollard, E. L. Walker, J. H. Blakely and I. B. Newman with capital amounting to \$15,000. It was backed by good business men who thought they knew a good thing when they saw it. But it was of short duration and Walgren's closed, too, about 1939 and Arthur Elias opened his Dutch Treat Restaurant there. In 1943 the Royal Fur Store of Keene opened a branch on the same place, moving up from the Crayco building, but in 1947 closed its ready-to-wear department, continuing the fur sales and storage with the Jack & Jill Shop.

The Whelan Drug in the Crayco block was opened by Duane Aldrich, registered pharmacist formerly with the Bellows Falls Drug and in 1935, with United Cigar Stores. In 1940 the store was enlarged, taking over the space previously used by the Crayco Restaurant.

GARAGES AND FILLING STATIONS. For many years Frank DeForge was a prominent businessman in Bellows Falls with an interest in several projects. About 1910 he was running a fish market and garage, both behind his home on Atkinson Street, which he carried on for some time. Later he built the garage owned by Taylor Motors, Inc. which became Royal Motors, Inc. in 1955. In 1918 DeForge was selling paper covers with which to wrap your car up for the winter, a sort of tent in which it would hibernate until spring, a startling idea until you remembered that few car owners had private garages in 1918 and that only a few foolhardy folks would dare to take their cars out in the winter anyway. In 1920 he leased his garage property to G. L. Fifield who later bought it. Mr. DeForge also went into the cement block business beside his garage with Philias Grignon. He went to Florida but returned two years later, going into the automobile business in Rutland

with his sons, Olin and Thoburn, both now deceased. For some years he also ran the Knotty Pine Restaurant near Pittsford, Vt. He married Ethel Wheeler in Bellows Falls September 21, 1904. He died a year or two ago in Rutland. John D. "Dan" Taylor, bought Fifield's garage in 1937 and moved in that spring as Taylor Motors. Until 1947 he sold Fords then had the agency for Dodge and Plymouth. Royal Motors includes Douglas Bieniek, President; William H. Zielinski, Vice President and John Stark, Secretary-Treasurer.

Joe Murray took over the Sinclair Station at the corner of Atkinson and Rockingham Streets in 1939 and the same year Leon Swift took over the Central Filling Station at the corner of Henry and Atkinson. A new Esso Service center opened in August, 1940 with John Stone, manager. In 1949 another landmark disappeared to make room for a gas station when the 135-year-old Morgan homestead was razed and replaced by the Tydol station managed by Kenneth Cota. Although some remarked that "what this town needs is NOT one more garage," time marches on. In 1918 the DAR considered buying the property but lack of funds and popular interest prevented it.

Smith Auto Company bought a lot for a garage in 1923 at the end of the Arch Bridge and in 1926 built a large building on Tuttle Street from land originally part of the Ryder estate, to house used cars for overhauling and refinishing. Costin's Garage is on the site of the Royce house which was moved back to Williams Street, now occupied by Dr. Goldman. Henry Porter bought the Buick station which was built for Arthur Fuller and in 1929 installed the first electric pump in town, to the amazement of his customers. Cray's Chevrolet Garage was built in 1930.

The garage operated by William Manning, started out in life as the C. & O. Tire and Battery, operated by Eugene Cray, E. F. and B. P. O'Connor. It was in the old Cote & Frost building and later moved to Rockingham Street where Morrison's Watch Shop is today. When Wheeler's Laundry was torn down in 1926, it moved to that location where it is today. As the C. & O., they carried the mail up from the depot to the Post Office along with their other duties. The O'Connors went into partnership in 1922, dealing in Good Gulf products until the partnership was dissolved in 1949. James Healy of North Walpole and Michael Kane of Bellows Falls, both long-time employees of the O'Connor garage, went into business for themselves in 1937, renting the Esso station on the same street. Today they are in the furnace and stove oil business only, at 116 Rockingham Street.

BUSINESSES IN BELLOWS FALLS, 1955

ACCOUNTANTS: William Wright, Bliss & Lawlor

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND POTATOES: Hardy Merrill

ANTIQUES: Mrs. Edith Bolles

AUTO ACCESSORIES: Rockingham Auto Co., Walter Olbrych;
Western Auto Associate Store, Joseph Murray; Firestone,
James Capron

BANKS: Bellows Falls Trust Co., Robert C. Clark, President;
Windham National, Samuel Hutchins; Vermont Savings,
Francis E. Romano, manager

BAKED GOODS: Brillant's Bakery

BELLOWS FALLS CO-OPERATIVE LOCKER

BEVERAGES: Jack Reese, distributor of malt beverages

BOTTLED GAS: D. K. Monier

BARBER SHOPS: George Capron, Alfred diBernado, Leo
Michniewicz, John Hollar, Stanley Marino, Lucien Messer,
Clifford Smith

BEAUTY SHOPS: Agnes' Beauty Shop, Mr. and Mrs. Orma
Davis; Dot's Beauty Shop, Mrs. Dorothy Doyle; Helen's
Beauty Shop, Helen |Drew; Lyon's Beauty Shop, Mr. and
Mrs. Joseph Lyons; Rachael's Beauty Shop, Mrs. Rachael
Noyes

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES: Bragg Lumber Corp, Lagenbach;
Noyes & Whitehill

CABINS: Long View, Stocker Bros.; Whippoorwill, Arthur
Edwards; Fran's Drive-In, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott; Dutch
Oven, Ernest Fairbanks; The Maples, Mr. and Mrs. Russell
Brown

CATTLE: Brooks' Sales Stables, Mr. and Mrs. John Trotter

CHILDREN'S SHOP: Jack & Jill, Mrs. Kathryn Belknap

COBBLERS: James Emilo; Grippo's, Mrs. Belinda Grippo

CONVALESCENT HOMES: Bellows Falls Inn, Mr. and Mrs.
Jay Graves; Terrace Convalescent Home, Mr. Chauncey
Markham

CORDS & CABLES: Lagenbach and Schade

DAIRIES: Idlenot, Frank Bartlett, distributor; Bellows Falls
Co-op. Creamery, Clark Bowen, manager; Edelstein,
Thomas V. Slobodnyak

DRUG STORES: Bellows Falls Drug (Whelan's), 'E. P. Cray,
owner, Duane Aldrich, manager; Shaw's Drug, Everett
Shaw; Kane's Drug, Edward J. Kane

DRY CLEANERS: Bertrand's; diBernardo's

DRY GOODS STORES: E. S. Whitcomb's, Inc., Bert Tidd;
Reliable Bargain, Irving Slater; Square Yard Shop, Mrs.
Etta Harlow

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES: Appliance Outlet; Dave's Gulf
Service Station; Fenton & Hennessey; John Crowley

FARM MACHINERY: Hardy Merrill

FLORISTS: Halladay The Florist, Dana Halladay

FUELS: Connelly Fuels, John Connelly; Hymie Miller, Cota &
Cota, Hartford Oil Co., Kane & Healey; E. P. Cray, dis-
tributor of Texaco

GAS STATIONS: Good Gulf, David Costin; Ray's Esso, Ray W. Brown; Gulf Station, Edward Bartlett; Atlantic, Sherman B. Manning; Amoco, Frank Huntley; Shell Station, Robertson; Kane & Healey; Richfield, Keene Oil Co.; Sunoco, Whippoorwill; Socony, Smith Auto; Mobile Service, Stan Hummer

GARAGES: Maurice Costin, E. P. Cray, Chevrolet; Earl Osgood, John E. Farr, Smith Auto Sales, Wade W. Smith; Royal Motors, Douglas; Flanders', Missing Link Road

GIFT SHOPS: Fletcher's News Shop, John Fletcher, Jr.; French's Gift Shop, Marion French; Windham Hotel Gift Shop, Olive Whitcomb, Leola's Knick-Knack Shop, Mrs. Leola Mullin; Country Candy Shop, Mrs. Arthur Edwards; Stephen Belaski, Missing Link Road

GRAIN: Frank Adams Grist, E. Gerald Adams; Checkerboard, John P. O'Brien; Sunshine Feed, Park Mellish, Jr.

GROCERY STORES: Bellows Falls Village Market, Louis Andrews; Fred S. Clark, IGA; First National, Square, Leroy S. Haskell and Francis S. Sartorio; First National, Atkinson Street, Francis J. Reagan; A. & P., L. Lloyd Thompson, Fred Dion; Benny's Groceries, Benjamin Gordon; Gould's, Harold Gould; Henry St. Market, Alexander Mileski; Charles Jurkiewicz; Economy Market, Anthony Karpinski; Boston Cash Market, Tony and Leonard Lisai; Louis Marre; Meatland; Sanitary Market, Frank Shaughnessey, John Gallagher; Sully's, John Sullivan

HARDWARE: Howard Hardware, Charles Ford; Noyes & Whitehill, Gordon Noyes and Kermit Whitehill; Alfred diBernardo

HOTELS: Crayco, Katharine and Paul Cray; Rockingham Hotel, Robert F. Siano; Windham Hotel, J. Emerson Kennedy

INSURANCE: Hadley Ins. Co., Preston Hadley; Carl Parker, Phoenix Mutual; Walker Ins. Co., Natt Divoll, Edward Toomey

JEWELRY: N. O. Cote; Morrison's Watch Shop, Natt Morrison; Dan J. Bosworth

JUNK: M. Cohen, Harry Gordon, Sam Miller, Earnest Simoneau

LABORATORIES: Donald Thomas

LUGGAGE: J. J. Fenton, E. S. Whitcomb, Inc., Army & Navy

LUMBER: Bragg Lumber, Lagenbach; Thomas Hanifin

MACHINE SHOP: Chamberlain's, Ralph Boynton

MEN'S WEAR: J. J. Fenton, George Page, Army & Navy, Reliable Bargain

MONUMENTS: Adams & McNichol, Mrs. Ruth Hay, agent

NEWSDEALERS: John Fletcher, Jr., Windham News Shop, Depot Cafe, William Barbieri, Nick Fiorey

OFFICE SUPPLIES: Nelson Faught, Mt. Kilbourne Paper Co., Reginald Switzer

PAINT AND PAPER: Bragg Lumber, J. J. Capron (Firestone)
and hardware stores

PLATERS: Connecticut Valley Platers, William Handley

PRESSES: Model Press, David A. White; Rockingham Press,
Manning Co., Fred Wilson manager; Palisades, Mrs. Nahum
Chesley; Vermont News Corp., Roland Belknap

PLUMBING AND HEATING: W. H. Bodine & Sons, Maurice
McAuliffe, Prentiss Haines

PRODUCTION CREDIT: Russell Carpenter

RADIO AND TV: Bellows Falls Cable (TV), George Story,
Oliver Orvis; Doe's Radio Service, Charles Doe; E. & G.
TV, George Story, Oliver Orvis

REAL ESTATE: Carl Parker, L. C. Lovell, Walter C. Hadley,
Ralph Bresland, Stanley Griswold

REFRIGERATORS: W. H. Bodine & Sons, D. K. Monier, hard-
ware stores

RESTAURANTS: Depot Restaurant, Armstrong Co., Mary C.
Largess; The Chimes, John Goutas; Star Restaurant, Mike
Gelatis; Miss Bellows Falls Diner; Stairway Restaurant,
Mrs. Dora Walsh; The Highlands, Peter Nicholas;
Esther's Place, Miss Esther Barry; Windham Hotel Coffee
Shop, Gordon Jacobs; Fran's Drive-In, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott

ROOFERS: Lucien Ufford, George Dexter, Janciewicz & Son

SHOES: Endicott & Johnson, Joseph F. Henty; Dick's Shoe
Store, Mrs. Albert Dick, Russell Sargent; George Page

SECONDHAND SHOP: Mrs. Ruth Hay, Sam's

SPORTING GOODS: George Page; Fletcher's News; Hardware
stores; Rockingham Automotive, Frank Olbrych; Western
Auto Associate Store, Joseph Murray; Firestone, Jim Capron

TIRES RECAPPED AND REPAIRED: James Bradshaw,
Cheever Tire Service, Louis Cheever

TOYS: Fenton & Hennessey, Howard Hardware, Firestone, J. J.
Newberry, Noyes & Whitehill

THEATERS: Interstate Opera House, Raymond Kiniry,
Manager; Belmont Drive-In, Stocker Bros.

TRUCKING: Rugg's Express, Albert Bushey

VARIETY STORE: J. J. Newberry, Paul Salstead

WOMEN'S SHOPS: Beth Bishop, Mrs. Robert Bishop; Cham-
berlain's, Mrs. Winnie Schade; Colleen's Dress Shop, Mrs.
Veronica Whitcomb; E. S. Whitcomb, Inc., Bert Tidd;
Franklyn Shop, Mrs. Fannie Gordon; Reliable Bargain,
Irving Slater; Silhouette, Mrs. Helen Carr; Royal Furriers,
outlet store at Jack & Jill, Children's wear, Mrs. Preston
Belknap

MANUFACTURING—PAPER MILLS

Moore & Thompson

Herbert L. Moss, Supt.

Green Mountain Paper

Frederick Vogel

White " "

" "

Roberson Paper Co.

Sam Lewis

Standard " "

Kenneth Kent

Hudson Pulp & Paper

Jacob Mager

CHAPTER V

TOWN, VILLAGE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS AND DEPARTMENTS

MINARD'S POND. The story of the Bellows Falls water supply is a long one since the first pipe was laid from Minard's Pond in 1848 by a private corporation called the Bellows Falls Water Company. It took over two years to lay the pipes and gave residents their first change-over from the old well system. Land was bought in 1904 and 1906 but not until 1910 did the village purchase land adjacent to the Pond and water rights in the Farr, Ellis and Webb brooks from L. T. Lovell and set out 4,000 white pine seedlings north of the Pond which it added to with more trees, in 1914. In 1910 W. J. Webb sold all rights to the Ellis brook and by purchasing the Ellis farm as well, for \$2,500 and later, land owned by Lewis Lovell and W. H. Griswold, the entire watershed around the Pond was under village control. Stanley Griswold tells about driving up to his father's land when he was a boy, with a mule and wagon and how the sudden and unseen braying of the mule once frightened some Polish berry pickers so that they rushed screaming from the woods, praying to all the saints, sure that the black imp of Satan himself was on the hill.

The dam was raised in 1904 and again in 1909, five feet each time. Water meters went into effect in 1923 and two years later the water system of the village was estimated to be worth half a million dollars. Several thousand seedling trees have been set out since around the Pond, named for the Minard family who were early settlers in town and dwellers on the land. In 1950 Melvin Damon reported that three plans had been submitted at various times for a storage basin at Webb brook. This was done that year. The same year also saw 2,000 feet of pipe laid to the Farr and Ellis brooks and an emergency pumping station instituted at Cold Springs, "under the hill," insurance of a water supply of an extra 250 gallons a minute from springs once used by the mills.

In addition to this, a ledge was cut at the Pond by the Whitcomb Construction Company, to carry water from the watershed going from the Barber Park area to the Pond and two acres of land were cleared by village employees. The ledge, however, proved so full of seams and water, instead of being solid a few feet from the surface as expected, that the cost far exceeded that which the village had planned on. But that April the water in the Pond stood at 14.7 feet compared to 8 feet the preceding autumn and with the population remaining

reasonably static and with no succession of dry years ahead, Bellows Falls feels that its water supply is assured for a long time to come. June of 1953 was the installation of the venturi tube in the main line at the Pond, the first step in the new chlorination system.

In December, 1954, permission was given by the trustees to Richard Lagenbach of the Bragg Lumber Co. and the mill of the Walpole Lumber Co., to cut timber at the Pond over a three-year period, cutting 250,000 to 300,000 feet per year and using only horses in the woods, to protect the young growth. Today the watershed is not only an asset for the village water supply but a source of revenue through planned forestry and provides probably as fine a water supply as anywhere in Vermont.

It was in 1937 that probably the last of the ancient water system came to light when Mr. Barbieri was digging the foundations for the new State Theater. The men discovered one of the old wells which once provided water to certain sections of the village. It came as a surprise as everyone figured that the last of these had been safely buried when they built the new fire station on Rockingham Street in 1904 and covered up Quartus Morgan's old tavern well. The new-old well was 40 feet deep and contained 15 feet of water and once belonged to Samuel and Rozanna Guild whose son, George, was the father of Helen Guild, for many years a beloved music teacher in town. Later L. T. Lovell bought this property. But the old well was not done for yet as Mr. Barbieri used it to provide, ingeniously, cold water for the air-conditioning system in the theater. How the owners of that old well would marvel at its last use to the world! Many people would doubtless have been glad of the old well on that January day in 1941 when they were without water for 24 hours when the big 16-inch water main from the Pond broke!

For many years a familiar figure about town was superintendent Dan Wilder (streets, sewers and water) who retired in 1941 after 23 years on the job. (Could it have been that the failure of his water system that year was a blow to his pride?) He said that he had seen what progress does to roads as they changed from "dirt, dust and mud" to hard surfaces. When he took the job, he said that the only good street in town ran in front of Gould & Marble's store down to Burt Street. The gravel streets had to be "dragged" after a rain to smooth out the ruts and the only cement sidewalk in town ran from the top of the old wooden stairs into the Square, up to the McLennon house on Church Street. All village work, he remembered, was done with horses and from about 1919 to 1941, the village laid ten miles of cement sidewalks, hard-surfaced all roads, paved Mill Hill, improved the Square and built some cement roads on Bridge and West Streets. Mr. Wilder died in March, 1942. He was replaced by Lawrence W. Raymond, the present incumbent.

THE ARMORY. The Armory on Westminster Street, was the first such building in Vermont. Much credit for it was due to the efforts of the Hon. Frederick Babbitt when he was senator in 1912 although he disclaimed the honor which he said belonged to Gov. Fletcher. Since it usually takes more than one person to get things done, they were probably both to blame! The new Armory was finished in 1915, on the site of the Bancroft house which was razed to make room for it. Modeled after the armory at Waltham, Mass., it is also one of the finest in the state.

It was dedicated in June of 1915 with appropriate exercises and officially turned over to Capt. Harold Cady of Co. E., 1st. Vt. Infantry, Vt. National Guard, who replaced Capt. Ralph Knight. An orchestra was engaged from Worcester, Mass. and 50 officers of the 1st Vt. Infantry, attending school here, marched into the drill shed. On the speakers' platform were Col. Herbert T. Johnson of Bradford, Vt., Dr. A. L. Miner, E. L. Walker, C. W. Osgood and N. G. Williams. Adjutant Gen. Lee S. Tillotson presided, assisted by ex-senator Frederick Babbitt, ex-Gov. Allen Fletcher, Gov. Charles Gates and Capt. Harold Cady. Co. E was obliged to appear in civilian clothes that day as their dress uniforms had been called in by the government and their service uniforms seemed to them as hardly fit for the occasion.

Shortly after the end of W.W.I, Congressman Dale introduced the following bill in the House of Representatives, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to donate to the Bellows Falls Company of Vermont State Militia, of Bellows Falls, Vermont, two cannon or field guns, suitable carriages and ammunition, captured by the American Expeditionary Forces from the military forces of the Imperial German Government, for the use of the State Armory at said place for decorative purposes; provided, that the United States shall be at no expense in connection with the inland transportation of such ordnance within this country." Also in 1920, soon after this gift of German field pieces, through the efforts of Lt. Col. F. L. Thompson, the War Department loaned the town a 3-inch field piece, belonging to the U. S. Forces, to balance the Civil War cannon on the front lawn of the Armory. This was definitely understood NOT to be a war relic as it was never taken overseas or used. Various people can remember these various pieces of lethal machinery but where they ended up is still uncertain. CO. E has always been synonymous with Bellows Falls—even when it went by another letter of the alphabet! Today it is Co. A. Organized here in 1906, it was vainly coveted by Springfield, Vt. in 1929 and the town held its breath until it was as-

certained that Co. E would remain here and that Bellows Falls would not lose its prestige—or its \$17,000 a year wages! It has regular drill nights and for many years a famous basketball team which won the state championship in 1915 and in 1921, it drew the biggest crowds ever, in the Armory, with “big Bill Hayes” as its star man. In 1931 it had the honor of having one of its members, Sgt. Edgar Boucher, accredited as the best rifleman in Vermont.

THE BELLOWS FALLS FIRE DEPARTMENT. On August 15 and 16, 1952, the Bellows Falls Fire Department was host to the 64th annual State Fireman’s Convention. The snappy uniforms, the modern equipment, are a long cry from the old Fire Company, started in 1826 “to combat the menace of fire.” While water was problematical in 1833, when the first village lines were laid out coming from wells and reservoirs, today the great water power of the hoses keeps practically any fire from spreading. At a meeting of the Southern Twin State Fire Mutual Aid Assn. in 1954, to which the local department belongs, it was voted to have the fire pumps of each member of the Association, tested every five years and that each pump must function at the rate of at least 500 gallons a minute. The old hand-pulled hose carts are a pathetic curiosity today.

In 1860 practically the whole business section was wiped out in a disastrous fire which set the town fathers up on their heels to the extent of buying a hand engine for \$1,363 which was sold three years later for \$22.50. In 1888 the village was aided by the Fire Department of the Fall Mt. Paper Co. which bought two large steam pumps and a power pump to augment their equipment on hand. Until 1927, the fire whistle was located on top of one of the mills “under the hill.”

The No. 1 Fire Station on Rockingham Street, still in use, dates from 1904 and in 1910, after turning down the Diggins lot on Green Street two years before, the Oak Street station was dedicated. It cost, including the land, \$13,444 which was \$500 below the appropriation. This was the scene of much gaiety and oratory that evening in May when, with speeches and dancing, the new building was christened. There were even refreshments and it was a red letter day for the firemen and Chief John McCann. There were those who wanted it called the Shamrock Building as it was built on the site of the old Shamrock Hose Company to which end Dan Cray made a reminiscent and sentimental speech.

“You don’t know the sentiments of the people in this section,” he shouted to the trustees. “While there is an ounce of blood in our veins, this will be the Shamrock Building.” And while to most people today it is the Oak Street Fire Station No. 2, there are doubtless still loyal hearts among the old timers who still think of it, fondly, as the Shamrock Building.

In the new station was housed the Hook and Ladder and

the No. 2 Hose Company made their headquarters there. The village was proud of it as well as the added security against fire, although it boasted that with one station and 37 men on call there had been no disastrous fires which spread to adjoining property since 1868. No. 2 Station was and still is, a two-story brick building, 45'x 88' with a hose tower 60 feet high from cellar to top where the hoses could be dried. There was a heating apparatus in the basement, a stable with two stalls and an up-to-date barn from which the fire horses thundered at the first shriek of the alarm. The equipment of the Street and Water Department is kept in the basement today which is also used as a workshop.

The driver of the hook and ladder truck, Timothy Drislane, had the fine new quarters on the second floor, a neat little four room tenement with pantry and bath and the woodwork of North Carolina pine which had taken seven months to build. Today no fire horses breathe fire and smoke when the whistle blows and the bell rings but No. 4 truck still lives there. A modern alarm system replaces the old one whose whistle was interspersed with the bell in the Methodist belfry. In 1926 the whistle was moved from the I. P. Mills to the Fire Station on Rockingham Street. The new system, in 1942, cost the town \$7,500 although the town voted \$8,000 for it. It was supervised by the late Herbert Johnson, fire alarm superintendent. In 1953 another system was tried out which had the effect on citizens, and gained the appropriate cognomen of, "the dying cow." The town soon had enough of the mournful wail and, it was returned, with thanks, and the old familiar hoot is again heard and which carries for several miles on a clear day. The bell still rings in the steeple of what is now the Grange Hall and the town has paid, for many years, \$25.00 a year rent for its use.

One Sunday evening in May, 1909, the Hapgood Street stairs got on fire and the Combination Wagon responded. In 1913 the village decided to go all out for a new hook and ladder truck which was used until July, 1946 when it purchased the Keene, N. H. truck for \$1,000. It was secondhand and is still in use, now more than 32 years old. In 1919, a two ton, 40-horse power Oldsmobile hose wagon was added to the apparatus and in 1926 the American LaFrance, a 750 gallon pumping engine, which also is still in use, was added. And back in 1916, the village refused the gift of \$500 from Fred Babbitt towards a new fire truck, the year that Old Tom, the faithful fire horse died! When one of the big, black horses died in 1924, the moot question was again raised of motors or horses for both fire trucks and the street department. The world was slowly becoming motorized.

In 1933 the village manager and the fire chief tried to convince the town that it needed a motor truck to replace the horse drawn ladder truck. It put the pressure on, year after

year, with the tax payers regularly and firmly, turning thumbs down on it. Finally the present 500 gallon pumper, mounted on a Ford truck, bought in 1936 and has proved itself at many fires. In 1948 a new American LaFrance, a 750 gallon pumper, was purchased. But in 1953, so great was the need for new equipment including pumper and aerial ladder, that both Chief Keefe and some of the firemen threatened to resign unless the town did something about it. Today the station on Rockingham St., once the boat of the town, is expressing a need for more room, at least enough to get to a fire which the traffic on that street seriously prevents. They have their eye on the now empty Atkinson St. school, or the "south end school," with its spacious playground and large brick building.

During both world wars, the department was intensely handicapped by the loss of its men, the first war taking ten men away and the second war making them short-handed with drivers and others leaving for service. In W. W. I the force stood by, ready for an emergency air raid alarm by equipping two of the old hose carts with 1½ in. hose and other equipment which was placed strategically about town. Many business and professional men pitched in to replace the regular firemen during this war. But everyone was deeply chagrined when, in 1917, the Liberty Paper Co, went up in smoke and the famous "Mt. Kilburn" steamer refused to work and North Walpole's "The Glen" had to take over.

Each year the department holds a "fire prevention week," checking business places and institutions, urging the public to check their own homes to "prevent a fire before it starts." It has been outstanding in educational work during this week for many years and the town believes that it is due to the efforts of these men that fire losses, while seeming immense, could have been much greater. In 1953 there was a total fire loss of \$19,150 which is actually small with 106 fires that year, over half of which were in private homes. In 1952 the fire loss totaled only \$1,968 outside of the terrible Vermont Farm fire which even a city department could not have prevented.

The list of Fire Chiefs is a list of those who have done their duty. D. F. Lawlor became chief in 1913, replacing Chief McCann who resigned; M. J. Manning followed Lawlor in 1919 and Eugene Cray had the job for awhile until Joseph Grignon began his long service of 24 years in 1922. He was followed by the present chief, John Keefe, appointed on Feb. 1, 1946. He was appointed also to the board of directors of the newly formed New England Division of Fire Chiefs at a convention of the International Assn. held in New York City in 1954. A Fire School was held in Bellows Falls in 1954 as part of the Vermont State Firefighters Assn.

Today the Fire Department consists of a permanent Chief

and Deputy Chief, seven night men who sleep at the station to act as drivers and officers during a night fire. This is augmented by 41 call men, five pieces of apparatus and a complete Game-well Fire Alarm System. While there has, from time to time, occurred misunderstanding about fees for attending fires in another town, Bellows Falls having higher rates than most surrounding towns, an agreement has been reached with outside localities in a mutual aid system with such towns as have similar apparatus to offer us in reciprocation. The only charge is for the men which is paid by the town receiving help. The village of Bellows Falls doubtless has as efficient apparatus today as any town of its size.

CEMETERIES: There are four cemeteries in the town of Rockingham, Oak Hill and Restland in Bellows Falls and Rockingham and Saxtons River Cemeteries, in their respective villages. Commissioners of the first two are Preston H. Hadley, Elmer E. Pierce, Norman F. Faulkner and O. Gordon Noyes. Commissioners for Saxtons River Cemetery are Clarence B. Coleman, Guy M. Simmonds, George S. Buxton, Raymond S. Heminway, Robert W. O'Connor. Commissioners for Rockingham Cemetery are Ralph W. Wright, Frank W. Weeden, John B. Abbott, George F. Webb, George P. Kenyon.

Besides the Soldier's Monument in the Oak Hill cemetery, are others which claim attention, among them the Spicer monument which is remarkable for its uniqueness. Placed on the family lot in 1939, the marble niche encloses a figure of Psyche who personifies immortality, behind glass, weighing 100 pounds and valued at \$500. It is made of Vermont marble and was sculptured by Charles Spicer, brother of Fred and completed in 1888 and presented to his brother. He was never heard of again and many years later Fred had the lovely little statue placed on the family lot. He was laid to rest beside it in 1944, four years after he retired, age 75, from the painting and papering business in which he had been engaged in town since 1889. For over 50 years his truck had been seen on the streets of Bellows Falls. His lot is one of the beauty spots in a cemetery known for its unusual loveliness. The small burying ground between Bartonsville and Brockways Mills, on the side hill above the "back road" between those two villages, is still extant although its care seems to be left to nature. This was the family lot of Solomon Wright who died July 18, 1827.

POST OFFICE: After the fire of 1925 which destroyed the Town Hall building, in which was located the Post Office, that institution was moved around from place to place for six years until it came to rest in 1931 in the new Federal building on Bridge Street. As was said of it before it settled in the old Town Hall building, it should have "been on wheels." The post office in Bellows Falls was, for many years, a sort of rolling stock! In 1925 it moved first to the Hotel Rockingham for

a brief three months then to the Central House from where it went down on Canal Street to where the liquor store is today; in the Brown block, its last move before its final location. The Federal Post Office was opened with appropriate ceremonies with Gov. and Mrs. Stanley Wilson present as well as Congressman Gibson who seems to have attended, in some capacity, many of Bellows Falls' celebrations over the years. This was a joint ceremony for the new TIMES building also and held on the steps of the Post Office in October. There were various luncheons in town that noon for visiting celebrities and a free dance and vaudeville acts in the Armory.

The local office, like others, has seen many changes since its installation here in 1801. In 1911 the U. S. Postal Savings System was inaugurated and the first parcel post moved out of Bellows Falls January 1, 1913. In 1906 postal receipts were listed as \$23,719 against \$57,000 in 1949 when it served a population of over 7,000 including North Walpole, N. H. and North Westminster, Vt. In 1950 it was handling 850,000 pieces of first-class mail. But the local office did not become a First Class Post Office until 1943; ten years later parcel post rates went up. This office also maintains Star Routes to Newport, and Hancock, N. H., jobs which are "bid off" instead of being under the civil service system. Mail also is carried by truck to Springfield and Rutland, Vt. from the local office, since the discontinuance of the Rutland Railroad.

Another job which goes to the highest bidder is that which William P. Shaughnessey held for 35 years until he retired in September, 1952, after meeting, he said, more than 100,000 trains as he picked up and delivered the mail from the depot to the post office. This position is held today by Stefan Ponek.

Postmasters for the last fifty years were Joshua H. Blakely, appointed December 20, 1906; Daniel Cray, February 20, 1915; Joshua H. Blakely, September 1, 1923; Thomas Fitzgerald, October 1, 1935; Francis A. Bolles, October 1, 1954. Under Fitzgerald, the assistant postmaster was Ernest Hamilton; under Bolles, Henry Bussey. Hamilton was also acting postmaster from June 1, 1934 to October 1, 1935.

Employees who have retired after many years of service include Walton H. Farr who left in 1941 after 33 years and died in 1951, age 73; P. H. Fleming, retired November, 1927, age 65, after 15 years as letter carrier and 13 as clerk and who went to work there in 1889 when he came to Bellows Falls. He died in 1944. William A. MacDonald, retired at 65 after 43 years, being in the money order department during his last years there. He entered the office in 1896 and was secretary of the Civil Board of Examiners since it was established November 1, 1899. He died in 1948. Philip Tidd retired in 1953 from ill health after 32 years in the office and died two years later at the age of 55. Nelson Ober retired in 1946 after 44

years in five different post offices and under four postmasters. The last six years he was in the money order department and registry after the retirement of MacDonald. Jay Livermore retired in 1949 after 45 years as clerk. Michael Lawlor retired in 1948 after 43 years as carrier, when an auto accident injured one leg. Oscar Blossom retired in 1939 after 30 years as carrier. Willis Brown, after 35 years, retired in 1934 and died in 1950. Albert Halladay was the first substitute carrier in Bellows Falls and was also conductor on the B. F. & S. R. St. Railway at the same time. He was a regular since 1900 and retired in 1935, dying in 1948, aged 75. Eugene Trask retired about 1927 after 27 years as carrier and passed away soon after. Harry George, carrier, retired in 1943 after 45 years on the job. George, Livermore and Lawlor entered the post office only a few years after the R.F.D. was established, 56 years ago. In 1955 Lawlor was presented a Life Membership in the Letter Carriers' Assn. by the employees. Curtis E. Davis retired April 30, 1936 after 47 years and was assistant postmaster for many years.

Other men connected with the post office were Waldo Coolidge, carrier, still working around town; John M. De'aney, carrier who died suddenly in 1952 after 25 years of service. Robert Mark died, after a long illness, in 1952, aged 44, after 15 years as a clerk. Today's carriers are T. Kenneth Hallahan, Ralph D. Halladay, Charles Clark, Franklin J. Hall, Bernard Gallup, Arthur Morse and James Fitzgerald. Clerks are Edward G. Vayo, George McAuliffe, Richard Crotty, John Blake, Edmund Lawlor, Joseph Donzello, John O'Hearne and Charles V. Vosburgh. Custodian employees are Claude Lindstrom and Henry Boucher.

The Rural Free Delivery began in the United States in 1896 and reached Bellows Falls September 1, 1900 but the first regular route in Vermont was in Windsor in 1903. Frank Mark was the first local carrier, jolting over country roads with a horse and buggy. The volume of the mail can be determined by the fact that Frank says that he went, two days a week, on a bicycle, to give his horse a rest. Today it requires a good sized car to transport the mail and parcel post. There was one woman carrier, Annie Benson Hunt, in 1910 who also used a horse. Ray Rand was killed on the route in 1925 when his car went over a bank on the road above the O'Brien farm. The only rural carrier to ever retire on the job was L. C. Lovell who left in 1952 after 26 years. This route is the only one out of Bellows Falls, an unusual feature as most towns have several rural routes. John Lawlor transferred from clerk in the office to the rural mail in 1953. In 1941 the Bellows Falls Post Office officially took over the Pleasant Valley Road as part of its R.F.D. route. The road from Bartonsville to Saxtons River was formerly in the territory of Chester, R.F.D.

Over the years many changes have taken place as the roads

outside of town went from dirt to black top, as horses gave way to Fords. Once chloride was used to settle the summer dust except when it rained and no one in his right mind, thirty years ago, would have dared to take his car onto the road after the first snow or until the mud season was over. Often the mailman today must be pulled from mud or snow by a farmer's truck or horses. But most of the 38.6 mile route is hard surfaced today and mail boxes along it have increased from a handful of nondescript containers mounted on anything from fences to milk cans, to 198 trim metal boxes, regulation U. S. style.

Putting up his car long before Christmas, the R.F.D. man once started out in a sleigh with buffalo robes, a hot freestone at his feet, long fur coat and cap, bearskin gloves and a sturdy horse. It was quite a trick to carry the Christmas mail in a sleigh! He waded through waist-deep snow to reach the boxes and scrabbled in it for dropped pennies, with his bare hands. He rode in the wake of the snow roller and often used a relay of three horses, and wore out more than one sleigh and buggy—to say nothing of the horses! But a good steed, with a trace, perhaps, of Morgan blood, was good for many years of mud and snow.

After the flood of '27, the mail, like the show, had to go on and go on it did, by the pioneer method of pony express with the aid of boats where the covered bridge over Williams River went out. Someone rode another horse to the other side of the river, the mailman tied his horse on the bank, tossed the mail into a boat, rowed to the other side, loaded up the fresh horse whose rider jumped into the boat and reversed the trip. It was a sort of Paul Revere ride, a relay race. Water stood over the main road north of the Falls so that only the tops of the telephone posts stood up like bizarre milestones and the mailman went 14 miles through Saxtons River to get the two miles into the post office—at no extra remuneration. When the hurricane of '38 struck, the mail still went through, on foot when necessary, by-passing fallen trees and torn out roads. People waited for the mail! Today he is liable to have to take to the meadows when the road is under water, in low spots. And if an icy road sends him into a tailspin, he oftens walks with his mail bag on his shoulder. Someway, the sanding trucks never quite seem to make it ahead of him.

Dirt roads still prove disastrous to cars in mud and snow time, too. But farm folks are kindly and a heavy team of horses will extricate him from a mud hole or a snow bank. Once the road commissioner at North Westminster had to pull the mail carrier out of the snow because he hadn't ploughed there yet. The next day he changed his mind about charging him the regular fee! Lying on snow and ice, putting on and taking off tire chains on a winter day is no job for the faint-hearted. Farm boys make good carriers, for back roads or bad roads, hold

no terrors for them. And through the year, the mailman even has time, as he drives over the hills, to appreciate the autumn colors, the spring flowers beside the road, a summer brook. Spring, summer, fall and winter, there is always something interesting, of people and places, along the route. His theme song should be, "come hell or high water," Kipling's poem "Make Way for the Empress, the Overland Mail!"

According to the Federal Records Center of the General Services administration, Rural Service at Bellows Falls was established on December 2, 1901 and the Carrier's Route was designated as Route No. 1. This makes three different dates for this same event, 1899, 1900 and 1901. From the same source as above is given a listing of the Regular and Temporary Carriers to date.

Frank H. Mark	aptd.	Regular Carrier	12/2/01	resigned	6/15/03
William B. D. Hayes	"	"	6/16/03	"	8/14/04
Eugene W. Cray	"	"	8/15/04	"	1/31/06
Archie L. Vose	"	"	2/1/06	"	7/15/06
Annie L. Benson	"	"	7/16/06	discontinued	1/31/09
Annie Benson Hunt	"	Temp.	2/1/09	"	5/15/09
Edwin A. Rowe	"	Regular	5/16/09	resigned	12/20/13
E. A. Pierce	"	Temp.	12/22/13	discontinued	1/31/14
Ernest E. Keefe	"	Regular	2/2/14	Removed	7/3/16
C. Gerald O'Neill	"	Temp.	7/5/16	discontinued	11/29/16
Robert W. O'Connor	"	Regular	12/1/16		

Following these and of which no dates were given are Ray J. Rand (to July, 1925), Linus P. Cleveland, Edward B. Tole, Leverett C. Lovell (1926-1952), John G. Lawlor (1953). The following persons served as Substitutes for the Regular Carriers during the following periods, which information is not available for the earlier years of the Service:

F. S. Livermore	2/12/07 to 5/15/09	H. Guy Chandler	2/27/10 to 9/26/11
Inez H. Rowe	5/16/09 to ?	Clarence W. Bush	9/27/11 to 11/4/12
Annie B. Hunt	10/17/09 to 1/31/10	Oscar H. Blossom	9/24/15 to ?

Also Robert Mark, Arnold Noyes, Putnam Lovell and John Lawlor, Jr. Nelson Ober also substituted once, on a motorcycle—before parcel post came in!

THE ROCKINGHAM FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY: The new Rockingham Free Public Library was not acquired without a struggle as were most things in this or any town. By 1905 the library in the Town Hall building was proving inadequate for the books as people were doing more reading than when the first library card was issued in 1888 to Dr. C. F. Meacham! In 1905, Andrew Carnegie, that cocky little five-foot Scotsman who made his money in iron and steel and who was to spend it on 2,811 libraries, 1,846 of them in the United States, offered one of them to Rockingham. Carnegie believed that "the removal of ignorance could be accomplished by exposure to

books," an idea generally accepted as the years went on. His first libraries, which appeared as far back as 1881, were always required to have the words LET THERE BE LIGHT on the building accompanied by an open book in bronze or stone. (The Age of the Moguls, Stewart Holbrook.) This fanciful decoration had been dropped by the time Rockingham came into the picture.

The Town had appropriated enough money to buy the Walter Smith land on Henry St. and a building committee was chosen. The new library was assured. Then the next year, with the unpredictability which characterizes many town affairs, it was voted down. There was much confusion and many people did not understand the terms of the offer. To clarify things, the Board of Trade published a pamphlet informing the town of the terms and why it should accept Mr. Carnegie's kind offer before he died or changed his mind, the committee in charge disseminating this information, consisting of N. G. Williams, A. E. Tuttle and Dr. Edward Kirkland.

The terms of the offer, as set forth on the booklet were (1) that the town should provide a suitable lot and (2) appropriate \$1,500 a year for maintainance of the same, a sum based, as was the donor's custom, on the census reports. There were no other obligations and it was stated clearly that the donor did NOT expect 10% interest on his gift and that the terms expected were the usual ones attached to such gifts, to hold the recipients to good faith in the project. The committee and Board of Trade felt that the town should not turn down this opportunity for a much needed library and in case it was so short-sighted, that it would soon be compelled to provide a library without any help.

Pictures and accounts of similar libraries in other places were displayed to the public and J. H. Blakely, postmaster, announced that the post office, now situated in the same building, would be glad to take over the present library quarters for storage. Other firms were also interested in renting the space so it seemed it would be no burden to the town. L. S. Hayes, town clerk, said in the booklet that the town badly needed a safe place for historical records and items in the form of a local museum which would be fireproof and that no library which he had visited in his work of writing the History of Rockingham, had such poor accommodations in that respect, as Rockingham.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade in Banquet Hall, an informal vote was taken with all but one in the affirmative and he erroneously understood that the money donated by Mr. Carnegie had to be matched dollar for dollar by the town and that the building must be called the Carnegie Library. Although the town had already bought the Smith land, several alternative offers had been made, one of these the vacant lot on the Wyman Flint land on Westminster St. which was finally

chosen as necessitating no removal of buildings. Since a library could be built for 10 to 15 per cent less than it could have been the preceeding year and the legacy of the widow of Charles Town, which was \$1,000, although shrunk through litigation to \$300 was available it was deemed a propitious time to build. Mary L. Bowers also left a trust fund of \$5,000, the interest of which was to go for library purposes.

It was also brought to the attention of the voters that the Vermont law compels every town to provide a fireproof vault for the records of the town clerk's office, which Rockingham had failed to do and that such space was urgently needed in the rooms occupied by the present library.

Letters from many citizens were printed, urging the new library under the terms of Mr. Carnegie. The ultimatum was presented to the people of Rockingham; should they tax themselves for a \$15,000 library or accept the gift offered to them? Perhaps some were still afraid of looking a gift horse in the mouth but it was so voted, in 1908, to accept the gift and F. H. Babbitt headed a committee to buy a site not to exceed \$8,000 and the Flint land, for \$5,000, was decided upon. The Woman's Club, at the time, considered buying the Flint stable for a clubhouse but found it financially impracticable. To N. G. Williams is given much credit for keeping the library question alive after it seemed hopelessly defeated by large majorities.

On October 8, 1908, the cornerstone was laid before a large gathering including the clergy, Mrs. Nellie Plantier, librarian and many prominent and less prominent citizens. The formal dedication was held in the hall of the new library on November 23, 1909 with A. N. Swain, president of the Board of Trustees and editor of the Bellows Falls Times, presiding. The first books were circulated that day.

Today the library is one of the important factors in the life of the community and few remember the labor pains with which it was born. It has a modern reference room, periodical room with all the late magazines and papers, a pamphlet file, picture file of the town and historical places, donated by interested people. Recent gifts by organizations and grateful individuals, of comfortable lounge chairs, tables and lamps, make a modern and comfortable reading room. Wide-spread publicity work is carried on by Mrs. Thomas, librarian, with radio, newspapers, book reviews and movies as her mediums. In 1942 there were 1,223 books collected for service men by the library and at present it sponsors hospital book service by high school girls who visit the hospital each week. In 1957 the old bound copies of the Bellows Falls Times, were put on microfilm.

In 1929 the children's annex was built, giving the young fry a room of their own under the supervision of their own librarian, Miss Florence Bodine who conducts a reading contest each summer for the children and Story Hours all through the

school year. Upstairs is a museum and lecture hall, housing historical articles and mounted photos developed from the old glass plates of Mr. Russell C. Bristol, photographer who, luckily, left pictures of outstanding events of his period in Rockingham. The tall hall clock in the library was presented by the Bellows Falls Woman's Club and many portraits and pictures have been given to the library by local people so that while modern in decor and comfort, it is still a delightful gallery of the history of the town.

The building itself, save for the annex, is the same as when first built, two stories and basement with a 55 foot frontage on Westminster St. and a large bay window on each side, 35 feet deep and a "porch with pillars." The trimmings are granite and limestone and the floor is mosaic. Mr. McClean, the architect, said that his firm, which had built 20 libraries in New England during the two preceeding years, had never found a location as fine as this. Certainly the view down the Connecticut and of the New Hampshire hills is as beautiful as a painting, perhaps the painting hanging on the library wall of these same hills when they backgrounded Enoch Hale's first topless bridge.

The first librarian was Helen Hibbard (Day.) She was followed by Miss Nellie Adams, later Mrs. Edward J. Plantier, in 1892. Mr. A. N. Swain, president of the Board of Trustees, filled in as librarian for seven months that year. Nellie Adams received \$25 per month and her assistant, \$25 a year. Assistants which served over a long period included Miss Hattie Hildreth and Miss Jessie Dowlin. Miss Iva Young was appointed librarian in June, 1921 and she occupied the position until her retirement in April, 1948 after 28 years of continuous service. Mrs. Donald Thomas took her place with Miss Betty Fish as assistant. Under Mrs. Thomas, originally assistant, Miss Young became the assistant for a few years before she left, reversing their positions. Probably the man who was on the Board of Trustees longer than anyone else was Dr. James Sutcliffe Hill, who served for 58 years.

Originally the library had a stack room for 13,500 volumes. When Miss Young came there, the circulation was 31,423 books a year and when she retired as librarian, it was 71,225. The circulation has steadily increased and is now around 87,000 yearly.

Miss Young reminisces with interest about the days when rules and regulations were strict and strictly adhered to, when the library in the Town Hall building had a railing to keep books away from people and the librarian paid her assistant ten cents an hour. Books were like sacred cows and no one browsed among them, especially children. Today children have their own room in which to read. To some youngsters who are now oldsters, Mrs. Plantier in her black sleeve protectors and



DWELLING AT LOVELL PARK, BELLOWS FALLS, VT.



L. T. LOVELL & SON, Office



WINTER ST. RAILWAY SCENE, PINE STREET HILL



LOOKING SOUTH ON ATKINSON STREET



LOOKING WEST ON HENRY STREET AT ATKINSON
STREET INTERSECTION



BELLOWS FALLS FAIR, OCTOBER 4, 1910



BELLOWS FALLS FIRE FIGHTERS

stiff shirt waists, was an ogre whom you fearfully asked for the Blue Fairy Book or The Little Lame Prince. And you couldn't have a library card until you were thirteen! Today the Rockingham Free Public Library has the reputation of being one of the most outstanding libraries in the state.

THE ROCKINGHAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL: The year 1954 saw the opening of a modern hospital, gift of Mrs. Sylvia Green Wilkes, daughter of Hetty Green. It was opened to the public in September of that year after a three-day Open House period when 3,700 people visited this fireproof, thoroughly up-to-date building, inspecting it from the big airy kitchens and the reception rooms to the operating, X-ray and delivery rooms. Under the tutelage of guided tours, nothing was missed by the people anxious to see the inside of their \$1,000,000 gift.

It was a far cry from that first little cottage hospital which opened its doors in June, 1912, after abortive earlier attempts to provide a hospital, the nearest then being at Hanover, N. H. where several hours travel in a buggy or sleigh were required, before a seriously ill person could receive help. As far back as 1902 the Mt. Kilbourne Hospital was incorporated by 23 local business men. The first directors of this hospital were G. H. Babbitt, pres.; N. G. Williams, G. B. Wheeler, D. P. Higgins, G. R. Wales, J. J. Fenton, J. C. Day, W. C. Belknap and Frank Pierce. The last surviving member of this Board was Mr. Wales. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Higgins were appointed as a committee to look for a possible site and they turned up with the idea of land on the Minard's Pond Road. About \$15,000 was subscribed and an architect from Springfield, Mass. submitted plans that called for an \$11,500 brick building with expenses probably amounting to \$3,500 and a possible annual deficit of \$2,000. When the town refused to raise a 5% annual tax to take care of the deficit, the whole thing was called off and mothers went on having babies at home and people traveled fifty miles for an operation.

But the women in town were not downed as easily as the men. They had heard that where there was a will there was usually a way and they rolled up their collective sleeves. It started in the Woman's Club where some members had seen the bad accidents in the paper mills and in the railroad yards and they persuaded the other members that Bellows Falls needed a hospital even if it had to be a more modest building than was conceived of ten years ago. So a new hospital committee was appointed and they really made the dirt fly. Mrs. J. C. Day, Mrs. A. I. Bolles and Mrs. J. J. Fenton comprised that committee and Mrs. Bolles, the remaining member, remembers vividly of working to get that first small hospital.

It was hard work, for even the doctors had their tongues in their cheeks. They doubted if it would work. And some of the club members were afraid that a hospital and their visit-

ing nurse project would not dovetail. But the interested women drove on and finding that the old charter of the Mt. Kilbourne Hospital was still active, reorganized under the Rockingham Hospital Association. The first meeting was February 20, 1912 when it was voted to lease for five years, with an option to purchase, the house of Mrs. Agnes Lockwood in King's Field, for a short time the hospital of Dr. A. C. Liston, some of whose equipment should be purchased.

But this deal was not consummated as Mrs. Lockwood failed to give a purchase price on her home and instead, the house belonging to Mrs. Mary O. Newman was bought, the necessary funds furnished by the Woman's Club. Immediately the women received the full co-operation of the doctors who offered to equip the operating room themselves. Every organization in town rallied to the cause to help the new hospital get its start in life and phone service was furnished free as were lights. In fact, anyone who had anything to give, was asked to donate it. Only in that way, on limited funds, could it carry on. And this was in a day when the superintendent, Miss Harriet Morris, earned only \$50 a month! A nurses' training course was instituted the next year and continued for many years, a two and a half year course of which Miss Grace Moore was one of the first graduates.

It was soon evident that the little 14-bed hospital was not large enough and in 1914 negotiations were started for the purchase of the Fairbanks house on Pine Street for \$6,500, with room for 25 beds on three floors. They had been contemplating the purchase of the Newman house for \$8,000. Mr. Clarence Williams was hired to renovate the new building, his price not to exceed \$9,000 which, with later changes, pushed the cost up to \$10,000. All this meant more money and fast for the working capital had faded to a mere \$100. The finance committee went to work to raise some cash.

By 1915 the directors were really in hot water for costs of the new hospital had moved up to \$20,000 with a \$10,000 mortgage. The Woman's Club, still backing the hospital, had \$4,000 in a hospital fund, \$500 coming from the Knights of Columbus and the Universalist Church put on The Passing Show, directed by Mrs. Nettie Lovell which netted another \$600 for the cause. A Mr. T. W. Davies from New York was hired to conduct a campaign to raise funds with a goal of \$20,000 in an eight-day drive. But even after a month spent organizing workers with all the proficiency of 1915, the sum of \$15,000 was the limit of people's resources. But as if to show that they meant business, the hospital moved determinedly over to the Fairbanks house on the day that the drive started, in June 29, with Miss Mildred McKee replacing Miss Anna Richardson, who had been the second superintendent. But even in the new hospital, the

operating room was also the delivery room and all patients were lumped together regardless of everything except sex.

Then W. W. I arrived which sent prices soaring and which didn't do a thing for the hospital budget. By 1920 rates had to be raised with private rooms zooming to as much as \$35 a week, the same amount that nurses were paid and coal was still \$17 a ton. People were desperate and that year a meeting was held at which the directors were asked to resign and new ones were elected to try their hand at balancing the budget. These consisted of George R. Wales, president; A. H. Chandler, vice president; J. P. Lawrence, Secretary; A. P. Williams, A. I. Bolles, J. J. Fenton, J. E. Myers, H. S. Bishop and W. J. King.

But the indebtedness grew every day, along with the hospital, in spite of all efforts. When Mrs. John Wyman Flint offered her beautiful home to the town as a hospital in 1921, in memory of her husband and daughter, Catherine Flint Bisbee, it was gratefully accepted and functioned until the present one was opened in 1954. This stately home with tall pillars in front was, so the story goes, built at the same time as its neighbor, now Oakley Hall, on what was then called the South Terrace, one home belonging to Col. Cornelius King, the other to Henry Francis Green. Both were exactly alike and when finished, the two men gambled to see who would occupy which house. Mr. Green drew what became the hospital.

The old stable, later the garage, of the Flint home, was remodeled into a nurses' home the next year and the third floor of the hospital became the maternity ward. With the installation of an Otis elevator in 1925, a sun porch and other changes, another drive for funds, this time for \$25,000 was instigated. By 1940 the hospital was approved by the American College of Surgeons, the goal of the doctors and 1941 saw the new \$6,000 wing completed.

Much of the hospital's efficiency is due to the many gifts by individuals and organizations. Mrs. Fred Babbitt gave a fund to be used as necessary which provided a delivery table and scrub sink in the maternity ward and a \$2,000 endowment from Mr. Babbitt allowed for additional equipment. In 1949 Mrs. Babbitt also gave a new anesthetic machine for the operating room and a resuscitator for the delivery room. In 1919 the Mary J. Arms Fund of \$20,000 became available for use. In 1929, Otto Meyers, in memory of his wife, gave \$1,000 for the laboratory room. Many other gifts including a sterilizer, gas oxygen machine and diathermy equipment and an X-ray machine in 1920 presented by Dr. Gorham, made the hospital a more and more valuable to the community. The Rotary has always been generous with gifts including a new fire alarm system and in 1938 a Westinghouse X-ray machine was given by the Elks. The Red Cross presented \$2,000 for a signal system. Among others who have given generously to the hospital over

the years were E. L. Walker, Charles Vilas, Hattie Barber, Mary Bowers, George Whitney, Alice Pierce, Lydia Blood, Alice Gilbert, Charles Howard, Mary Ella Shaw, Cynthia Finley, Lucy and Susan Daniels, The Holden Fund, C. H. Morse, Alice Stannard, Kate Williams, Helen Watkins, Abbie Huntingdon, Ella Stevens and Addie Gonyeau. The Saunders Free Bed has helped many people whose resources could not encompass hospital care.

In February, 1951, the whole picture changed. More than a million dollars was left to the hospital by the terms of the will of the late Mrs. Sylvia Wilkes, erst-while resident of Rockingham and Bellows Falls. A year later a committee started preliminary plans for a new hospital or, instead, to remodel the old one. The former was decided as the most feasible and the Flint family ceded the old hospital building and land to the town although a clause in the deed entitled the heirs to reclaim the same if they ever ceased to be used for hospital purposes.

The first shovelful of earth was turned over for the new hospital by John Flint of Stowe, grandson of Mrs. Katharine Flint. At an impressive ceremony the cornerstone of the new hospital was laid by Clarence Bodine, president of the Hospital Board and Arthur Flint of Bronxville, N. Y. Also present was John Flint of Stowe and Mrs. Wyman Flint of Walpole. Arthur Flint spread the first trowel of cement over the cornerstone which contains a copy of the Bellows Falls Times of 1912 edited by the Woman's Club to earn money towards their first hospital; a copy of the floor plan of the new hospital, a copy of the contract and of the by-laws and constitution of the Rockingham Hospital Assn., the trowel and shovel to be kept on display in the new building.

Also present at the ceremony were Mrs. A. I. Bolles, only living member of the Woman's Club committee who started the original project and George R. Wales, aged 94 the only living original incorporator, who watched from his hospital window. Mrs. J. J. Fenton, also of the first Woman's Club committee was represented by her daughter, Miss Elaine Fenton. Dr. Fred Osgood of Saxtons River and Dr. Oscar Young of Charlestown, N. H. and on the medical staff since the first hospital was started, were also present.

In many organizations, church or hospital, it is the women who work to keep the money coming in, who hold food sales and card parties, who buy the necessary articles year in and year out. The new hospital has its women, too, in the Rockingham Memorial Hospital Auxiliary. But back in 1915, when this organization was formed, the group of eager women—and quite a few men—called themselves simply the Rockingham Hospital Aid Society and until the new hospital opened in 1954, that was what it was called.

On December 10, 1915, these women—and a number of brave men—met to accept the by-laws as submitted by the president, Miss Caroline Arms. A Mr. Hale moved that cards be printed for heads of teams who would go to work on Hospital Sunday soliciting money for evidently the Aid's first intention and reason for being, was to keep its little hospital on its unstable feet. There were 65 people there including the men and the first officers were president, Miss Caroline Arms; first vice president, Mrs. T. E. O'Brien; second vice president, Mrs. A. P. Pratt; secretary, Mrs. G. M. Welch; treasurer, Mrs. H. J. Searles; auditor, Mrs. N. G. Williams. The 1915 directors were Mrs. H. J. Searles, Mrs. N. G. Williams, Mrs. Anna Boland, Mrs. R. J. Patterson, Mrs. A. M. Richards, Mrs. P. D. Stevens, Mrs. W. J. Wright, Mrs. G. E. B. Ward.

Today this organization consists of 690 members plus other societies and businesses. At the annual meeting in December, 1954, \$1,471.86 had been collected through various fund-raising endeavors. The R.M.H.A. meets each month with the following officers as of that year: president, Mrs. John J. Connelly, Jr.; first vice president, Mrs. Patrick Harty; second vice president, Mrs. Paul Genter; secretary, Mrs. Howe Davis; treasurer, Mrs. Roland O'Dette. Directors for one year were Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. Charles Crotty, Mrs. Frank Whitcomb; for two years, Mrs. Donald Kellogg, Mrs. Fred Pratt, Mrs. Elmer Pierce. Out-of-town directors: Drewsville, N. H., Mrs. H. Booth Wood; Walpole, N. H., Mrs. G. Leighton Bridges; North Walpole, N. H., Mrs. Edward Reardon; Saxtons River, Mrs. Kenneth Morrison; Westminster, Mrs. Alfred Farrell.

There are new duties today, new committees never dreamed of in 1912 such as the women who take turns working in the coffee shop and gift shop at the hospital, all volunteers, and aside from the regular duties of the Hospital Aides. Besides the old Requisitions department, which keeps the hospital supplied with the necessities which wear out, and the departments of membership, finance and hospitality, are the many new ones today. The aim and purpose of the R.M.H.A. is "to promote and advance the welfare of the Rockingham Memorial Hospital through ways approved by the governing board of the Hospital. Its purpose shall be accomplished by interpretation of the Hospital to the public through service to the Hospital and its patients and through fund raising in a manner satisfactory to the Hospital Governing Board." This society also furnished a semi-private room in the Hospital; all private rooms were furnished by individuals and businesses.

So the old hospital building was razed as soon as the new one was opened and the cleared space used for much needed parking room. In the new clean lines of the Rockingham Memorial Hospital, in its immaculate and up-to-the-minute equipment, in its fireproof construction, its efficient and smooth.

working regime, there is no remotest suggestion of the modest little house on Williams Terrace of 40 years ago. There is space for 53 beds in bright, sunny rooms; an Administration, Admitting and business office; a solarium which can be used as bed space; pediatrics department, cystoscopy room, autopsy room, recovery and shock beds besides the usual departments. The kitchen is done in stainless steel with a walk-in refrigerator and deep-freeze. Rockingham, through its benefactors, now has as fine a modern hospital as any town of its size. And in 1955, the new hospital received from the Ford Foundation \$20,100 as its share of a half billion appropriation for privately supported institutions in the United States. It even has its own newspaper, first published in June, 1955, called THE CLEAN SHEET and giving Dr. Hebb recognition for 23 years of service to the hospital

The old Board of Directors is now the Board of Trustees and the new hospital opened with the following members: president, C. L. Bodine; vice president, John Connelly, Jr.; secretary, Albert T. Bolles; treasurer, Sam Hutchins. Other members are David Costin, Frank Whitcomb, Stanley Merrill, Roger Hammond, Mrs. George L. Bridges, Mrs. Blanche MacDonald. The Medical Staff consists of Richard C. Fuller, M.D., president of staff; John A. Stewart, M.D., secretary; Edwin G. Hebb, M.D., Michael F. Powers, M.D., William H. Tatem, M.D., F. L. Osgood, M.D., Edith F. Woodelton, M.D., Fred Pratt, M.D., Raymond W. Lawrence, M.D., A. C. Johnston, M.D. Doctor Walter Buttrick and Dr. David Stewart joined the staff in June, 1955, with offices in what was once the Nurses' home. In 1950 Clarence Coleman of Saxtons River was hired as administrator but the new hospital is in charge of administrator, Rocco C. Mittica.

Superintendents of the Rockingham Hospital have been, Miss Harriet Morris, 1912-1913; Miss Anna Richardson, 1913 (4 months); Miss Mildred McKee, 1913-1921; Mrs. Grace Shaman, 1921 (died); Miss Josephine Loveland (acting), 1921-1922; Miss Carleton, 1922-1923; Miss Anna Richardson, 1923-1938; Miss Helen Morey (acting), November, 1938-July, 1939; Miss Caroline Hatch, August, 1939-September, 1943; Miss Beatrice Hack (acting), October, 1943-December, 1943; Miss Rose Zellar, January, 1943-June 1945; Miss Beatrice Hack (acting), July, 1945-November, 1945; Miss Frances West, November, 1945-September, 1950; Miss Helen Reynolds, October, 1950; Clarence Coleman, 1950-July, 1954; Rocco Mittica, July 1954.

Among the personnel at the hospital, the following have given long and faithful service: Miss Mary Drislane, 30 years; Mrs. Rose Szuch, 27 years; Mrs. Agnes Cobb, 27 years; Andrew Woynar, 25 years; Mrs. Ora Campbell, office, 24 years.

Supplementing the hospital for convalescents and chronic cases, is the Bellows Falls Inn, opened in 1926 by Mr. and Mrs. Jay Graves (nee Mildred McKee.) this was sold in December of 1955 to Dr. Frank C. Romano of Wellesley, Mass. who owns and operates nine other such homes in Massachusetts including the Roslindale General Hospital of Boston with 100 beds. There were 50 patients at the Inn at the time of the transfer which will occasion no change in the operation of the home. On April 11, 1955, the Terrace Convalescent Home was opened in the old Wales home by Mr. Chauncey Markham.

Today most "poorhouses" are extinct in Vermont as Social Security and public assistance programs run them out of business. Of the once popular "town farms" in Vermont, there were only 12 remaining in 1955 including Rockingham. Ten years ago there were 28 of these institutions for the care of the indigent, several often serving adjacent towns. (RUTLAND HERALD January 19, 1955). In 1918 it cost \$9,328.55 to care for the needy in Rockingham, conduct and maintain the town farm in Bartonsville, purchased about 60 years ago and still in use. In 1954 the gross expense for the farm and outside welfare was \$50,702.88 but farm expense was much higher as there were 16 people at the Farm to be fed and much new machinery had to be acquired, implements undreamed of thirty years before. Inmates were boarded at a cost of \$12.85 a week whereas outside board was figured to have cost from \$25.00 per week upward. From time to time over the years, the practicability of maintaining the Farm has been discussed, pro and con. In 1906, some people thought that the "poor lived too easily," inducing others to prefer the same life at the same place. Recently the question has been agitated again but the Board of Selectmen and the Town Manager, now also the Overseer of the Poor, feel that there should be no move to do away with Rockingham's Town Farm. There are 120 acres of town farm land in Grafton and 160 in Rockingham. An agreement was made with Thomas Hanifin, lumber dealer, to cut the timber on the land at the approximate rate of 50,000 feet per week.⁷

THE NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY has come a long way from its first crude beginnings in 1879 when the first phone in Bellows Falls was installed with fear and trembling by the Fall Mountain Paper Co., pioneers also in Mr. Edison's electric lights. It ran from Mr. Moody's office on Bridge St., to Mr. Fisher's office near the river and was regarded as fanciful and unnecessary, even as people later regarded the first "aeroplanes" which rose clumsily from local meadows forty years later.

The first telephone line was 1,000 feet long and "worked admirably as well as curiously." A. N. Swain, editor of the TIMES, himself coped bravely with it from the Moody end

⁷ See Addendum

as he listened to Mr. Fisher whose part consisted mainly of singing by various parties, at his end, with the aid of a paper funnel inserted in the mouthpiece. "The apparatus includes bells for signals operated as a telegraph and the wire is bound with silk," he reported. "And," he added, "it must be very useful in many ways and could easily be arranged for fire alarms in parts of the village." The town's first phone was interesting to play with but outside of a possible fire alarm value, it was not very practical.

Not until the Green Mountain Telephone Co. came over the mountain from Manchester, Vt. in May of 1882, was there any real service. There was then a population of 2,229 and 63 of them became subscribers at the old magneto battery office on Bridge St., on the third floor in the Howard Hardware block, later moved down to the second floor. In 1901 this was replaced with the common battery although some say that the magneto was in use until 1912. Miss Alberta Smith who was chief operator when she left in 1924 after 40 years with the company in this town and in Cavendish, Vt., said that her first switchboard was a two-position board which later blossomed into a four-position. She remembers that one of the things which helped to pass the time when business dragged, which was much of the time, were the friendly cockroaches which came to call from the family upstairs, playing tag on the switchboard and getting into the "jack" so that you couldn't "plug in."

Miss Smith remembers vividly the excitement of March 8, 1916 when the first transcontinental conversation from Vermont, also the longest paid telephone talk which ever took place anywhere, went through her office. H. L. Coe of Green St., called up his mother in Seattle on her birthday, 4,500 miles away. Today we call Siberia or Japan. Forty years ago a coast-to-coast message was a world shaking event.

In 1912 Bellows Falls had 600 subscribers with 4,600 calls a day, an increase of 800 over the previous year. In 1903 there were only 203 phones in town and in 1906, there were 787, Bellows Falls having 423 of them. The exchange moved from the Howard block to the top floor of the Arms block, into the new quarters built for it, on January 17, 1914 and a public reception was held there the next year. Today 53 employees handle, on 10-position boards, about 9,000 calls a day from 1,659 phones in Bellows Falls alone. Toll calls, once as fabulous as jet planes today, now run to about 2,000 a day with a weekend rate of approximately 1,700. In the town of Rockingham there are about 1,800 phones.

Besides Miss Smith there have been a number of other longtime employees. In 1934 Mrs. Ada Blood, for 30 years a familiar voice to anyone lifting the receiver on the lonely night hours, retired. Miss Azilda Dionne, chief operator from April

28, 1929 to July, 1943, has been connected with the company for over 40 years. She began work as an operator in July, 1913, working up to junior supervisor on June 20, 1924 and senior supervisor on July 5, 1925, Mrs. Mary MacNeil retired on December 1, 1954 after 38 years of service and Miss Charlotte Rice received her 30-year pin at the same time. Miss Dorothy Ladd and Mrs. Anna Brown received their 25-year pins in 1954 also. The first operators in town were Miss Emma Hadley and Miss Jennie Church, in the days when one operator carried on alone. Others who were employed there were Gertrude Webber, Anna Gorman, Florence Smith and Madeline Long.

Behind her desk in the business office, Mrs. Leona Provost worked as service representative for 25 years until her death in 1955. John "Jack" Finck, jovial repair man and installer, has been fixing and installing phones, hunting down trouble spots for 40 years and is still on the job. A. B. Anderson, "Andy" to everyone, was central office repair and test man from August 1912 to June, 1953 when he retired. Thereon "Ted" Parker was line foreman of construction for 30 years with headquarters in Brattleboro until his retirement in 1946 passing away in January, 1955.

Another long-term man was C. R. Burr, manager in 1890 and still working in 1907. Cedric Reynolds, Sr. of Brattleboro, was a veteran in the business. He was wire chief and manager for 40 years until he retired in 1945 after being in at the birth throes of the new industry. Still hale and hearty, he relives with vigor the old days back in 1906 when he went to work and they used horses and wagons with which to do their trouble shooting. For five years he worked in St. Johnsbury, transferring to Brattleboro where he finished his service.

But he started out in Bellows Falls and remembers the first toll line out of town in 1911 when he worked with Ted Parker and Steve Donahue of Keene. They left Bellows Falls at 4 a. m. many a day, he says, for the Brattleboro area which, as today, was headquarters getting home at 7 p. m., often after a 14-hour day and no unions involved. Or they would leave for the long 27-mile drive to Ludlow on a winter morning with the mercury at a very mean 30-below, hiring teams at the Rand or Lovell stable for \$1.50 or \$2.00 a day.

In 1906 telephone poles were non-existent. That first toll line was hung on trees, barns, anything that would hold it up and keep it moving. Not until 1908 did the first poles begin to stab the roadsides and climb the hills and bridge the rivers. In 1906, Rockingham was the only town in the state with three rural lines, the old 61, 62 and 63 lines, each with more than a baker's dozen of subscribers, the same lines which still serve patrons in rural Rockingham and still with a full quota of phones per line. When the crew was setting up poles towards Parker Hill, they promised Pat O'Brien that he would

have his phone by Christmas and he did, on Christmas Eve. Pat was so grateful and filled with the Christmas spirit, that he sat them down at the kitchen table, all 16 or 18 of them, and regaled them with pitchers of cider with eggs broken into it, country champagne. The first phone north of town was installed at the home of Lewis Lovell who lived just south of Brooks' Stable.

The area served the outlying towns of Charlestown, N. H., Grafton and Alstead, N. H. where the men left at 6 a. m. with horses. For trouble between here and Putney, they swung onto the back of the down train, watching for fallen poles and hanging wires along the way. They returned on their own time, any way they could. Mr. Reynolds says that he often snowshoed to Claremont, N. H. when a line was out of order and later he got a motorcycle. He was probably glad to return to the snowshoes, come winter.

In those early days there was just one line into New Hampshire, going to Drewsville, Alstead, Acworth and South Acworth; one to Ludlow, Proctorsville and Cavendish and one to Bowen's Mill, Charlestown, N. H., Springfield and Perkinsville. Saxtons River had its own exchange in 1908 under different ownerships.

To get business, the first phones were installed free for a three-month period. But they often had to bring back a load of as many as 30 phones a day for people were not convinced yet, especially when they had to pay for them! This crew was called the Flying Squadron. Often there were as many as 27 phones on a country line and each village line had six phones—no private lines.

They had quite a time getting across the Walpole-Westminster bridge with their cables when it burned in 1910. A colored gentleman in Westminster decided to forestall the visits of a Walpole, N. H. gentleman on his wife by pouring a gallon of alcohol on his end of the bridge and touching a match to it. It worked fine but cost everyone a lot of time and money. The phone men were especially wroth as they had to fire rockets, with ropes attached, over the river. They floated all over the meadows on rafts made of railroad ties loaded with new cable, brought up by teams, until they got hauled to the other side by the rocket ropes. The saddest part was that it happened in the midst of Mrs. Reynolds' bridge party and since most of the men were telephone men, she was left with a purely female party on her hands.

In October, 1937, Tel. & Tel. began construction of a new repeater station on Henry St. at a cost of \$21,000 plus \$90,000 for material, making this town one of the most important telephone links between northern Vermont and the rest of the world. Using a cable system, this station provides service to the northern communities at all times of floods in the valleys by boosting messages so that voice currents are amplified.

This is the third building in a series to keep messages moving in emergencies, the others being at Greenfield, Mass. and White River Jct., Vt. Today Bellows Falls and St. Albans are the only two larger places in the state without the dial system and this can probably be expected in about two years.

CHAPTER VI

ORGANIZATIONS

Among the social organizations of 50 years ago were the Canoe Club, the Boat Club, the Bicycle Club, a Pingpong Club, the Bonheur Club organized in 1902 whose president in 1910 was T. E. O'Brien; the Olympia Tennis Club, the "Ten of Clubs" which held dances at the Boat Club about 1916 and the Westminster Club. Of these the latter outlived the rest, starting about 1890 in rooms on top of the old Times building and was purely a social center for local business men. Five years later they moved to new quarters in the Arms block where many card tournaments and dances were held the latter necessitating a constant stream of hacks, early and late. To belong to the Westminster Club meant belonging to the "400" of town. The club remained there for many years until the membership grew so small that it was impossible to pay their rent and Mr. James MacLennan allowed them the use of rooms in his block, rent free. Forty-five years ago the officers were President, Arthur P. Williams; Secretary, W. F. Perley; Treasurer, A. H. Chandler. It disbanded about 1935. The Olympia Tennis Club played on courts behind the M. H. Ray residence in Morgan's Field. In 1910 there were 30 members and the officers were President, Flora Frost; Vice President, Charlotte Ryder and Secretary-Treasurer, Marian Hadley and they met in Dr. Elmer's office. The "Ten of Clubs" held dances at the Boat Club about the same time when the famous Twin State Motor Cycle Club was also in its heyday. The Bicycle Club began its sojourn back in the '80's but increased in membership and enthusiasm over the years until it ran a close second, socially, to the Westminster Club. A younger and more "sporty" crowd, it traveled on wheels for its outings and its first club-rooms were upstairs in the old building later replaced by the Trust Company. When they moved to the Arms block, they carried with them the mantel over the fireplace with its carved inscription, which is said to be still in one of the offices there. H. D. Ryder and Harry Elliott were among the early members who held races each spring around the north end of town, the riders in jerseys and shorts and each wearing a number on his back. The Grignons were a well-known bicycle family in town. Lady riders also took trips, and possibly some courageous female adopted the short skirt and loose trousers gathered at the ankle, recommended by Mrs. Bloomer. There was a Bellows Falls Rifle Club formed in 1915 with 50 members, a branch of the

National Rifle Association with ammunition furnished by the government and George Lovell as its first president.

The Boat Club started out in life around the turn of the century, in a clubhouse called the Crow's Nest above the ice house on the river which was just above the Arch Bridge. Here several ambitious youths including Herbert Bancroft and Arthur Williams, formed the Canoe Club, the Crow's Nest having formerly been the golf club building on the Drislane farm whose owners had deserted it and joined the Walpole golfers. Moved upstream, it served until the Boat Club came into being a few years later about which some wag remarked that "there would be a lot more going on there besides boating!" For years the club held regattas, motor boats decked out with flags and banners. The regatta of 1910 had for officials, Herbert Bancroft, Arthur Williams, C. S. Hoard, judges; W. J. Eaton, timekeeper and Gerald King, announcer. The river was alive with craft and the banks lined with people as well as the long porch of the Boat Club. Occasionally the regattas ran into trouble in the form of logs from the drives down the Connecticut. In 1908 the club secured an injunction against the Van Dyke Co. to prevent their logs filling the river and spoiling their fun. There seems to have been a controversy for some years on logs versus boats. A law had once been enacted that nothing but sawed lumber would be floated down farther than White River Junction for since the days of the canal and flat-boats, Bellows Falls had confidently expected big business via steamboats on the river. Many dances and good times were held at the Boat Club but in 1908 it voted to disband and whether or not the logs were a contributing cause, is not on record. For a while it became the Bellows Falls Boat Club, Inc. with new by-laws and some members said that "it had found its moorings at last." Some wanted to build a new boathouse to store the river craft but it was decided to save their money and store the boats on the second floor of the clubhouse, "methods of getting boats up there to be left with the directors."—and expenses borne by the owners. Which might be said to have left the problem hanging in the air. For many years the old Boat Clubhouse stood on the bank, long after regattas and dances were but history, until it was demolished in 1917. In 1920 it was sold to A. F. "Ad" Farnsworth by E. C. Bolles and E. J. Plantier, who, in turn sold it to a resident of North Walpole who wrecked it to build a dwelling house. So ended the brave, bright days of the Boat Club which initiated an era of boating for health and pleasure. To-day boats still go out on the river, flat-bottomed fishing boats and speeding power boats but there are no boat clubs on the bank.

Of the service clubs there have always been many. There was the A.O.H., the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division

No. 2, President, H. A. Shaughnessy, in 1910 with a Ladies Auxiliary and meeting above the Trust Company. The Foresters of America, Court William French No. 4, C.R., Michael J. Barrett, other officers Angus McKinnon, P. J. Keane and J. E. Byrnes. The I.O.R.M. or Independent Order of Red Men, Miantonoma Tribe, Sachem, Archie Gammon, and other officers L. L. Reed, Gardell Mandigo and Charles Hannah. The Modern Woodmen of America, Rockingham Camp No. 9440, Consul, L. M. Palmer; Clerk, J. E. Byrnes; Banker, P. H. Fleming. None of these organizations function today.

In 1926 there were listed 93 organizations and churches in town. Today they are as follows:

The LION'S CLUB was formed September, 1941 at the Hotel Windham with Willard Hanson as its first President or King Lion. They met each Tuesday at noon at the hotel but during the war, interest slackened and a new club was formed in June, 1955 with King Lion, Robert O'Connor and Secretary, Ralph Boynton.

The BELLOWS FALLS LODGE OF ELKS was instituted in 1939 with George Elliott the first Exalted Grand Ruler and 28 candidates, all local men, were initiated. They met in the Odd Fellows Hall, furnishing it with equipment bought from the old Westminster Club. Other early members consisted of Dr. M. F. Powers, Dr. Charles Houghton, Dr. E. G. Hebb, Austin Chandler, Edward G. Vayo, Raymond Kiniry, Arthur O. Bixby, John P. Wasklewicz, Kenneth Rhicard, Antonio Andosca, Joseph Murray and Edward Zeno. In 1946 the present block was purchased from the L. S. King estate for \$80,000, housing 15 offices and six stores. The rooms used as clubrooms, meeting room and dance hall were remodeled in 1955. Among the many charitable and community service projects which the Elks have carried out was the Youth Center which operated for two years in its rooms and which was open three nights a week from seven to ten and chaperoned by adults where young people could enjoy soft drinks, games and dances. It closed in April, 1946 as both local youth and chaperones appeared to lose interest. Present officers of the Elks are William J. Frey, Exalted Ruler; Robert Siano, Esteemed Leading Knight; James Tolaro, Secretary; Harold Vosburgh, Treasurer. Membership in the lodge is 350. In 1955, John B. Finck, of the local lodge, was President of the Vermont State Elks.

The KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, St. Charles Council 753, received its charter April 19, 1903 and the first organizational meeting was held in I.O.O.F. Hall, now the top floor of the Fenton & Hennessey store. Later meetings were held in the G.A.R. Hall on the third floor of the old Town Hall. It moved to the third floor of the Rockingham Street Fire Station in 1904 where it remained until 1949 when it removed to

the renovated Suter block which it had purchased in 1945. Among its other services, this Council started the first fund for the first hospital in Bellows Falls by sponsoring a ball, raising several hundred dollars. It also started the first action in the State Legislature to make Columbus Day a legal holiday, retaining Judge Allbee to lobby in Montpelier for the necessary legislation. It is sworn to fight communism. The 40th State Convention was held in Bellows Falls in 1938 and again in 1946 with J. Emerson Kennedy, State Deputy.

OFFICERS	1903	1952-1953
Chaplain	Father Reynolds	Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. J. Burke
Grand Knight	Dr. J. T. Rudden	W. A. Bugbee
Deputy Grand Knight	Edward Lawlor	J. F. Henry
Recording Secretary	P. J. Keane	J. E. Menard
Financial Secretary	J. E. Byrnes	W. E. Hennessey
Treasurer	J. J. Fenton	J. C. Hennessey
Advocate	Edward Barrett	John Malley
Chancellor	Dr. Frank O'Connor	Joseph Dionne
Warden	E. J. Howard	Guy Merrifield
Inside Guard	M. J. Walsh	R. H. Kemp
Outside Guard	S. F. Cray	Wilfred Reardon

The MASONS. The early history of Masonry in Bellows Falls is given in the History of Rockingham by L. S. Hayes. At the annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Vermont in 1903, the Lodge of King Solomon and the Lodge of the Temple were consolidated and a new charter presented to the present King Solomon's Lodge No. 45 in June of that year. Permission was given to keep the old charters of the two consolidated lodges after cancellation by the Grand Secretary and they are now on display in the lobby of the Masonic Temple. Of the present roster, four have been in membership for over fifty years and George R. Wales, at his death, had been a member for 70 years.

For many years meetings were held in various rooms in the Square also used by other fraternal organizations. In 1909 the Masons purchased the residence of the late Wyman Flint at 61 Westminster Street which was renovated and the ell behind it moved across Temple Place for a private home. In its place a larger wing was built onto the main building with a basement adapted to social events and kitchen facilities which was remodeled within the last few years into an attractive recreation center, the work being done entirely by members. On the first floor a banquet hall was built and above it a large lodge room. The chairman of the building committee was F. H. Babbitt.

Dedication of the new Temple was held in April, 1910 with 500 people looking over the new building from noon to three o'clock in the afternoon when the reception to the Grand Master of the Lodge of Vermont, Lee S. Tillotson of St. Albans, took place. Gov. Prouty was a guest of honor with Rev. H. L. Ballou of Chester. Among local men who took a prominent

part in the ceremonies were George L. Provost, Worshipful Master; E. S. Leonard, Past Senior Deacon; E. S. Weston, Grand Senior Deacon; G. S. Buxton, George L. Whitney, C. A. Moore, C. A. Calderwood and Rev. A. C. Wilson, Chaplain,

In addition to the Blue Lodge, the Temple is occupied by Abeniqui Chapter No. 19, Royal Arch Masons; Holy Cross Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar; Alpha Chapter No. 53, Order of the Eastern Star and the Craftsman's Club. In 1919, three Knights' Templar degrees were conferred on 17 candidates, the largest class in the history of the Order in Vermont at that time. In June, 1955, Paul Glynn was installed as Right Eminent Grand Commander of Knights Templar in Vermont.

The ROTARY CLUB. International Rotary started in 1905 of which Bellows Falls was Club No. 1551, formed in November, 1923 with 23 members. Dana Lowd was the first President of the new club which was sponsored by the club of Claremont, N. H. Charter members were Dana Lowd, William Jewett, Clayton L. Erwin, E. S. Whitcomb, Albert Chandler, George Bowen, George Cressanthi, George F. Kent, Dana Pierce, Edward Zeno, Louis J. Robertson, John O. Dennison, Rodney F. Johonnot, Frederick H. Babbitt, C. C. Collins, Raymond S. Elmer, Paul Belknap, Lowell G. Masterson, John Hennessey, Sr. and Jay Graves. The club had the reputation of a "sing club" because of Lowell Masterson, Paul Belknap and George Thompson who had charge of the music in the early days. It is interesting to note that Paul Harris, founder of Rotary, came from Wallingford, Vt. and attended Vermont Academy and the University of Vermont. Rotary is a service organization and carries on many worthwhile projects in the community. At an auction which they held in the Armory in 1949, \$4,500 was netted for the hospital. The 50th anniversary of Rotary was celebrated in May, 1955 with 150 members and their ladies, called Rotary Anns, at dinner with dancing and entertainment in the Elks' Ballroom. Reminiscences included stories by three charter members, Mr. Jewett, Mr. Hennessey and Mr. Whitcomb. Mr. Jewett was the second President and did much to establish Rotary firmly in Bellows Falls. Mr. Whitcomb was the third President and Mr. Hennessey was President, Vice President and a Director of the club. W. Russell Sargent is today's President and Mrs. Bertha Swift has been pianist for the luncheon meetings for many years. In 1937, 1938 and 1939 Rotary gave a Hallowe'en party and parade for children, in an effort to provide a safe and sane evening.

The COLUMBIAN SQUIRES, the Father B. McMahon Circle No. 323 and the first Circle in Vermont, is sponsored by the Knights of Columbus and was instituted January 13, 1946 when 26 boys were invested as charter members by Monsignor



EARLY BELLOWS FALLS SQUARE



RECENT BELLOWS FALLS SQUARE



THE ARMORY



LIQUIDOMETER PLANT



THE SHUTE AT BARBER PARK



THE PAVILION AT BARBER PARK



THE THEATRE AT BARBER PARK



BARBER PARK RESTAURANT

Foley Circle of Holyoke, Mass. The aim is to supplement the training of the Church, home and school with activities which will make the boys better citizens including spiritual, cultural, civic, social and physical lines. The first Chief Squire was Francis E. Dionne, followed by Daniel Crowley, William O'Connor, Lawrence Sullivan, William Kinsley, James Carpon John Aylward, John Parks and today, Frederick Janciewicz.

The ROD AND GUN CLUB was organized January 10, 1926 in the old courtrooms over the Fire Station on Rockingham Street with Fred Jewett as President; George Tracy, Vice President; John Lawrence, Treasurer and L. G. Proctor, Secretary. On the motion of Leverett C. Lovell, it was named the Abenaki Club after the Indian tribe which once camped and fished in this locality. The objects of the club were to preserve game in surrounding communities and promote clean sportsmanship. While George Ryder was president, trout were planted in the vicinity and in 1934 brooks were stocked with 12,000 brown and speckled beauties. The by-laws read "to procure and enforce effective laws for protection of all fish and game including birds and fur-bearing animals; to promote fish culture and game propagation; to co-operate with the Fish and Game Department of the State of Vermont in all and singular duties and purposes of that department." Anyone over 16 was eligible to join and 5,000 4-or5-inch trout in nearby streams were promised by the state that first autumn. In 1929 500 catfish or horned pout were put into the Connecticut River. The club investigated dogs chasing deer and set up a warden for this part of the county. Officers in 1955, President, George Capron; Vice President, Dana Halladay; Treasurer, Myron Ingalls; Secretary, Dana Halladay. The biggest event attempted by the club was the Sportsman's Show which was held each spring for ten years in the Armory, probably the largest sponsored show ever held in the town. Besides exhibits by local merchants, there was a display of wild animals attracting wide attention and in 1940 the show broke the record with an attendance of 4,000 people but the last show, five years ago, resulted in such heavy losses that it has not been held since. But today an annual Field Day is held each fall and a Fish Derby for children each May and pheasant are stocked in local woods. It is due to the Rod and Gun Club that deer are hunted in Vermont on Sundays. Today's membership is more than 200 men.

The ODD FELLOWS. Bellows Falls Lodge No. 23 was first instituted October 15, 1851 and chartered February 11, 1852. Among outstanding officers were J. H. Blakely, Grand Master of the State Lodge in 1892 and H. A. Morse who held the same office in 1921-1922. Gerry F. Walker served as Grand Patriarch in 1912-1913 and was also Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment of Vermont in 1938. The late Percy A. Dean was Grand Patriarch in 1924-1925. The Bellows Falls Lodge

reached a membership of 317 in 1913 when it was the third largest lodge in the state. In 1914 it dropped to 4th place with St. Johnsbury in the lead. In 1922 the lodge voted to buy the Frost property with a frontage of 189 feet on Rockingham Street which was deeded to it January 3, 1923 by Charles C. Frost, Administrator. It included the Frost Livery Stable, the Central House, Duquette's Blacksmith shop, a three-story wooden building and a one-story building north of the Central House occupied by the Hiram King Monument Works and the B. & P. Express. But not until 1937 did the lodge decide to build on this property at which time the Bellows Falls Odd Fellows Building Corporation was formed with W. E. Thomas, G. F. Walker, D. E. Yates, E. H. Kent and R. S. Breslend elected incorporators to build and maintain said structure. The Cummings Construction Company of Ware, Mass. was awarded the building contract and work was completed so that the lodge moved into its new quarters October 1, 1938. The same month, October 28, dedication of the new block took place with an impressive ceremony and large attendance including I.O.O.F. officers from all over Vermont. Following the ceremonial dedication, Walter E. Thomas, President of the Incorporators, presented the keys of the building to Donald E. Yates, Noble Grand. Many people visited the lodge room and inspected the building during the week-long dedication. The local lodge has assisted in instituting several lodges in adjacent towns including that in White River Junction, Saxtons River, Chester, Charlestown, N. H., Windsor, Alstead, N. H. and Walpole, N. H.

The SONS OF VETERANS, Col. F. G. Butterfield Camp No. 91, Saxtons River Department of Vermont, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War was founded July 10, 1916 with 31 members. On June 14, 1955, the Camp voted to move to Bellows Falls and now meets in the American Legion rooms in the Town Hall building. Present officers are Commander, Edward Bosworth; Senior Vice Commander, George L. Taylor; Junior Vice Commander, Lyle Oaks; Secretary, Thomas A. Chadwick and Patriotic Instructor, Alaric Nichols.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, Post No. 10037 was formed in Bellows Falls October 14, 1952 at the State Armory with 15 overseas veterans present. The post was named for Robert and Bertrand Roby of North Westminster who died in W. W. II. Money is raised regularly for various worthy projects including the Veterans' Hospital at White River Junction and a Patriotic Center has been opened in their rooms over the Trust Co. in a nationwide move to educate young people on the etiquette and history of the flag. There are 25 members at present, with Arthur Morse as Commander.

LEGION OF GUARDSMEN, Great Falls Post No. 3 was formed in November, 1946. Anyone is eligible to join

who has served in the Armed Forces, State Guard or National Guard; who has an honorable discharge or separation or any one with 30 days or more of service. The Guardsmen were called "The Minute Men of America," the volunteers who have served their country in peace and war. Present Commander is Glen Fairbanks.

AMERICAN LEGION. Pierce-Lawton Post No. 37, American Legion of Bellows Falls, Vermont Unit No. 37 of the Legion, was organized in August, 1919 with the aid of Thomas J. Brickley, State Organizer and local member. The Post has always taken an active part of community affairs and contributed much to county, district and state organizations of the Legion. Col. H. Nelson Jackson of Burlington was founder of the Vermont Legion and the local unit was named in honor of three Bellows Falls men who gave their lives for their country during W.W. I; William G. Pierce and the Lawton brothers, Paul R. and Fred I. From 1919 to 1923 the Post held its meetings in the State Armory and from 1924 to 1926 it occupied rooms over the Times office in the Square. In 1927 it moved to the top floor of the Opera House. In 1945 while still using the Opera House for special meetings and large gatherings, it leased the top floor of the Nelson Faught block on Canal St., opening the Legion Club. In 1955 the old Dreamland Theater on Rockingham St. was remodeled into a new clubhouse while the club still retained the rooms in the Opera House or Town Hall building, with the clubhouse as the center of Legion and Auxiliary social affairs. The Post created, in 1947, the Gordon Graham Scholarship Fund in honor of Gordon Graham, first man to die in W.W. II. This is a monetary award of \$400, to the senior boy or girl selected by the Post Committee. Over two-thirds of the present 500 members of the Post are veterans of W.W. II and the Korean conflict. In 1948 a state order removed all slot machines from all clubs everywhere.⁸

Commanders of Pierce-Lawton Post are as follows: 1919-1920, Thomas J. Brickley; 1921, Byron A. Robinson; 1922, William C. Carney; 1923, Gerald J. Cray; 1924, Dr. Leroy Knight; 1925, Gardell Mandigo; 1926, John Dunlop; 1927, William C. Carney; 1928, John H. Strong; 1928-1929, Philias A. Grignon; 1929-1930, George E. Wylie; 1930-1931, N. Roger Hammond; 1931-1932, Byron A. Robinson; 1932-1933, D. P. Thompson; 1933-1934, Raymond D. Kiniry; 1934-1935, William Dean; 1935-1936, Elton S. Porter; 1936-1937, Frederick Stone; 1937-1938, Charles Wilson; 1938-1939, Ralph E. Edwards; 1939-1940, George E. Wylie (deceased), John C. Lindstrom and Donald E. Yates; 1940-1941, Howard Tidd; 1941-1942, Harry McArdle; 1942-1943, Edward Shattuck; 1943-1944, Wilfred Bodine; 1944-1945, Edward Fabian; 1945-1946, Edward O'Connor; 1946-1947, John Dougherty and Leon Bugbee; 1947-1948, Richard Stowell, John Flood and Bernard Clark; 1948-

⁸ See Addendum

1949, Natt Divoll, Jr.; 1949-1950, Raymond H. Moore; 1950-1951, Richard J. Welch; 1951-1952, E. Walter Isham; 1952-1953, Henry E. Bussey.⁹

The SONS OF LEGION SQUADRON, with 50 charter members, was formed in October, 1940, the largest charter group in Vermont. The JUNIOR GROUP of the Legion was organized in 1954 with Chairman, Pauline Yates; Secretary-Treasurer, Patricia O'Hearne; Chaplain, Sharron Chapdelaine; Sergeant-at-arms, Irene Kimball and Color Bearers, Margaret Cray and Mary Fair. This group belongs to the Legion Auxiliary and its major project is Americanism and consists of two groups, Tiny Tots and Juniors.

THE FORTY AND EIGHT. When nearly two million American fighting men returned from France after W.W. I, there was one thing in common about which they could talk and laugh, the queer little box cars marked "40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux" (forty men and eight horses) in which they had been shipped all over France—with the horses getting priority. The French box car became the symbol of good-natured comradeship among the returned veterans. The American Legion was not born until 1919 in Paris; during that first war there was no one to fight for the rights of the fighting men, no G.I. Bill, no job guarantees, no terminal pay leave, nothing, in fact, to help the fighting men. So the men, needing a place similar to their close brotherhood in the box cars, a place in which to talk and "blow off steam," decided to organize a secret organization within the Legion and pattern it after the French railroad system and the 40 & 8 box cars. It was organized in Philadelphia in 1920 under the leadership of Joseph W. Breen, the Voiture No. 1, La Society des Quarante Hommes et Huit Chevaux (Box Car No. 1, The Society of 40 Men and 8 Horses). In Vermont this "Shock Troop of the Legion" was organized early in 1923 and held its first Grande Promenade in Brattleboro that year. Voiture No. 960, now quartered in Bellows Falls, was organized in Brattleboro. Following the death of its first leader or Voyageur, Pearl T. Clapp who was Grand Chef de Gare in 1928-1929, membership dwindled until it was obliged to give up its charter but it was revived under Gardell Mandigo in 1949 with 65 members. Windham County now has two active Voitures of La Societe, Brattleboro and Bellows Falls. Among its various projects, Voiture raised a fund of \$2,000 which purchased 75 uniforms for the Kurn Hattin Band and also created the Reuben Miller Nurses' Scholarship to honor the first man killed in Korea from Rockingham, part of a national Voiture program for nurses' training. Membership is limited to selected Legionnaires in recognition of their services in the work of the Legion and out of 3 million veterans enrolled in the Legion in 1952, only 104,870 belonged to the Forty and Eight. Of Vermont's 14,000 Legionnaires,

⁹ See Addendum

only 421 belong to this selected group, the men often seen in their light blue smocks and chapeaux designed after French railway workers as they put a class of Poor Goofs or candidates in comic attire, through their paces in the streets, preparatory to being initiated (Wrecked) into the box car brotherhood. The new candidates need not have served in France at all but honorably in any war in any part of the world. In almost every parade in Bellows Falls, they may be seen riding in their locomotive and box car, similar to those in France in which some of them rode almost forty years ago. Officers have been, 1948-1949, Gardell Mandigo; 1949-1950, Saul Miller; 1950-1951, Raymond H. Moore; 1951-1952, Richard Stevens; 1952-1953, John R. O'Hearne; 1953-1954, Walter Isham; 1954-1955, Thomas Moore.

The POLISH AMERICAN CLUB is of many years standing in the community. The National Organization was formed in 1874, incorporated in 1887 and licensed as a fraternal and beneficiary organization in 1898 under the laws of Illinois. The local club was chartered in 1938 and revived in 1947 when it met in the rumpus room in the basement of Antoni Karpinski's home. In May, 1949 rooms were opened over Taylor's Garage with Frank Waryas as President and Antoni Karpinski, Secretary. Today's officers are President, Edward Zielinski; Vice President, Joseph Zielinski and Secretary, John Aylward.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS had its inception in the friendship of Damon and Pythias, the famous Greeks and was founded in Washington, D. C. on February 19, 1864. An application was made to Congress for a Charter on the suggestion of President Lincoln who felt that it upheld the Christian virtues of decent living during the unrest and bitterness of the Civil War. When this was granted, it made the Knights of Pythias the first American order ever chartered by an Act of Congress. Bellows Falls Order No. 11 was granted on November 21, 1894 and charter members were C. W. Black, F. W. Coxe, J. H. Cross, J. A. Goodspeed, M. D. Ingham, D. T. Lawrence, F. L. Lovell, L. C. Lovell, J. L. Simonds, L. P. Sprague, F. W. Stevens, A. M. Thatcher, F. L. Wilbur. New rooms were dedicated in 1923 on the third floor of the Brown block which they had purchased. Before that, meetings were held on the top floor of Centennial block. However, depression came along, the property passed out of their hands and the Charter and books were returned to the Grand Lodge on June 30, 1947. The lodge continued to be inactive until April 24, 1955 when it was reorganized and the original Charter and books returned. This order which embraces more than 3,000 subordinate lodges in the United States, was founded, like the ideals of the Knights of olden times, on the higher attributes of man's nature including Friendship, Charity and Benevolence. The order provides opportunities for manifold

service and a proud heritage leading men to higher ideals in life. Officers for 1956 are Walter Morse, C.C.; Lewis Bemis, V.C.; Wesley Nies, Prelate; Harry Blanchard, M.ofW.; Frank Woodbury, Secretary; Ray Brown, Financial Secretary; Alfred Pennock, Treasurer; Howard Rhoades, M.ofA.; Herman Cowing, L.G. and John McIntire, O.G.

EASTERN STAR, Alpha Chapter No. 53 has been active since 1902 when, on May 27, it was instituted. The first meetings were held in the old Masonic Hall in the northeast corner of the third story in the Union block. After the Masons bought the Flint property, the Star held its first meeting there March 4, 1910. Of the many projects carried on by this organization, the largest is the Eastern Star Home in Randolph, Vt., supported entirely by the chapters in the state. It contributes to an International Religious Training Fund and during the W.W. II, the Banquet Hall at the Temple was used for Red Cross work where local women met to roll bandages and perform similar duties under the leadership of Mrs. E. S. Whitcomb. Present officers are Mrs. Ruth Jones, Worthy Matron; Herbert Burchstead, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Frances Galatis, Assistant Matron; Mrs. Edythe Sanborn, Secretary; Mrs. Victoria Story, Treasurer; Mrs. Zoay Buxton, Conductress; Miss Ruth Bartlett, Assistant Conductress; Mrs. Ida Rousseau, Chaplain; Mrs. Ada Jeffrey, Marshal; Mrs. Bertha Swift, Organist.

WOMEN OF THE MOOSE. Started in 1949 with 40 charter members and Cora Patton as Senior Regent and Elaine Dexter, Junior Regent, the present membership is 130. Myrtle Capron of the Bellows Falls Chapter is Deputy Grand Regent of Vermont. Officers for the present year are Dorothy Doyle, Junior Graduate Regent; Anna Thomas, Senior Regent; Cora Patton, Junior Regent; Doris Lamb, Chaplain; Helen Kawaky, Treasurer; Harriet Kilbourn, Recorder; Stella Golec, Pianist; Jane Donzello, Guide; Bertha Murray, Assistant Guide; Anna Morse, Argus; Rita Sakevich, Sentinel.

The VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS AUXILIARY No. 10,037 to the Bertrand and Robert Roby Post, was organized March 29, 1953 with 30 charter members. First officers were President, Mrs. Stella Golec; Senior Vice President, Mrs. Edna Robbins; Junior Vice President, Mrs. Annette Klick; Secretary, Mrs. Lydia Herrick; Treasurer, Mrs. Ellen Aumand; Chaplain, Mrs. Belle Taylor. Present officers are President, Mrs. Stella Golec; Senior Vice President, Mrs. Blanche Keefe; Junior Vice President, Mrs. Mary Nichols; Treasurer Mrs. Marguerite Tidd; Secretary, Mrs. Ada Searle; Chaplain, Mrs. Anné Tidd. The Auxiliary helps with Voluntary work at the White River Hospital for Veterans and conducts Civil Defense courses in town and organizes various youth activities including the Patriotic Information Center in the V.F.W. room

The WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS aids veterans of all wars and is the oldest allied women's patriotic order in existence being auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. The Charter of E. H. Stoughton Post, W.R.C. No. 8 was granted March 24, 1885 with 46 members which grew rapidly. Mrs. E. W. Chapin was the first President and in 1936 there was a membership of 69 which met twice a month. As the Grand Army of the Republic dwindled over the years, so did membership in the W.R.C. In February, 1926, only 8 of a former 150 members of the G.A.R. were living in town and finally there were only two, W. L. Mandigo and W. H. Pierce. Mr. Mandigo died in 1932. The Auxiliary was founded to assist Grand Army veterans, nurses and their dependents. The only surviving G.A.R. member today is Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Albert Woolson, of Duluth, Minn. who was 108 years old in 1955. The last living charter member of the local W.R.C. was Mrs. Mary Kemp. The order has always been active, contributing to the Soldiers' Home in Bennington, presenting flags to all schools each year and it gave the American Legion its first flag and fights narcotics. It assists the Veterans' Hospital at White River, presents scholarships and it was instrumental in having the Soldiers Monument placed in Oak Hill Cemetery. The G.A.R. and the Corps were the first societies in the north to celebrate Memorial Day with decoration of soldiers' graves. Today there are 47 members who still meet twice a month in a room over the Opera House which, by an ancient edict, they may occupy, rent-free, forever. Present officers are President, Virginia Furgat; Secretary, Ann Morse; Treasurer, Inez Illingworth.

The LEND-A-HAND PAST CHIEFS' CLUB was formed in November, 1922, with eleven members formed for the purpose of helping others. At present there are 27 Past Chiefs with seven charter members as follows: Edith Bailey, Inez Wheeler, Alice Isham, Bessie Chandler, Cora Newcomb and Sarah Wiggins. Present officers are President, Hazel Russell; Vice President, Helen Bemis; Secretary, Christabel Pennock; Treasurer, Bessie Chandler; Chaplain, Thelma Woodbury.

PYTHIAN SISTERS, Hope Temple No. 6, was instituted in 1903 in the I.O.O.F. hall, the charter written by a Brother Knight of Pythias, William Rafter. At that time 22 ladies and 10 Knights became the first members of the Rathbone Sisters as they were formerly called. This lodge was officially recognized in 1906 as an auxiliary. The meeting place has been moved several times and some records have been lost but it celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1953 with the only living charter member present, Mary Richardson. Membership today is 68 sisters and 10 brothers and it is the only Temple in the southern part of Vermont. The Order of Pythian Sisters in the United States has the distinction of donating more money

to the Polio Fund than any other organization. Present officers are Past Chief, Ann Morse; Most Excellent Chief, Christabel Pennock; Excellent Senior, Marion Sabins; Excellent Junior, Ethel Buckman; Manager, Mildred Wood; Secretary, Thelma Woodbury; Treasurer, Helen Cowing; Protector, Ad Farnsworth; Guard, Mildred Cowing and Pianist, Helen Bemis.

The GREAT FALLS POST AUXILIARY NO. 3 of Guardsmen, was organized March 31, 1948 in the Odd Fellows Hall to help the needy, to sponsor projects for the betterment of the Post and Auxiliary and to guard the peace and security of the nation. A major project is aid to the handicapped. Membership is limited to mothers, sisters, wives, widows and daughters, aged 16 or older, related or married to the person qualified for membership in the Legion of Guardsmen. There were 21 charter members and the first President was Mrs. Florence Hodgkins; First Vice President, Mrs. Bonnie Benson; Second Vice President, Mrs. Anna Morse; Secretary, Mrs. Annie Goodrich; Treasurer, Mrs. Frances Golec; Chaplain, Mrs. Edna Farrell. Present officers are President, Audrey McCauley; Senior Vice President, Margaret Coates; Junior Vice President, Mary Bashaw; Secretary, Ruth Fairbanks; Treasurer, Mary Nichols; Chaplain, Ella Lasonde.

The NATIONAL EMBLEM CLUB, formed in 1948 with 20 charter members, has a membership of over 25,000, known as the Elks' Ladies' Clubs. It is open to mothers, wives, sisters, daughters or widows of Elks, a non-political and non-sectarian organization and neither politics nor religion are ever discussed in this club. The local club works under the Supreme Emblem Club and there are 266 subordinate clubs in the United States, Canal Zone and Guam, each with its own charter. Scholarships of \$200 are available to sons or daughters of Emblem Club members who can meet requirements. Present officers are President, Mrs. Stella Richardson; Vice President, Mrs. Rose Cloutier; Junior Past President, Miss Anna Jankiewicz; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Dorothy O'Hearne; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ann Martin; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Ida Goutas; Treasurer, Mrs. Dorothy Snyder. Past presidents were Julia Costin, 1948-1949; Ann Martin, 1949-1950; Margaret Monahan, 1950-1951; Georgia Moreau, 1951-1952; Dorothy O'Hearne, 1952-1953.

AMITY REBEKAH LODGE NO. 7 was formed in 1882 and was for many years the largest in District No. 12. It grew rapidly after 1900 until well into the '30's when most of the present regalia was acquired. Many neighboring lodges were visited, often with horse and buggy or by train. In 1907 at the Odd Fellows' Field Day in Brattleboro, Rebekah Lodges were asked to put on drills for which Gerry Walker of Bellows Falls drilled a team of 12 ladies from Amity Lodge, tying for the prize with Dennis Lodge of Brattleboro. Under Beulah

Dean, Noble Grand in 1915, the Lodge exemplified the degree at Grand Lodge Session in Brattleboro at the invitation of the Rebekah Assembly of Vermont. In 1919 there were 46 new members initiated by Inez Wheeler, Noble Grand. In 1940-1941, Luella Campbell, Noble Grand, initiated 78 new members. Among members who served as District Deputy Presidents were Estelle Wilbur, Sylvia Walker, Josie Pierce, Helena A. Moore, Elsie Ober, Beulah Dean and Jennie DeMuzio. In 1950 Gerry Walker served his 35th year as Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment. Sylvia Walker was elected President of Rebekah Assembly of Vermont in 1928, the first time a member of the local lodge has held that office. Belle Jenkins and Emma L. Rice, oldest living members, had belonged to Amity Lodge for 57 years in 1950. These have both passed away since. The Lodge assisted in dedicating the new Odd Fellows Hall in 1938 and it has been a member of the community for 75 years. During two wars it had members in the service. W. W. I saw Lillian Ward and Grace Jenkins serving as nurses, the former dying a victim of the flu epidemic in Army camps. In W.W.II Jean MacPherson and Nellie Davis served in the Women's Army Corps, Miss Davis for two years in Germany. Also in the service were Nelson Halladay, Albert Bushey, Clifford Brown and Maurice Williams.

THE CATHOLIC DAUGHTERS of America was organized in August, 1931 with 58 charter members and became officially the Court of St. Charles, No. 1185. The original group grew to 224 with their chief activities social service, helping needy families including the aged, children and shut-ins. Local charity work is their chief objective with aid provided for State Social Service and Catholic Charities. Their motto is Unity and Charity. One worthy project of this group was its influence in closing all local places of business for three hours on Good Friday. Catholic Daughters list on their records during W.W.II, such achievements as First Aid, Home Nursing, Observation Posts, Canteen, Surgical Dressings, Sewing, Control Centers and Blood Donors; donations to the Red Cross and USO and bonds purchased. The club keeps Catholic books and magazines in the library and in 1939 they sponsored six troops of Junior Catholic Daughters with six councillors whose main object is also Social Service. Meetings were held in the Woman's Club rooms until 1949 when the Knights of Columbus allowed them the use of their rooms. The State Court of C.D.A. held its annual convention in Bellows Falls in 1937 and also in 1952. Following are the Grand Regents, Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, 1931-1933; Mrs. Nona Kiniry, 1933-1934; Mrs. Marion Reardon, 1934-1936; Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, 1936-1938; Mrs. Agnes Fitzgerald, 1938-1940; Mrs. Julia O'Connor, 1940-1942; Mrs. Ruth Collins, 1942-1943; Mrs. Helen Keefe, 1943-1945; Mrs. Elizabeth Slattery, 1945-1947; Miss Marjorie

McCarthy, 1947-1949; Mrs. Louise Harty, 1949-1951; Miss Kay Hennessey, 1951-1952; Miss Anna Mae Kelly, 1952-1953.

The AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY, Unit No. 37, was organized December 14, 1920 by 16 women who met at the home of Mrs. Bessie Chandler. The first regular meeting was held January 5, 1921 in the Knights of Pythias Hall with Mrs. Anna Shaw elected President. On September 24, 1923, lack of interest in the organization forced its dissolution but the following March state department officers came to Bellows Falls to reorganize the unit and form a new Chapter at a meeting held in the Armory. Regular meetings were then held once more in such places as the Armory, Forrester's Hall, Dr. Leroy Knight's office and later in the Legion rooms in the old Times block. Since 1927, meetings were held in the Legion rooms in the Town Hall building until the new Legion home was opened in 1955. Mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of members of the Legion or of those who died in the service in line of duty, are eligible besides any woman who herself has been in the service of her country. The chief aim of the Auxiliary is the rehabilitation of disabled veterans and their families through the Child Welfare program which is aided by an annual rummage sale. Money is raised each year by the Poppy Drive and in 1921 Poppy pins were sold on Memorial Day to help French war widows. Poppy Day was sponsored by the Legion until 1928 when the Auxiliary took it over. The Auxiliary takes part in all local worthy drives for Americanism and community service is part of its program. Since Girls' State was started in 1941 at Vermont Junior College in Montpelier, Pierce-Lawton Post has urged local organizations to sponsor one girl each year for this weekly conclave in which they are schooled for the practical application of government procedures, enabling them to become better civic leaders. The Auxiliary also presents, under its project of Americanism, a medal for good citizenship to the outstanding student graduating each year from high school. Flags are distributed to stimulate patriotism.

During W.W.II the Auxiliary did its full share of Red Cross and Civilian Defense work. It also held open house in the Legion rooms each Saturday night for soldiers and their friends from nearby camps and provided gifts for the recreation room at the camp. It helped state and national programs to help disabled and hospitalized veterans with clubmobiles, training cars for amputees, greenhouses at army hospitals, portable movie ceiling projectors and other things. It sponsors a Christmas Gift Shop at the White River Hospital. Each year it pays tribute to the Gold Star Mothers of the community with a tea or dinner. Three members of the local group have been State Officers, Mrs. Bessie Bodine, Department President, 1944-1945; Margaret Linstrom, Department Vice President from the Fourth District, 1927-1928 and Mrs. William Dean, Fifth

District President, 1940-1941. Membership in the Auxiliary in 1950 numbered 165. Present officers are President, Mary Harwood; Vice President, Mrs. Barbara Riendeau; Second Vice President, Mrs. Dorothy O'Hearne; Historian, Mrs. Marjorie Lemnah; Chaplain, Mrs. Pauline McPhee; Secretary, Mrs. Marion Shattuck; Treasurer, Mrs. Marion McArdle; Sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. Mary Lawlor.

THE CHORAL UNION was a music loving group of men and women—the women predominating—which functioned for more than 30 years. Starting out in 1900 with Nelson Coffin as Director, it was discontinued in 1928 from lack of interest but sprang to life again in 1932 with 25 old and new members. Mrs. Edith McCullough was the new Director and Mrs. W. C. Belknap, President, followed by Mrs. Ernest Dean and Miss Dorothy Sparrow. It put on one or two concerts each year often in neighboring towns and worked in conjunction with the State Woman's Club choruses. It closed its books in 1938.

THE BELLOWS FALLS ROCK AND MINERAL CLUB was organized April 27, 1945 for the increase and diffusion of mineralogical knowledge. The first meetings were held in the science laboratory in the high school until 1949 when they were held in the homes of the members. A study of rocks and minerals is led by members many of whom purchase lapidary equipment for making pendants, earrings, etc. as well as silver craft. Field trips are taken during warm weather and often combined with other clubs such as Springfield, Rutland and Boston. Exhibits have been held at the Rutland Fair, at jewelry stores and at the high school. This group also cleaned and classified about 100 specimens belonging to the Rockingham Library in 1949. Several distinguished speakers have appeared before the club including Dr. Pough, curator of the Department of Mineralogy and Geology of the American Museum of Natural History; Mr. Edward Conrad and Mr. Paul Robinson of the Western Electric Research Department. Club members have given talks to the high school, teachers, clubs and elementary children in Bellows Falls and other towns. One member of the local club, Harry Burton, by experimenting with minerals, made and patented a silver cleaner and white shoe cleaner now being successfully marketed in Concord, N. H. by Crest Laboratories. Among specimens found within 55 miles of Bellows Falls are beryl and tourmaline in Acworth, N. H.; calcite crystals in Amsden, Vt.; garnets in Erving, Mass.; pink quartz in Gilsum, N. H., gold in Plymouth, jasper in Rutland and copper in Thetford. Officers are President, Frederick Nies, Jr., 1948-1950; Edward R. Pierce, 1950-1951 and Frederick Nies, Jr., 1951-1954.

THE SALVATION ARMY took up quarters in Bellows Falls in 1916 but lack of co-operation it is said and some rowdiness, made them reluctant to remain. But they returned in

1921 for a short time. Today there is no local group but members of the famous Army of Evangeline Booth are still seen collecting funds for their many worthy projects.

THE PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION was first organized in January, 1939 with 101 paid members, meeting in the high school building. President was Mrs. C. C. Shaw; First Vice President, Prentiss Haines; Second Vice President, Mrs. A. A. Parker; Secretary, Mrs. Robert Douglas; Treasurer, Mrs. Maria Lamlein. This included both high school and elementary schools but lasted only a few years and since then, there has been none connected with the high school. In 1949 the parents of the Wells St. school organized as a Parents' Club with Mrs. Arthur Edwards as the first President and met regularly at the school building for social evenings and money was raised for school projects. This, however, never became officially a P.T.A. group. However the P.T.A. or Parent Teachers' Assn. was formed at the Atkinson St. School in 1952 and at the George St. school the next year. When the new elementary school was opened in 1954, the P.T.A. covered all grades in this school. Present President is Gordon Lillie. The Saxtons River P.T.A. has been very active for more than 15 years with today's President, Mrs. William Frey; Vice President, Fred Brown and Secretary, Mrs. Roy Minich.

THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS AUXILIARY is dedicated to love of country and was organized July 26, 1916 with 34 charter members. Two charter members, Florence Holt and Blanche Snow (Tarbell) are still members of the order which includes wives, sisters, daughters, adopted daughters, granddaughters and great-granddaughters, nieces and great-nieces of deceased or honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines who served in the Union Army or navy during the Civil War or wives, mothers or widows of Sons of Veterans in good standing now or at time of death, Americans or naturalized citizens. First officers were President, Adenia Davenport; Vice President, Lettie Bingham; Treasurer, Nell Morrison; Secretary, Maude Perry. Present officers President, Neva Tarbell; Secretary and Treasurer, Blanche Tarbell.

THE FALL MOUNTAIN GRANGE of Bellows Falls has 230 members but only 61 persons met to form that first Grange No. 297 on March 1, 1902 in Odd Fellows Hall. The first officers were Master, M. M. Whitney; Overseer, J. S. Knowlton; Lecturer, Mrs. Mary Blakely; Steward, Robert Foster; Assistant Steward, George A. Halladay; Chaplain, Mrs. C. A. Fuller; Treasurer, M. H. Ray; Secretary, Mrs. J. L. Bush; Gatekeeper, C. A. Fuller; Ceres, Mrs. J. A. Thwing; Pomona, Mrs. M. H. Ray; Flora, Mrs. Robert Foster; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss May E. Farnsworth. The latter became Mrs. George Halladay who, with Miss Ethel Mack, compose the only living charter members today. Fall Moun-

tain Grange has had 29 masters during its 53 years of existence whose terms ranged from three months to nine years. All meetings were held in Odd Fellows Hall until January 1, 1911 when they moved into the G.A.R. Hall, also known as Forresters' Hall on the third floor of the Opera House. At the time of the 1925 fire which destroyed much of their property, they were reputed to have the best equipment for degree work of any Grange in southern Vermont. They met in the Knights of Pythias Hall in what is now the Faught block until they moved to the Community House in Gageville, January 1, 1931. When the Grange bought the Methodist Church in Bellows Falls February 16, 1942 they found a permanent home. On V.E. Day, May 8, 1945, they burned the mortgage on their new home with 450 people in attendance and James C. Farmer, Lecturer of the National Grange, as speaker. Much credit is due the Ladies' Aid, Mrs. Lena Hall, President, for the payment of the mortgage as these women held a succession of card parties, suppers and bazaars. The church building was remodeled into quarters suitable for the Grange including a stage in the auditorium, removal of the pews and renovating of the kitchen, most of the labor performed by the members. In 1930, Vermont has 150 Granges with 14,300 members and owned 44 halls. When the question of hard roads in the state was becoming a vital issue, the Grange stood up insistently for the new roads for which it saw a future need. The Grange sponsors an active Home and Community Welfare Committee and a Community Service Committee sponsored by the Sears, Roebuck Foundation. In 1944, the Grange voted to sponsor the Juvenile Grange which has been active ever since. Present officers are Master, Earle M. Cowing; Overseer, Barbara Wilcox; Lecturer, Theresa Cowing; Steward, Edythe Silver; Assistant Steward, Lois Wood; Chaplain, Helen Keefe; Treasurer, George Taylor; Secretary, Mildred Wood; Gatekeeper, Marjorie Lemnah; Ceres, Mary Blood; Pomona, Ellen LaFreniere; Flora, Marion Hurlburt; Lady Assistant Steward, Rose Marie Marino; Pianist, Emma Marino.

THE BELLOWS FALLS WOMAN'S CLUB. It was many years ago that Miss Mary Divoll of Rockingham said that "the Woman's Club has blazed the way in almost every forward movement." And from its origin in 1901, with no definite meeting place and only 111 members, to the present thriving club with more than 250 members, history shows that the Woman's Club has not only backed but indeed "blazed the trail" for projects which today are the backbone of the community.

It was a man who suggested that a club of ladies be formed in Bellows Falls, the Rev. Albert Hammett of the Universalist Church and on September 13, 1901, a group of interested women met at the home of Mrs. Clark Chase, now the Bellows Falls

Inn, to consider this idea. It must have been a unanimous vote for they at once drew up a program featuring lecture and study courses stressing art, music, science and current events with meetings, for the first three years, held in the homes of the members. The objects of this new club were to be "mental and social culture, the promoting of educational, literary and benevolent objects for the purpose of encouraging a generous public spirit in the community." In general, these subjects are still the basis of club projects today. That first committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws consisted of Mrs. A. N. Swain, Mrs. F. G. Flint, Mrs. J. H. Reid, Mrs. Albert Hammett and Mrs. W. F. Hazelton. In spite of the enthusiasm, however, no one really believed that the club would last more than a few years. The first officers were President, Mrs. Josephine Arms; First Vice President, Mrs. Albert Hammett; Second Vice President, Mrs. George Welch; Secretary, Mrs. Edward Kirland; Treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Day. Directors were Mrs. George Babitt, Mrs. W. F. Hazelton, Mrs. H. E. Mitchell, Mrs. W. W. Sawyer, Mrs. S. M. Folsom and Mrs. John Reid.

The club started right in to uplift the culture of the town with a public lecture in the Opera House by Jacob Riis and an exhibition of 250 famous pictures held in the high school, the proceeds from this going to buy sepia prints to hang in school-rooms of the town. For many years the Winged Victory and The Reading from Homer, decorated the walls of the high school and everyone knew them intimately. The club did not hesitate to stoop from the sublime to the less-sublime as it worked to uphold civic interest such as raising funds for the Twin State Baseball League. Along this same line, it intended its children to have a playground and so insistent was it that the village was finally persuaded to purchase the land formerly known as William's Orchard. It was improved by the club which also paid for the first instructor, Penelope MacLeod and it opened it with a pageant in 1914 participated in by young and old.

Probably the greatest monument to the club is the present modern hospital, the result of indignant women fifty years ago who saw sickness and accidents and who instigated the first small hospital and the Visiting Nurse, once called the District Nurse. Club women could not sit by and see other women die in child birth because there was neither nurse nor hospital available. Because one person in town gave unstintingly of her time among the poor and ill, whose ire amounted to top heat at the lack of facilities, that the Woman's Club rose up and "did something" about it. In January, 1904, a committee was formed consisting of Mrs. John Flint, whose home she later gave for a hospital, Mrs. Angie Vaughn and Mrs. Alice Barker who secured a nurse from the Deaconess Hospital in Boston, Miss Amy Frizzell. Fresh from graduation, she took the job on a four month trial and remained for five years until she

married Herman J. Searles. However, she never lost her active interest in the club and the work of the visiting nurse and became club president in 1920. She passed away in July, 1958.

In an article which Mrs. Searles wrote for the TIMES of 1920, she said "I remember my first day's work and how used up I was because of its strenuous nature and the committee's consternation because they has taxed me beyond my strength." There was a lot of opposition to the new nurse and the committee, fearing that the nurse would not be kept busy, lined up cases for her. They never had to hunt up any more cases. When the doctors and people realized the value of the work, they were never able to keep up with it. The good natured red-haired nurse in her funny little flat straw hat, her long double-breasted coat and her queer old bag, as someone quipped, her "captivating" uniform soon grew to be a beloved sight in town and out of town as she became a "visiting" nurse and covered adjacent areas. Today the nurse is a "visiting" nurse but works only in Rockingham.

But there was still no hospital in town and the nurse had more than she could do so they hired two nurses, one for night work as the Metropolitan Insurance Co, work has also been taken on. In 1907 Miss Frizzell made 2,287 calls, 209 emergency and night calls, 58 obstetrical cases and 60 operations, all without benefit of hospital. In February, 1909 Miss Frizzell became Mrs. Searles and Miss Clara Robinson took up the work but in four months the club was looking for another nurse as she, too, "fell a victim to Cupid's darts." Mrs. Searles, however, became chairman of the Visiting Nurse Service and on the Board of the Directors of the Hospital Assn. in 1912. The Nurse was still a club project and she still is and those women furnished bedding and gowns to needy patients as well as garments from which evolved the rummage sales held annually for many years by the club. Six more nurses were employed, Alice Thorpe, Edith Randall, Margaret Robertson, Emma Long, Grace Jenkins and Mrs. Marion Sabins, before Grace Moore, a graduate of the Rockingham Hospital, took the position in 1919 and held it for 27 years until her death in December, 1946. At that time Pearl Thomas, the present incumbent, took over. Miss Moore served the community long and faithfully and was beloved by rich and poor. At her death, she left funds for the purchase of a wheel chair for patients.

In the beginning, the Woman's Club paid the entire expenses of the visiting nurse with such entertainments as Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks to raise money. By 1911 subscriptions from the I.P. Mills raised most of the money so that the club funds only needed to be drawn to the amount of \$200 a year. In 1922 the town voted to help with \$500 a year or \$1,000 for two nurses. In 1950 the club paid \$1,670.80 and the town \$1,000 for one nurse. In 1954 it paid \$2,600. In 1920 the Red

Cross Chapter presented the first car to the nurse who now provides her own with the club paying for mileage, insurance and upkeep. Today the club pays the difference between expenses and town payment on salary. In 1954 the club only had to pay \$750, showing the regard in which this work is held today. The work has changed over the years from the days, fifty years ago, when the home was where all illnesses were cared for, to the era when practically everything but chronic cases go to the hospital. And yet the nurse is as busy as ever. In 1953 Miss Thomas made 1,169 visits with 897 home nursing cases, 641 paid calls and 256 free calls. It is still sponsored by the Woman's Club and there is still a Visiting Nurse Committee in the club yearbook, at present chairmaned by Mrs. Jay Graves.

10

Before 1910 the Health Department of the General Federation sold Christmas Stamps to raise money to fight tuberculosis, part of that movement which was getting under way in America, originating in Denmark in 1904. Tuberculosis was then the No. 1 killer and in 1910 the word "stamps" was dropped as the National Tuberculosis Assn. took over from the Red Cross and which each year sells the familiar Christmas Seals.

As previously stated, it was the Woman's Club who pushed the Hospital into being in spite of the fact that they had a "district" nurse. In 1905 they were talking hospital and five years later Mrs. J. C. Day suggested a cookbook, compiled by members, the proceeds to start a Hospital Fund. Thirty years later a second cookbook was issued. Things moved right along and the next year the club was officially accepting gifts and donations. The town rubbed its eyes and woke up. Organizations, merchants and individuals contributed. The cookbook brought in \$350 and Mrs. M. J. Butler collected \$88.70 from school children toward a children's free bed. W. C. Belknap turned over the June 12, 1912 issue of the TIMES to the club which did all the work on it. In 1920 the club again took over the paper, this time for the Visiting Nurse.

The annual influx of Fresh Air Children to Bellows Falls is also due to the club whose Civic Committee met a roving Herald-Tribune representative looking for new fields to conquer. It ended by the club's finding places for 40 children to stay including an empty building at Vermont Academy which took half of them and a bungalow in Walpole where Mrs. Gilbert agreed to take 10 and the rest by various families. Each year since, an eager group of "Fresh Air" children is met at the train by local hostesses for a two-week vacation. The club worked with the P.T.A. in 1912-1913 to make this organization a success through its Social Service Department. It always had a Home Garden Committee until, as the Bellows Falls Garden Club, it became an entity in its own right. Forty years ago it created interest in home beautification and village clean-ups

through the school children. During W. W. I they arranged for gardens at the Basin Farm in charge of Dr. Bert Merriam. Beautification began in 1912 when the Woman's Club "for the first time turned their attention to civics" and a one-page spread in the Times included articles by various towns people. Dr. E. S. Allbee begged people to fight flies and Mrs. George Welch authored an article to protect trees, eliminate dumps and unsightly vacant lots and give seeds to school children. Mrs. Mary Kirkland spoke ardently for the Playground which was to materialize in another two years and Addie J. Baker wrote on garbage disposal, clean homes and streets. Eva Mary Daye advocated Junior Civics, interesting youth in keeping their village clean.

It was through the initiative of the club that, shortly after W. W. I, an Americanization movement was started in town and it was also the club, represented by Mrs. Edward Kirkland together with Rev. Johonnot of the Citizens' No-License Committee who appeared before the trustees in 1919 to protect the morals of the town which appeared to be slipping in the direction of gambling and drinking in the poolrooms. But their biggest worry was the Hooche-kooche dance, the "shimmy" of the post war period. In the era of hobble skirts the club went on record as setting an example of "simple, sane dressing." The next year they opened their rooms in Banquet Hall for a restroom and Exchange and three days before Christmas, opened them for weary shoppers as well as Saturday afternoons and evenings, serving tea and chocolate and sandwiches for a small price.

The Girl Scouts have always been sponsored by the club and since 1910 some deserving girl has gone to normal school through a club scholarship. During the last war, it helped a girl to study nurses' training. It annually takes charge of the fund-raising for the Vermont Children's Aid. It instigated the Stamp Saving System in the schools early in its career which lasted into the 1920's. As a member of the State Federation, the club did its part in obtaining an appropriation from the Legislature which resulted in the Home Demonstration of Vermont.

The biggest handicap which the club had for many years was the lack of a permanent meeting place as it was soon difficult to find a home large enough. In 1908 the club was urged by the owners of the Wyman Flint lot, now the Rockingham Library, to purchase it including the stable behind it, to be used as a clubhouse. The Flint home became the Masonic Temple. Mrs. Flint's idea was to sell bonds to pay for it but it looked like too big a job and all energies were put toward the new hospital instead as they continued to meet in Odd Fellows Hall. Several organizations offered the use of their rooms and in 1918 meetings were being held in the High School auditorium.

When Banquet Hall burned in the Town Hall fire of '25, the old system of halls and churches was fallen back upon, generously offered to it. In 1927 the club moved into its present quarters in the new building. But even this was not accomplished without a struggle to persuade the architects that it WAS possible to have a stage and that the ceiling would NOT fall down if supports were in the guise of posts which, while inconvenient, meant the difference between a stage and not a stage.

In October, 1936, Mrs. A. I. Bolles, to celebrate the club's 35th anniversary, wrote a poetical pageant depicting the events and projects over the years. Those taking part were Mrs. E. S. Whitcomb, Mrs. E. E. Trask, Mrs. Kenneth Kent, Mrs. A. C. Liston, Mrs. George Thompson, Mrs. M. F. Downing, Mrs. Hardy Merrill, Mrs. Ernest Dean and Mrs. Leverett Lovell. In October, 1951, the 50th birthday of the club was celebrated with another pageant written by Mrs. Lovell covering 50 years of club work in a Parade of the Years, opening with a short skit showing a sewing society discussing the possibility of a new club in town and ending with a skit showing a modern board meeting of the club with the actual officers of the club. In 1910, six committees filled all club needs. In 1920 there were 13, one of them the Rural Needs Committee. Today there are 15 and today there are three charter members of the club still present at almost every meeting, Miss Anna Alexander of Saxtons River, Miss Lucy Barker and Mrs. Blanche MacDonald. In December, 1955, the club sponsored 12 Mexican young people who lived for a month with local families under the Experiment in International Living whose U. S. Headquarters is only a few miles away, in Putney, Vt. Mrs. Richard Sprague of Alstead, N. H. was in charge of the project. In 1922, dues were raised from two to three dollars.

From 1940 to 1953, when the books were closed, a Junior Woman's Club for high school and older girls, functioned but the pressure of high school activities caused its discontinuance. Thirty years before, the Bellows Falls Business Girls' Club was organized with 52 members which soon swelled to 60 and this also was connected with the Woman's Club, meeting evenings in the clubrooms and members eligible to attend any club meetings possible. Regular dues were paid and they had a supper once a month which usually cost them about a quarter. Past Presidents of the Bellows Falls Woman's Club are *Mrs. Josephine H. Arms, 1902-1903; *Mrs. Francis G. Flint, 1903-1905; *Mrs. George E. Welch, 1905-1907; *Miss Olive S. Prentice, 1907-1909; *Mrs. Allison E. Tuttle, 1909-1911; *Mrs. Myron H. Ray, 1911-1913; *Mrs. Edward Kirkland, 1913-1915; *Mrs. Willis C. Belknap, 1915-1917; *Mrs. Allison E. Tuttle, 1917-1918; *Mrs. Bert E. Merriam, 1918-1920; *Mrs. Herman J. Searles, 1920-1922; Mrs. Perley W. Walker, 1922-1923; *Mrs. John S. Burnett, 1923-1925; *Mrs. Rema E. Murray, 1925-1927;

Mrs. Claude M. Sweet, 1927-1929; Mrs. Chester Ferguson, 1929-1931; Mrs. Almon I. Bolles, 1931-1933; Mrs. Natt L. Divoll, Sr, 1933-1935; Mrs. Anne B. Coolidge, 1935-1937; *Mrs. Helen C. Merrill, 1937-1939; *Mrs. Winnifred H. Whitcomb, 1939-1940; Mrs. Preston H. Hadley, 1940-1942; Mrs. George H. Thompson, 1942-1943; Mrs. Wilfred G. Bodine, 1943-1945; Mrs. Wilfred E. Leach, 1945-1947; Mrs. Richard G. Bath, 1947-1948; Mrs. Howe C. Davis, 1948-1949; Mrs. Richard G. Bath, 1949-1950; Mrs. William J. Frey, Jr., 1950-1952; Mrs. Max D. Bliss, 1952-1954; Mrs. John A. Stewart, 1954-1956; Mrs. Francis A. Bolles, 1956-. *Deceased.

THE SOROPTIMIST CLUB. Organized in 1945, for six years the Soroptimist Club was very active in town. A member of the international professional women's organization of that name, its activities were based on rules and regulations similar to those of the Rotary Club and included women from all walks of life in business for themselves or others. Its national endeavors included funds for cancer research and fellowships for research and study for women all over the world. Organized with 28 members, its local community projects provided easy chairs for the library, a dressing carrier for the hospital and financial assistance for a crippled boy. Presidents of the club, in order, were, Miss Imogene Parker, Town clerk; Miss Margaret Neyland, insurance; Mrs. Ora Campbell, bookkeeper; Mrs. Frances Lovell, writer; Miss Marie Lawlor, law secretary; Mrs. Helene Jakway, trucking and newspaper; Miss Etta Norton, dental nurse.

THE BELLOWS FALLS GARDEN CLUB. This group of garden-minded women was an off-shoot of the Garden Committee in the Woman's Club and joined the Federated Garden Clubs of Vermont and the National Federation with 26 charter members in 1937 under the leadership of Mrs. Walter Hadley. Dedicated to community service it has landscaped entirely the library and helped with the landscaping of the Rockingham Memorial Hospital, the new Elementary School and the Hetty Green parking lot. Trees have been planted in Bellows Falls to replace those removed by time and progress including a row of maples set out along the river where once tall pine trees grew. These were donated by Mrs. Herman Weston from her farm in Saxtons River. The nurseryman who planted the trees received a bad case of poison ivy from the rank growth on the bank. These trees have not matured as well as expected, perhaps from too judicious pruning by the town. During W. W. II this club sponsored Victory Gardens, providing the seeds for school children and overseeing the gardens all summer, working with the Farm Bureau and ending with a Harvest and Flower Show in the Woman's Club rooms in August. One of its chief projects is plants for the Veterans' Hospital in White River, Vt. The Garden Club was the first local group to raise money toward

a swimming pool which it did in 1947 with a flower show and musicale at the home of Mrs. Otto Hoelzel. Presidents of the club are Mrs. Walter Hadley, 1937; Mrs Ernest Holmes, 1938; Mrs. Frances Rice (Weston), 1939; Mrs. E. S. Whitcomb (occupied the chair), 1940; Mrs. N. L. Divoll, 1940-1942; Mrs. Leverett Lovell, 1943-1947; Mrs. Earl Cooke, 1947-1948; Mrs. Otto Hoelzel, 1948-1955; Mrs. Russell Black, 1955-1957; Mrs. William Kratky, 1957-1958.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION. This organization was strong in New England in 1924 when the Rev. Helen Carison of Greene, Me., lectured to a small audience in the Baptist Church in Bellows Falls, urging them to greater activity in spite of the passage of the 18th Amendment. The W.C.T.U. was not strong locally and the speaker reminded her listeners that they must "keep armed and equipped for aggressive action against a foe as subtle and tireless as the evil one himself." But the local women evidently could not compete with the bootleggers who also moved into combat the 18th Amendment for little is heard from the society in later years. One of the society's most avid workers was Mrs. E. Carson Mason who addressed audiences in Rockingham in 1910 when, notoriously dry, it was threatened with license in which event North Walpole, just across the river, suggested that it would be glad to come over and open a few saloons. This spurred the W.C.T.U.'s to greater activity and Mrs. Mason told her audiences that she doubted if "Christ ever turned water into wine."

THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA was started in 1910 by Daniel Beard, author, naturalist and illustrator. For a number of years there was a community troop in Bellows Falls under the leadership of, among others, Rev. Wallace Chesbro, Rev. A. P. Pratt and W. E. Stockwell. The first first-class Boy Scout in town was Daniel F. Ryder and in 1948 Philip Gould became the third boy in town to become an Eagle Scout. The Windham-Windsor Council was formed in 1926 under Leon Gay of Cavendish with John P Lawrence chairman of the first troop committee and Herman James, secretary. Lawrence A. Bevan, manager of the Dimmock Orchards, was Scoutmaster. Members of the old Community Troops, No. 1 and 2, were given the first chance to re-register under the new Council. The first officers and patrol leaders were Kelton Sweet, Roy Newcomb, Lawrence Blanchard, Frank Whitcomb, Robert Howe, Julius Church and Norman Faulkner. The Windham-Windsor Council became the Calvin Coolidge Council because two towns in Orange County were also members of the council. The Pollard farm in Plymouth, Vermont, became Camp Plymouth at this time, purchased for the boys by a group of interested men. The first Council office was in Bellows Falls and John Dizer and Edward Knapp were among the early directors. In 1929, Henry "Chick" Fowler, a former Secret Service Man,

was working with the Scouts. The Hartford, Conn. Times, which he said misquoted him, accused him of calling Vermont, "unwashed, ungodly and poverty-stricken." He catapulted into almost a national fray with every paper in Vermont picking up the challenge. It ended when the Bellows Falls Times ran a feature story in favor of Vermont and everyone decided that "every knock was a boost"—for Vermont.

¹¹ In 1950 Arlon Cota took over the duties of director with an office in the Square and the Council has grown from four or five units in Bellows Falls, Springfield and Brattleboro to 117 units and 3,000 members. The 1953 goal was an enrollment of 2,650 against 2,100 the preceding year which had 650 Cub Scouts, 630 Scouts, 215 Explorers and 480 adult leaders. The Cubs started in 1937 in Clarence Bodine's gameroom which the 20 members soon outgrew. George Page was Scoutmaster followed by William Fowler. The Catholic Boy Scouts started in 1939 with Directors, John C. Hennessey, P. F. Slattery, Dr. R. S. Elmer, Maurice Stack, T. F. Fitzgerald and R. S. Kiniry.

One of the outstanding leaders in Scout work is John Bronk who became a Scout in 1927 and who received the Award of Merit from the local D.A.R. in January, 1955. He was junior assistant Scoutmaster at the age of 17 in West Carthage, N. Y. and held the same position in Bellows Falls from 1940 to 1942. After his discharge from the Army he was Scoutmaster of Troop I until he resigned in 1949. In 1950 he was chairman of three districts in the Calvin Coolidge Council and still serves as a member of the Executive Board of the Council. For two years he has been training Scoutmasters in the three districts of the Council and in 1952, received the Silver Beaver Award, highest recognition given by the Council to an adult Scout worker. This award was also received by John C. Hennessey, Sr.

THE GIRL SCOUTS OF GREATER BELLOWS FALLS, VT., INC. The Girl Scouts is a national organization, non-sectarian and non-partisan, its purpose to help girls realize the responsibilities in the home and service to the community. The program is planned on broad educational lines, giving girls experience in outdoor living, a practical knowledge of health, homemaking and arts and crafts. The activities are aimed to develop initiative, self control, self-reliance and unselfish service. Girl Scouting was introduced in 1912 in Savannah, Georgia by Mrs. Juliette Low and in 1918 a troop was formed in Bellows Falls which functioned under the sponsorship of the Congregational Church with Mrs. Warner Graham and Miss Marion French as Leaders. Another troop was started in 1919 under Miss Anna Richardson and Mrs. Merrill Powers. Neither of these troops seem to have lasted and in January, 1930, at the Baptist Church, the Scouts were reorganized under Mrs. Curry Spidell, Captain and Miss Thelma E. Reed, Lieutenant and joining the national organization. Early members of this troop

¹¹ See Addendum

were Alma Crommett, Beatrice Russell, Lena Bussey, Alta and Avis Reed, Alvia and Ruth Garland, Esther Richards, Hilda Mark, Madeline McCarthy, Ruth Bartlett, Anne Lovell, Ruth Taylor, June Somers, Elizabeth O'Brien, Ruth Mayo, Gwendolyn Murray, Florence Stanford, Rita Goulet, Thelma Frederick, Elsie Miner and Eleanor Barwick. A second troop was registered March, 1930, with eight girls, meeting in the United Church. Other Leaders were Mrs. Eleanore Aldrich and Mrs. Winifred Whitcomb. A Brownie Troop under Mrs. Reginald Cleary and Mrs. Donald Kellogg was first registered in 1933.

The Bellows Falls Girl Scout Community Committee was formed in 1932 with Mrs. E. Gerald Adams, Mrs. Eleanore Aldrich, Miss Elizabeth Parsons and Mrs. H. Bert Underhill. In 1935 the Bellows Falls Girl Scout Council was formed and enlarged to include Saxtons River, North Westminster and North Walpole, N. H. and was incorporated in 1949 as the Bellows Falls, Vermont, Girl Scout Council, Inc. At the annual meeting in January, 1955, it was voted to change from the traditional type of Council to the Association, to be called the Girl Scout Council of Greater Bellows Falls, Vermont, Inc. At this time Alstead, N. H. was added to the Council. Present officers are President, Mrs. Richard Sprague; First Vice President, Mrs. Morton F. Downing, Jr.; Second Vice President, Mrs. Wilbur F. Chamberlain; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. Booth Wood; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Charlotte Blood; Treasurer, Mrs. Nelson Faught.

An intensive Girl Scout program is conducted through the year including weekly troop meetings, a two-week Day Camp and a month of established camping at Camp Plymouth each August. On January 1, 1955, there were 14 registered troops, 59 registered adults and 187 registered Girl Scouts and Brownies. Among Scouts receiving the highest scouting award, the Curved Bar, were Susan Lillie and Sally Buxton. Before her association with Scout Work in Bellows Falls, Mrs. E. Gerald Adams was Director of Girl Scout work in Lynn, Mass. since 1925 with about 20 troops under her guidance. In 1956 she was presented an award by the local D.A.R. for her outstanding work in this organization.

Soon after 1910 a Campfire Group of girls was organized with Miss Ethel Hill as Leader which carried on for several years. It was reorganized in 1941 with Mrs. William Waite as Leader but it has not functioned for a number of years.

THE ROCKINGHAM TEACHERS' CLUB began in 1912 as a social group through the interests of Miss Katharine Collins. It continued to function informally until January 14, 1919 when the club adopted a constitution setting forth its objects as "social culture and professional improvement" which remain the same today. All teachers in the Rockingham schools are eligible for membership besides the principal and superin-

tendent. Husbands and wives and ex-teachers may become associate members and school board members are honorary members. The club meets several times a year now instead of monthly. Vilas Pool and Barber Park were gathering places for many years for the final picnic which now takes the form of a banquet. Several plays were put on by the club at one time as well as other enterprises which enabled it to buy a projector for the high school, dishes for the Home Economics Department and to support many worthwhile projects such as the McConnell Home for Aged Teachers and in 1930 it established a dental clinic for elementary children. In 1948 the teachers from the Westminster school district were included in the club which is now known as the Rockingham-Westminster Education Association. It has sent two delegates to the Vermont Education Association since 1946. In 1953 the teachers at Kurn Hattin Homes were invited to become members. Officers for 1954-1955 were President, Mrs. Thelma Quinn; Vice President, Mrs. Hazel Chamberlain; Secretary, Mr. Richard Jillson; Treasurer, Mrs. Dora Lyon.

THE ROCKINGHAM PLAYERS were organized in the fall of 1941 by a group of interested people who had staged several plays for the Woman's Club, coached by Donald Kellogg. As a result of these successful endeavors they banded together to form the Players which put on one or two plays a season for many years until 1953 when, after staging the Centennial play, Enoch Hale's Bridge, enthusiasm waned. The first President was John Wisell and President today is Dr. William Collins. Among other actively engaged with the Players were Billigene Hosmer, Margaret McDonald Veitch, Prentiss Haines, Mary Howard, Ruth Lenahan, Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick Leonard, Regis Massucco, Mary Regan, Ruth Trask, Max Miller and John Healey.

The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The local chapter of the D.A.R. was organized November 13, 1907 by Mrs. Susan W. Putnam Swain, wife of the former editor of the Bellows Falls Times. It was named for William French, the youth killed at the Westminster Massacre in 1775, said to have been the first man who died in the Revolution and the ancestor of Miss Marion French of this town. Mrs. Bert Halladay, another direct descendant, was a member of the chapter at one time. The gavel used by this chapter, presented by James F. MacLennon, husband of Mrs. Gertrude King MacLennon, a charter member, was fashioned from three pieces of wood taken from the Court House, the old Tavern and the first Westminster Meetinghouse.

With membership limited to fifty in the beginning, there was always a waiting list and through the years the organization has held many outstanding social events which, however, constitute only a minor part of the club's activities. As far as

financially possible, the chapter has always tried to take part in all philanthropic and religious matters as well as those of a patriotic and social nature. All important events in Rockingham have been marked by these women for the benefit of future generations.

One of the first sites to be marked was the spot at the mouth of the Williams River where John Williams and 112 others including his wife and family, halted enroute to Canada at this point to hold, among his savage captors, the first Protestant sermon in Vermont. Captured by a band of French and Indians at Deerfield, Mass., on February 29, 1704, when their village was burned, they stopped to rest and hold divine service on that Sunday, the fifth of March. During the regency of Mrs. Herbert Mitchell, this marker was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Upon the building of the new road to Springfield in 1932, this marker was moved up to junction of Routes 103 and 5.

The chapter has always been interested in keeping intact the ancient Indian picture-writing on the rocks below the Vilas Bridge. In 1917, when this was the old Tucker Toll Bridge, Fred Spicer, house painter, was hired to outline these carvings with paint that visitors might more easily see them, eradicated by time and floods as they were. When his work was done, to these historic pictures, carved by the red men 300 years ago, he added a little advertisement of his own, "Fred Spicer, 1917." During the regency of Mrs. Moseley, she was instrumental in having the old figures re-cut after being outlined in paint by Albert Bolles.

The marking of All Revolutionary soldiers' graves in the various town cemeteries was accomplished during the regency of Miss Ethel Hill and an impressive service was held in the Rockingham Meetinghouse to mark the event. Following historical sketches by Lyman S. Hayes, Historian and others, the address of the day was delivered by the Hon. John Barrett of Grafton, Minister to Siam and founder of the Pan-American Union.

Dedications of markers of soldiers in adjoining towns have been held at various times including the graves of Col. Enoch Hale in Grafton, the builder of the first bridge across the Connecticut River at any point, in 1784; Col. Azariah Webb in Lunenburg and Benjamin Pierce in Londonderry, one of Washington's first aides. In Westminster West and Grafton, descendants were present for the ceremonies.

The home of the first settled pastor in town, Rev. Samuel "Priest" Whiting, was marked on August 2, 1936. On April 16, 1931, the bronze tablet marking the building of the first bridge by Col. Hale and the second bridge by Nathaniel Tucker in 1840 were presented to the town by the D.A.R. A tablet was also later placed on the canal bridge to mark the spot where

the old guard gates and locks were located. Guests were present from Old No. 4 Chapter in Charlestown.

Among the active projects of the chapter was the Washington's Birthday party in Union Hall where all the performers wore Colonial costumes and Miss Blanch Webb and Harold Cady led the minuet with Louis Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Leonard, Mrs. Edward Arms, Mr. and Mrs. George Whitney, Charlotte Ryder and Walter Smith. Then there was the beautiful Colonial luncheon held in the Westminster Club in memory of Foremothers' Day and served by Mrs. J. C. Day and Mrs. Eugene Leonard on old dishes and pewter platters with all members in appropriate costumes. There was a Colonial tea at the home of Gen. N. G. Williams on Washington's birthday; the Southern luncheon; the public reception at the Morgan Homestead to mark the 100th anniversary of its occupancy; the loan exhibit in the Arms block where more than 1,000 articles were on display including the trappings of Ethan Allen and William French and the card parties and concerts at the lovely home of Mrs. Frank G. Flint.

The Daughters have always appeared in the big parades in town, riding in antique vehicles with proper costumes and they took part in the train ride from Walpole in 1949 celebrating the 100th anniversary of the first train to enter town. The D.A.R. has done its best in war work through two World Wars serving regularly each week for the Red Cross, knitting afghans, sweaters and socks, making buddy bags, sending flower seeds, buying War Bonds, canvassing for the Red Cross, giving money for the War Relief for British War Orphans, donating to the Blood Bank and helping the National Society care for French War Orphans in World War I. As part of the National Organization, they helped to restore several French towns (Tilleloi being one of them) and building an entire new water system for one. They have assisted veterans at Ellis Island and with the Finnish Relief. A showcase was donated to the museum at the Rockingham Library to hold historical exhibits. After the hurricane of 1938, the women set out several trees on Henry Street and they aided the stricken town of Cavendish after the flood of 1927. They have contributed to the work of the District Nurse, Kurn Hattin Homes and the Children's Aid; the Tuberculosis Association and the Vermont Church Council. Among other projects have been student loans; assisting in building the beautiful Continental and Constitution Halls in Washington, D. C.; the Valley Forge Memorial Chapel and Kenmore, home of George Washington's only sister which he designed for her; the Vermont Chapter House and the Gen. John Strong Mansion in Addison, Vt.

One of the best loved projects has always been in aiding in the support of D.A.R. schools which train children of purest American ancestry who lack the opportunity for an education

through poverty. Among these schools are the Tamassee School at Tamassee, South Carolina; the Kate Duncan Smith School at Grant, Alabama; the Martha Berry School at Mt. Berry, Georgia; Piney Mountain in Kentucky; St. Mary's Episcopal Indian School in South Dakota and the Springfield International College at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Regents of the D.A.R. are Mrs. A. N. Swain, 1907-1909; Mrs. Edward Arms, 1909-1914; Mrs. Herbert Mitchell, 1914-1915; Mrs. A. L. Bolles, 1915-1917; Mrs. M. H. Ray, 1917-1920; Mrs. Herbert Mitchell, 1920-1921; Mrs. George E. Welch, 1921-1924; Miss Ethel W. Hill, 1924-1928; Mrs. L. T. Moseley, 1928-1932; Miss Ethel W. Hill, 1932-1933; Mrs. C. C. Collins, 1933-1935; Mrs. Frank E. Adams, 1935-1938; Mrs. A. L. Bolles, 1938-1939; Miss Ethel W. Hill, 1939-1942; Mrs. Archie Moore, 1942-1944; Miss Ethel W. Hill, 1944-1949; Mrs. Herman Weston, 1949-1953; Mrs. Harold Cady, 1953---. In 1955 Mrs. Weston, at the 56th State Convention in Middlebury, was installed as Vermont Regent, the only time this honor has fallen on the local society.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE, Bellows Falls Order. In 1952 this organization celebrated its 40th anniversary. When it started, in 1912, it boasted from 300 to 350 members but circumstances brought about a decline in the order about 1938 which lasted until 1946 when it was reorganized under the vibrant leadership of Stanley Marino with a bare 39 members on its rolls. Today there are 520 names on the books. In 1954 it bought the John P. Riley estate on Westminster St. which it remodeled and opened on April 22, 1956, one of the finest lodges in the state. A high fraternal order, it is interested in all civic activities with its chief object the dedication to the betterment of children everywhere especially orphans. It also helps maintain a home for aged people near Jacksonville, Florida. Present officers are Stanley Marino, Governor; Donald Morse, Past Governor; James Holden, Junior Governor; David Shaughnessy, Secretary; Harold Bartlett, Prelate; Trustees, Francis Donico, Thomas Whiskers, Orrin Riley. In 1956 a testimonial dinner was given Mr. Marino, honoring his elevation to the Pilgrim of Merit Degree, highest degree in the order. He is also a member of the Century Division of the 25 Club, having over 200 members to his credit. This lodge is always open to members from 12:30 p. m. until midnight.

CHAPTER VII

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS; TEACHERS

Enrollment of students in Town of Rockingham:

	High School	Elementary
1910	1,200 students in all schools.	
1912	228	1,048
1915	268	700
1920	255	802
1925	295	653
1930	345	704
1935	509	457
1940	505	444
1945	494	435
1950	523	461
1954	506	569

In 1940 more than 97% of Vermont children from 10 to 13 were in school, 86% of the 15-year group and 12% of the 20-year olds. The same year the national average of adults with less than five years of schooling was about 9% and in Vermont 6.1%.

Registration in the fall of 1914 was, high school, 227; grades, 491; Saxtons River, 153; districts, 69. Registration in the fall of 1912 was the largest ever with 90 in the freshman class. More than 100 actually enrolled—and 28 graduated. The class of 1938 had 84 graduates; 1940 had 77; 1953 had an even 100 and 1941, the largest in the history of the school had 108 with 1936 a close second, sending 106 out into the world. The fall of 1955 saw 140 freshmen.

Superintendents were Bert E. Merriam, 1902-1910; O. K. Collins, 1910-1916; Bert E. Merriam, 1916-1917; William C. McGinnis, 1917-1920; Clayton Erwin, 1920-1927; Francis M. Malcolm, 1927-1936; Natt B. Burbank, 1936-1940; Homer B. Ashland, 1940-1948; Harry N. Montague, 1948-1951; Dr. Richard Butler, 1951-1957 (died); Hilton Holland, 1957---

High School Principals were A. E. Tuttle, 1904-1924; James F. Smith, 1924-1934; Miss Jessie Judd, 1934-1943; Hilton Holland, 1943-1957; Stanley Witt, 1957-1958. Miss Gladys Whitman, in 1954 had been for 29 years secretary to the superintendent, when she married Dr. Butler and still occupies her position.

The program of the elementary schools as given by Superintendent Montague in 1950, is planned to give a thorough training in basic subjects of arithmetic, spelling, language and writing

and to develop citizenship and ideals of democracy in the new social study fields of geography-history and encourage interest and knowledge in cultural areas of art and music. It also promotes understanding of the needs for healthful living through health studies and physical education with specially trained supervisors directing the work in all these fields.

The high school program is planned to meet the needs of individuals as far as possible and has always had a preparatory program for students who plan on college. More and more pupils have enrolled for high school over the years, many of whom will not go on into higher education and for these more training in other field has been sought. The first of such courses were manual training and the commercial arts and to the latter have been added training in salesmanship and merchandizing, possible through the co-operation of local merchants. Home economics teaches homemaking to the girls. The junior high school was started in 1920, eliminating grammar school.

Miss Elizabeth Hunt of the guidance department helps students to make wise choices both in school subjects and vocational areas as well as adapting school services to the needs of the individual. Extra curricular activities outside academic programs contribute toward citizenship training in leadership, co-operation, sportsmanship and interest in well planned leisure. These include competitive athletics, dramatics, instrumental and vocal music, art, school clubs and social affairs and student administration assistant.

Adult education is increasing each year and afternoon and evening classes in this have been carried on for several years including oil painting and water color by Mr. Murphy; early American decoration under state sponsorship with Mrs. Gladys Trafton of Claremont, N. H., teacher and agricultural classes for young and adult farmers under the Veterans' and G.I. program of farm training. This course began in July, 1948 with Mr. Nathan Knight, instructor who was paid through federal funds. It finished in June, 1953 with 55 veterans helped at a cost of \$143,000. Miss Emma Andrea, teacher of Home Economics, was in charge of evening sewing classes for adults.

In March, 1954, the new Central Elementary School, Principal Robert Irvine, was opened on the grounds of the old George Street School with dedication ceremonies and 400 people visiting the new, modern, fireproof building. The old building was then razed and the land utilized as a playground, leaving the old Wells Street and Atkinson Street buildings as the only remaining schools of those built more than half a century ago. The land owned by Eugene Cray, behind the Grange Hall, was presented to the town by Mr. Cray and is used also as a playground, the road between it and the school being closed during recess time. Hot lunches were started there the next January for 125 children at a cost of 25c per meal. With all

rural schools now closed after being standardized since 1921, all grade children in the town of Rockingham with the exception of Saxtons River, are brought together including two kindergarten rooms, in a building which is a credit to the town although, at present writing, it is considered as still too small.

However, the new school as with any new project, was not achieved without several years and many meetings, of labor. Various committees studied the respective conditions long and carefully, in both grade and high school. Theirs was the problem to decide whether to build a new high school and remodel the present one for the elementary grades; to build a new elementary and remodel the high school or, as a last resort, to remodel the existing antiquated grade schools plus a new wing on the high school which was in the original blueprints but which, for financial reasons, had to be eliminated at the time of construction. Voters finally approved the new elementary school by a 224 margin at the 1953 town meeting after several rebuttals, plus a new wing on the high school not to exceed \$300,000. The present Saxtons River school was built in 1916 after many years of using the Old South Meetinghouse for classrooms and which is now used mainly for storage. In 1916 the building committee for the new school was O. K. Collins, F. L. Osgood and S. A. Whipple. In 1913 Saxtons River had four teachers. In the new building it employed five in six classrooms, auditorium and lunchroom. An ell was voted to be built onto this school also.

There were many deponents for both sides of the present new school question and many meetings despite the changed conditions since state inspector of high schools, E. S. Abbott in 1919, announced that the Bellows Falls school plant was in excellent condition but recommended more room and facilities for the Home Economics department and for manual training which hadn't grown much since 1912. As far back as 1903, the Governor had been requested to use his influence for central schools—along with forest protection.

In 1939 the local high school was rated one of Vermont's Superior schools and in 1945 received \$5,000 in state aid. But a recent survey of Vermont schools by Winn L. Taplin, state director of educational planning, found 557 schools "unsatisfactory" and which should be replaced at a recommended cost of some \$28,000,000 (Boston Globe). Among these were the three old grade schools in Bellows Falls. He also said that the high school here was overcrowded by 162 students. In 1954 Beardsley Ruml (sic) of New York, told the Fifth Annual Citizens Assembly on education in San Francisco that in six years there would be 44,000,000 children between five and seventeen and that "there must be expansion at every level and in every facility with use of federal funds and without federal control or dominance of the public schools." (Boston Globe, March 28,

1954.) About the same time the National Life Insurance Company announced that "the great American baby boom" set an all-time record in 1953 with nearly four million births all of whom would someday need decent schools. And Rupert J. Spencer, Director of Administration of the State Department of Education said recently that all future school buildings should be planned for twenty years ahead, something which few towns seem to be fore-minded enough to do.

With all this evidence in view, the new school was built and at the 1955 town meeting, the new high school wing became a surety and it was started in August, 1955, including a courtyard entrance to the gymnasium and stairway to the school foyer, taking care of 200 more pupils, 700 in all.

Members of the Education Planning committees, voted at the 1949 town meeting, who worked long and faithfully, sifting out the merits and demerits of the different possibilities; were Chairman, Lester Sheehan of Saxtons River with the following people studying the high school curriculum and facilities: Mrs. Hardy Merrill, Hilton H. Holland, Stanley Witt, James Harty, Mrs. W. C. Belknap, Leonard Lisai, Mrs. L. C. Lovell, Burton Stickney. Members of the committee to study the elementary conditions were Mrs Philip Simonds and Mrs. Hazel Burgess of Saxtons River, John Angell, John W. Murphy, Mrs. William Dymond, Mrs. James Rushton, John Connelly, Edward W. Toomey. During the meetings the possibility of the new Walpole school taking about 50 pupils from the local high school was discussed and its bearing on the situation.

In 1949 tuition rates for out-of-town pupils were raised to make them more comparable to the actual pupil cost. High school non-residents were asked to pay \$150, a raise of \$50 and \$90 for junior high school pupils, a raise of \$30. Superintendent Montague stated that actual cost in 1948 for taking one pupil through high school was \$223, the average cost in the state. In 1953-1954, 150 pupils paid tuition. In 1955-1956, the fee was \$250 for high school and \$155 for grades. And once upon a time, when Nathaniel Tucker's children went across his bridge to North Walpole schools, circa 1819, tuition was 6c a week and when they raised it to 10c there was such a hullabaloo that it was hastily reduced. (School committee books of that period, owned by Mrs. A. I. Bolles.)

When the high school burned in 1925, it left in its wake chaos and a graduating class without a school. The class of 1926, with the rest of the school, recited in the Methodist and Congregational Churches, graduated in the Armory and had their class picture taken in front of the library. There was, of course, no Town Hall, either. But they were the first class to attend the new junior high school and the last one to go on the annual trip to New York as seniors, just as 1921 was the last class to take the celebrated trip to Washington, D. C., as

much a part of graduation for twenty years as their diplomas. The class of 1926 was also the first class to win their banner, as freshmen, at the annual Senior Bazaar on Thanksgiving night at which each class presided over a booth to raise money to help the seniors on their way to Washington. The most money got the banner of which there was a frieze around the Main Room in the old high school and with it, went up in flames.

The Washington trips began in 1905 when that class decided to take the trip instead of spending money on a reception as usual. They were the first class to wear caps and gowns, also. They took J. H. Blakely along as chaperone and many of the following classes took "Pa and Ma Tuttle." Some classes were duly watched over, as far as was humanly possible, by the science teacher, Fred "Speedy" Daye and other long-suffering adults. On the return trip, stops were usually made in Philadelphia and New York where young Vermonters gaped at the Flat Iron building, resisted the temptation to buy gold bricks or the Brooklyn Bridge and saw the Liberty Bell in Penn's city. Today the graduating class must depend upon the hollow satisfaction of a class dinner. To the "old grads" are reserved the memories of the "good old days."

In 1954-1955, the school board consisted of Dr. Frederick L. Osgood of Saxtons River; Dr. William J. Berg and John T. Fletcher. Dr. Osgood has been on the board since 1914 except for a few years and John C. Hennessey retired in 1950 after 14 years on the board.

The old grammar school as such, ceased to exist in 1919 and the high school operated on a 6-year basis as the change from grammar school to high school was considered too abrupt. Steam heat and a larger manual training room were also installed that year. In 1945 Homemaking for the girls and Industrial Arts and Crafts for the boys was introduced into the seventh and eighth grades at Saxtons River so that it enjoyed the advantages of junior high school at Bellows Falls. In 1915 Bellows Falls almost had another school, that for the feeble-minded but the state decided on Burlington instead but there they found no site available and Bellows Falls continued to be hopeful for the best part of a year until Brandon won out in the end.

The new high school opened with much fanfare in 1927 the latest word in up-to-date schools with new sanitary features, automatic temperature, atmospheric controls and ventilation, large gym, art and sewing rooms, fireproof vault and other modern equipment, caring easily for 500 pupils. In 1930 there were only 343 pupils. Today there are more than the planned 500 and so cramped for space that the band practises in a cubbyhole under the stairs and some pupils have no homeroom but Assembly Hall and have to carry all their books home each night. It is hoped that the new wing will take care of the enrollment for many years. At one time Bellows Falls had a

long record for the most tuberculosis cases in the state, according to Superintendent Erwin, caused by poorly ventilated and lighted quarters in the commercial department. (The new ell and entrance to the gymnasium was built in 1956.)

Hot lunches started in 1941 to about 30 students, supplying one hot dish to augment the cold lunches carried by many out-of-town children. This was sponsored by the school and the W.P.A. In 1943 the two-session school day became one-session with school closing at 2:15. No more 9-12 and 1:30-4 sessions. Now a boy could even hold a job after school! A regular cafeteria came into existence on a non-profit basis with balanced diets and hot meals for all who desired. Prices at that time were, main dishes, 8-10c; sandwiches, 3-5c; half pint milk, 4c; fruit juices, 3-5c and ice cream 5c. Hot meals were carried on the school bus at noon from the cafeteria to the grade schools.¹²

In 1912 when the new Playground had "arrived to stay" as Dr. Elmer, athletic director at the high school said, it was considered pretty wonderful. Track meets had been held in Assembly Hall; no wonder that, years later, Mr. Tuttle declared the hall unsafe for large crowds! Baseball and football were practised and games played at Barber Park and the boys rode back and forth on the trolleys. Marathons were run, starting at Saxtons River. Over the years the mud and dust became impossible at the Playground and by 1946, Mrs. W. C. Belknap, at a meeting of the Alumni Association, moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the new Improvement Association concerning a new athletic field. This committee, consisting of John J. Lawlor, Claude Dexter, Joseph Harty, Clair Robinson Whitcomb, Harold Bartlett and William Lawlor, was appointed the next year and in 1948 reported that Laurie D. Cox had agreed to draw up plans for any field chosen. The problem was becoming acute even as it was in 1908 when the boys were using Nims Field in North Walpole, a field donated for recreation by Mrs. Mary Nims Bolles. By 1954 things had come to a head and potential areas were viewed including the Hoelzel meadows north of Bellows Falls on Route No. 5 and the Kissell property in Westminster near the Drislane farm. Enlargement of the Playground was also suggested. At the 1956 town meeting it was voted to buy the Hoelzel land for \$10,000 but at a special meeting in September of that year, the vote was rescinded, 96 to 50 and at the next March meeting the Kissell land was voted in at a cost of \$15,000 with payment spread out over a period of years. Enlargement of the Playground was estimated to cost upwards of \$100,000, as the ledges would have to be blasted out. It is now said that it will necessitate \$40,000 to condition the Kissell land. When this is accomplished, the Playground will be left for the use of the younger children and for the tennis players.

¹² See Addendum



RECENT AERIAL VIEW OF BELLOWS FALLS AND NORTH WALPOLE



EARLY BELLOWS FALLS FROM LOWER FALL MOUNTAIN



SAXTONS RIVER PUBLIC SCHOOL BEFORE ADDITION WAS BUILT



FORMER ATKINSON STREET SCHOOL
Now Retarded School



CENTRAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

There was no real manual training course nor physical education in the early history of the school until 1908 when the first such course in Vermont was started here. A "lady teacher" handled the manual arts and the school report for 1912 looked wistfully toward a male teacher and a more practical course of work. Miss Penelope MacLeod, graduate of the Posse School of Physical Education in Boston, being at home that year, consented to give a course in "physical culture" in the form of Swedish gymnastics or "applied athletics" to high school girls who desired to stay after school and, in middy blouses and serge bloomers, do prone falling in four counts and other contortions in Assembly Hall. It was entirely optional. This was the first girls' gym work in Bellows Falls. An educational course of industrial lectures with slides, called "lantern lectures" were offered in the evening to anyone interested that winter. The new Armory, to be a reality in three years, was looked forward to by the basketball teams with much satisfaction. Dr. Elmer, like Dr. Kirland, was a strong advocate for the Playground as well as the Armory, to keep the boys off the streets although there was probably no such word as "juvenile delinquency" then. Tournaments were still a long way in the future but B.F.H.S. already had made a long-lasting record for football in 1904.

Among the men who have made the name of B.F.H.S. famous—or perhaps it was the other way around—was Owen Murphy, the most outstanding athlete to come out of the school. He was the son of John Murphy of Center Street and a freshman in 1920 when it soon became evident that the school was destined to have a crack athlete in football, baseball and track. During his senior year, along with Bill McAvoy, he brought home the state championship from Burlington track meet. He was one of St. Michael's best men for a year in football until the major colleges got their eye on him and he chose Boston College in 1924. While there he had three years as halfback in football, three years as basketball guard, three years as baseball outfielder and pitcher and one year as track broad jumper, earning the honor of being the second athlete up to that time to win four sport letters. In 1927 he went back to Winooski and coached football and after that he did the same at South Hadley, Mass. successfully. He had previously played baseball with the old American Railway Express team; with Portland, Maine in the New England League and at Gardner, Mass. in the Twilight League as well as semi-pro football with the Holyoke Steam Rollers. His friends called him a "real guy" with good habits and loyal to B.F.H.S., who never let success go to his head. He married and moved to Claremont, N. H. where he still resides.

Paul "Bucky" O'Connor, a big lad from North Walpole who graduated from Mt. Kilbourne School there and B.F.H.S.

in 1923, went to Notre Dame that same year. At B.F. he played fullback for three years and was on the baseball team but he really excelled in football, rated, in his senior year as the outstanding star in football circles. At Notre Dame not too much was heard from him until, as a senior, Knute Rockne gave him his big chance at Southern California where so many Notre Dame men were laid up from injuries that O'Connor was called in to help out. There were 105,000 people in the stands and Rockne's team hadn't a chance—until the opposition receiving the ball and putting a perfect play through the Californian's left flank with every blocker getting his man, a large hole was opened and O'Connor, seeing his chance, went right through it for 80 yards and a touchdown. He scored again and his name went all over the country as the New England boy who upset world football and his name is still mentioned when football is talked—the boy who didn't know the meaning of the word "quit." He is now a dentist in East Orange, N. J.

In 1944 Bellows Falls won the state football championship defeating Springfield, 75-0. That was the year when four local boys were named on the All-State team, Claude Dexter, Paul Aumand, John Kennedy and Robert Gillis with "Pop" Cassidy of Bellows Falls chosen as "coach of the year." In 1947 Bill Crotty, at 16, won trophies as Vermont Junior Closed Tennis Champion. In 1949 his cousin Paul Crotty was the All-Vermont end for the second year. In 1953 two local boys were on the Vermont squad for the Maple Sugar Bowl between Vermont and New Hampshire, Paul Clarey and Dick Whitcomb. The B.F.H.S. Tennis Team was undefeated in 9 contests in '52-'53 consisting of players Charles Bashaw, Thomas Bolles, William Narkiewicz, William Martin, John Tyrell, Arthur Bolles, Paul Clarey and Larry Shufeldt with Richard Sprague as coach. Other teams that have made their alma mater famous were the 1927 basketball team, picked as the fastest in the state; the 1904 football men, undefeated in their regular schedule and chosen as the best in the state; the 1908 baseball team, one of the best to come out of the school in a day when they had to practice on Nims Field in North Walpole as well as play their games there, dressing behind a big rock on the field; the 1916 football team which won the Clover League Championship after being undefeated in six games. In the field of science, Fred Jancewicz, aged 16, won one of the first prizes at the Vermont State Science Fair in Burlington in 1956. He entered a miniature calculator for high speed addition and counting. This was designed and constructed by the student and was built to demonstrate the application of electronic computing machines used in industry. This prize entitled the winner to take part in the National Science Fair held in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, the next week at which he was co-sponsored by the Bellows Falls Times and the Brattleboro Reformer together with Alfred

Dunklee of Brattleboro High School. These boys were among three representing Vermont at the Fair.

In 1953 a new honor society came into existence when the Jessie Judd Chapter of the National Honor Society was established through the efforts of the Class of 1948. Thirty-two students were on the first honor roll with Miss Catherine Wilcox, Latin teacher, as chairman of the committee designated to choose the eligible students. Each member is entitled to wear a pin depicting their honor. Members of the first committee were Miss Wilcox; Hilton C. Holland, Principal; Paul F. Davis, science and mathematics teacher; Henry B. Osborn, assistant principal emeritus; Miss Elizabeth Hunt, guidance director and Miss Catherine Santamaria, faculty treasurer and commercial teacher. Students are chosen on a basis of high averages, conspicuous leadership, intellectual achievements, loyalty to high ideals and nobility of character. In 1955, Roger Miller, member of the Society, received a scholarship for four years to Middlebury College. Each spring for many years a student art exhibition has been held in the gymnasium and with it, work by the adult education classes. While no more do seniors travel to Washington, D. C. or New York, there are occasional breaks in the school monotony such as the trip by members of the Sampler Board, annual senior publication, who, in 1954, went to New York that spring to a Conference of the Columbia Scholastic Press Assn. at Columbia University. With their English teacher, they also took in such sights as the RCA building, the skating at Rockefeller Center, Times Square and the United Nations.

In 1912 the town voted to sell the Old High School building which had contained the fifth and sixth grades for many years, to the St. Charles Church for a Parochial School, a plan which the church has been working on for nine years. It was not, however, purchased until March, 1922, by the Burlington diocese for \$15,000 and three years later was damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,000. In this building was started the first private kindergarten in town in 1891 by Miss Mary S. Dascomb, which ran for many years. The year 1936 was a bad year for everything including the schools which went entirely out of funds and teachers could not be paid until after town meeting when more money was appropriated. In 1939 an unusual event took place when a mother and daughter, Mrs. Bertha Batchelder and Miss Phyllis Batchelder, graduated together. After discussing the 8-week system of vacation for ten years, the school board voted in favor of it in 1931. For several years a Driver Training Course has been added to the curriculum as an optional subject, a popular course which makes for safer and better automobile driving among the youth of today. Each spring the school takes part in the State Music Festival in Burlington. Miss Priscilla Bedell, head of the Music Department in B.F.H.S.,

is also president of the Vermont Music Directors' Association. In 1955 Miss Patricia Millette won \$100 scholarship at the festival.

At the 1948 Alumni meeting, a plaque was presented to the school by the classes of 1944, '45, '46 and '47 with the names of thirteen high school members who made the supreme sacrifice during World War II. These honored dead are as follows: Raymond Oscar Metcalf, '33; Bertrand Stearns Roby, '36; Robert Hamlin Roby, '38; Edward Michael Naski, '37; Donald Joseph Shaughnessey, '37; Gordon Graham, '38; Anthony Joseph Lewkowgi, '39; Stephen Andrew Woynar, '39; Lloyd Edward Fairbrother, '41; Raymond Robert Massucco, '41; William Thomas Burrows, Jr., '43; Robert Charles Huntoon, '43; Lawrence Everett Gray, '44.

Honor students of B.F.H.S. in 1956 were Patricia Kinsley, Mary Belczak, Ruey Brodine, Nancy Foster, Patricia Millette, Patricia Gallagher, Elizabeth Fox, Duncan Stewart, Michael Dunn and Roger Miller.

One of 25 boys selected to represent the Green Mountain State in the annual Shrine-Sponsored Maple Sugar Bowl gridiron classic between Vermont and New Hampshire was Frederick Joseph Waryas, co-captain of the B.F.H.S. 1955 eleven. The 1956 Shrine game was played August 25 at Manchester, N. H. in the athletic stadium, proceeds going to aid crippled children in Shriners' Hospitals in Montreal, Canada and Springfield, Mass. In 1951 B.F.H.S. took third place in Southern Vermont District Track Meet at Brattleboro with a total of 27 points. At the same Meet, Rutland won over Springfield taking second place.

In 1916 a Teacher Training Course, under state supervision, was introduced into the school system, either as a post graduate course or, until 1918, instead of the senior year. This did away with the old custom of senior girls who took certain exams which, if passed, allowed them to teach in a rural school the next year. The first class had ten graduates including five post graduates and five seniors. The second class had fourteen graduates and in 1918 six seniors and one "p. g." The last year of the course there was only one student and it was discontinued. The first teacher was Miss Luella Sexsmith assisted by Miss Edith Tollerton. Later teachers were Miss Annie Snyder and Miss Mary E. Rowe.¹³

TEACHERS IN BELLOWS FALLS SCHOOLS

Like many small schools, B.F.H.S. has had a number of well-loved teachers who worked patiently with students for the best years of their lives—sometimes of both teachers and pupils. Chief among these was Prof. Allison E. Tuttle, familiarly known as "Pop", "Pa" and "Prof." He came to Bellows Falls as

principal after 25 years of teaching in Massachusetts where he had built up a reputation for discipline, a reputation which he maintained for twenty years in Bellows Falls and which, combined with his belief in fair play, clean coaching and sportsmanship, made him respected, beloved and decently feared by all. And if his temper flared up occasionally, it was that his patience was tried to the limit. His physical strength was enormous and more than one recalcitrant youth was tossed out of chapel by his coat collar or lifted precipitately, desk and all, and ejected from the Main Room. Until he retired in 1924 and went to live in Melvin Village, N. H., his hand guided the destinies of hundreds of boys and girls who have him to thank for the shaping of their lives.

Prof. Tuttle was always anxious for this graduates to go on to higher education if possible and 27% of them always did. He believed fiercely that music was necessary to the well-being of the soul and that daily chapel never hurt anyone of any race or creed and each morning the Assembly Hall rocked, on the down stroke of his baton, to Largo and Santa Lucia and familiar hymns as well as the Lord's Prayer in a day when less stress was laid upon separation of church and state. He early instilled a love of good music into his students with single and double quartets, male, female and mixed. Each winter for many years, a light opera was presented by the school, under his direction, which included such classics as Gilbert and Sullivan's Pirates of Penzance, The Mikado, H. M. S. Pinafore besides the Rose Maid and Bibi. This was the only music in the high school curriculum.

Among the subjects which Prof. Tuttle taught were freshman Latin and sophomore geometry and seldom was anyone brave enough to appear in his class in the Main Room—with most of the high school watching—unless they were sure of theorems or conjugations. One scowl over the top of his spectacles, congealed the blood in the sturdiest veins and sent the fear of God into the hearts of the most recalcitrant. Forty years ago there were few of the "extra curricular" activities of today and perhaps more time was spent on the rudimentary virtues of the old-fashioned three R's. And even then the high school building was deemed too small for the students.

During his retirement and at the age of 86 when most men have retired for good, "Pa" Tuttle again took up the cudgels of teaching to fill the vacancy caused by the call into service in W. W. II of the Latin teacher in Farmington, N. H., the town in which Mr. Tuttle grew up. He was not a man to rest comfortably on his laurels for his New Hampshire town had already sent him to the legislature as representative. From the founding of the High School until 1933, there were 1,546 students graduated and of these, 669 received their diplomas from the hand of Prof. Tuttle.

Miss Jessie Judd came to B.F.H.S. in 1897 when her pompadour was a sandy-red instead of grey as today. A semi-invalid, she lives today at the Bellows Falls Inn, still interested in the doings of her school and her old pupils. She came here from Smith College to teach Latin, Greek and mathematical subjects and became assistant principal under Mr. Tuttle in 1913 and principal in 1935 until her voluntary retirement in 1943 after 46 years in this school, another teacher deeply loved and respected. She first taught in the Old High School, now the Parochial School, and was vice principal there. Of all the teachers who have come and gone through the halls of B.F.H.S. Mr. Tuttle and Miss Judd remain in the hearts of the alumni who received so much of their preparation for life at their hands. It was due to their high standards together with those of the rest of the staff, that the school held its top rating for many years. They have both now passed to their reward.

In 1926 Miss Judd received the American Teachers' Award for 30-year service and with Miss Rena Bush who won the American Youth Award at the same time, attended the Sesquicentennial at Philadelphia that year. Like Mr. Tuttle, she believed in college for all those of college material and a good half of them followed her precepts. In 1940, with Miss Catherine Wilcox who also taught Latin for 18 years, retiring in 1954, Miss Judd was awarded membership in the Vermont Chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma, a national organization for women prominent in educational work. She was president of the Vermont Educational Association in 1932. For many years Fred L. "Speedy" Daye taught chemistry and physics until he was replaced by Henry Munsell in 1920.

Miss Alice Helen Jackson, another long-term teacher, came at the beginning of the century and taught music for 30 years to several generations of children in elementary schools who learned to make a round "O" with their mouths, to sing Old Dog Tray and Old Black Joe. Her jolly, buxom figure was always enhanced by an assortment of beads, brooches and rings and often much of the music period was taken up with her humorous stories of which she was a fountainhead. Effusive, dramatic, she was a friend to all children and like Mr. Tuttle, literally drew music from arid souls. Although she never married, she adopted a daughter who died, in her teens, of diphtheria. Miss Jackson attended the old St. Agnes Hall from the age of eight to seventeen and studied music at Smith College.

Miss Jackson was conspicuous for many years for her horse and buggy in which she drove to both village and rural schools and she won the respectful cognomen of "the woman who can't be stopped" as she urged her steed through the West River Valley to the eight district schools comprising her territory in that region. She ended her work in the local schools in 1927 and from then until 1940 she was music supervisor at Leland

and Gray Seminary in Townshend, Vt. Born in the house where she died, at 69 Atkinson St., her energy was boundless, her devotion to her work sincere and she coached many high school and elementary musicals and glee clubs. She was instrumental in instigating bird study among the school children also. Her music was mostly a matter of pitch pipe and voice in 1910 (it might be called acapello today) when she was thrilled "to have the use of a piano in one of our second grades," as she said. She led the choirs of probably every Protestant church in town and died on May Day, 1942 at the age of 73, stricken while directing choir practice at the Baptist Church. Music was first carried into the rural schools in 1914 but art work was still a product of the regular teacher's imagination and efforts.

Other music teachers have been as follows: Mary Isabelle Cassidy, 1926-1927; Ida Whitcher, 1927-1928; Mildred Scott, 1928-1929; Lucile Guyer, 1929-1930; Grace Axelson, 1930-1933; Corinne Lake, 1933-1934; Marion Moses, 1934-1935; Emily Stewart, 1935-1942; Martha Smith, 1942-1944; Priscilla Bedell, 1944-. Miss Bedell was awarded a fellowship by the John Whitney Foundation of New York City for the academic year of 1955-1956, at Yale College. The first member of the B.F.H.S. faculty to be selected for this award was Miss Virginia Brown, member of the English staff, who spent 1953-1954 at Yale under the same Foundation. In 1954 Prin. Holland was chosen as one of five educators to decide the allotment of thousands of dollars in scholarships by serving on the National Scholarship Board.

The first art teacher in town was Miss Mary Baker who lived behind the present new Elementary School on George St. and whose father was a lawyer and the tin peddler whose cart was always awaited anxiously by young and old. She was a graduate of an art and penmanship school in Columbus, Ohio and was hired in 1897 as an "experiment." But the experiment lasted until she was married in 1920 to Ned Ray of Northfield, Vt. Mrs. Ray who still lives in Northfield, says that she saw three different phases of penmanship during her regime as teacher of both art and chirography, the latter almost a lost art in the schools today. Slanted writing changed suddenly, soon after she took up her duties, to the new and popular system of vertical penmanship although many parents objected to it, she says, including Steve Cray whose sons Eugene and Charles were struggling with the new copy books. About 1907 the new Palmer Method arrived and everyone made another change-over and went to swinging across the paper with the whole arm, no finger movement. Miss Baker's original ideas in art work appeared in the Ladies' Home Journal and other magazines. She illustrated The Old Rockingham Meetinghouse and The First Church in Rockingham by L. S. Hayes with marginal pen and ink sketches. School art, at that time, concerned itself

mostly with still life and geometrical figures with "a new center of interest" developed by her. Mr. John Murphy is the present art teacher, coming here in 1947. During his leave of absence in 1954-1955, Mrs. Alice Hawks substituted for him. Other art teachers were Maud E. Devereaux, 1921-1922; Laura M. Lewis, 1922-1923; Arlie S. Britell, 1923-1925; Carli Reddout, 1925-1926; Mary Cassidy, 1926-1928; Emily Ford, 1928-1933; no art, 1933-1936; Emily Ford Leonard, 1936-1946; Steve Belaski, 1946-1947. Art and music are optional studies in high school today and until about thirty years ago, there was no art in high school.

Until 1927 there was no regular physical education in the local schools. Instructors were as follows, listing instructors for both boys and girls: Albert Claridge, Esther Peterson, 1927-1929; Roy Stacey, Ila Fox, 1929-1930; Roy Stacey, Marjorie Abel, 1930-1933; no physical education, 1933-1934; John Petroski, boys and girls, 1934-1937; Shermon Fogg, Harriet Newell, 1938-1939; Lyman Abbott, Harriet Newell, 1940-1941; Lyman Abbott, Elena Hippolitus, 1941-1942; Leo Hayes, Elena Hippolitus, 1942-1943; George C. Cassidy, Dorothy Jones (who is still here), 1943-1945; Arthur Schneider, 1945-1947; Lawrence Hadley, 1947-.

Over the years the record of Rockingham schools has done credit to town and school. The oldest alumnus of B.F.H.S. when she died in 1944 at the age of 89, was Miss Agnes Elmen-dorf, one of the earliest elementary teachers in town. A niece of Edward Henry Green who married Hetty Howland, later "the wizard of Wall Street," she attended St. Agnes' Hall and graduated from B.F.H.S. in 1874, teaching afterward in local schools for 25 years after which she was secretary to the rector of the St. Augustine School for colored children in Raleigh, N. C. until her resignation in 1930. She returned to Bellows Falls and lived at the Manor until her death. It was said of her that "her's was a life of service to others, a service which gave her joy to render."

Elementary teachers who have given many years of their life to their work in local schools include Miss Kathryn Petty and Miss Lula Whitcomb each of whom taught at the Wells Street School for 39 years in the second and third and fourth grades, respectively. Both retired in 1946. Other elementary teachers on the honor roll are Miss Josephine Conway who has been with us for 16 years; Miss Elizabeth FitzSimonds for 29 years and Miss Mildred Cilley for 24 years. Miss Anna Hennessey, English teacher in the junior high school, has probably served longer than any other teacher today.

In 1955 Principal Holland was instrumental in having a plaque hung in the hall near the auditorium, listing the high school teachers who had served the school for a period of more than 15 years. These include Prof. Tuttle, 20 years; Miss

Judd, 45 years; Miss Santamaria, 18 years; Miss Wilcox, 17 years; Norman Golding, 23 years; Walter Olbrych, 24 years; Miss Delta Collins, 35 years and Henry Osborne, 20 years. Dan Brown, a B.F.H.S. graduate, has been on duty as custodian for more than 25 years.

Among local graduates whose teaching has taken them to unusual places is Miss Dorothy Hay who in 1919, was one of three teachers chosen in the United States to teach for a year in Belgium under the Fulbright Scholarship and the U. S. Government. A graduate of Middlebury College and with a Master's Degree from Columbia, she studied also at the Sorbonne in Paris. A teacher of French in Utica, N. Y., she received a year's leave of absence, going to the Lycee Emile Jacquemain, Parc Leopold, Brussels.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF BELLOWS FALLS HIGH SCHOOL

The letter heads of the B.F.H.S. Alumni Association list it as the most active alumni association in New England. Dating back to "Pa" Tuttle and the year 1905, during his second year here as principal, the present organization originated from his idea that it could be something more than the scattered remnants of individual classes. Fred Babbitt came to the fore to help with a mass meeting that year and the Alumni Association was organized on a larger scale than ever before. It functioned enthusiastically for several years then slumped.

In 1915 someone attempted to ascertain the officers of the association for the previous two years, with no luck—and no records. No one knew who was president, least of all the president! After much scouting around, it turned out to be John C. "Jack" Hennessey. But it wasn't until 1920 that things began to hum again when J. Edward Leene, president of the class of 1910, went into conference with Prof. Tuttle and they decided that something must be done—or bury a corpse. (Members of the Class of 1910 claim it to be the best class ever graduated and certainly it is still one of the most active.) The 1910 class rallied around Leene and the result was a huge Field Day with 400 people present including 259 graduates. There was baseball at the Playground under Ed Leene and tennis and a picnic with class reunions as thick as warts on a toad and a dance in the Armory at night during which the Class of 1910 rallied under their banner and shouted their class song, written by Vera Mason (Spaulding) now Mrs. Elbert Arnold, both of the Class of '10. This appeared to be in the nature of a war cry. J. C. Hennessey, the "lost" President, called the meeting to order with Ruel Thayer as Secretary and Selah D. Harriman, Treasurer who announced \$45.26 in the association funds with the last meeting held in 1913. New officers were elected with J. Edward Leene, President; Wilfred Leach, Vice President;

Edith Frost, Second Vice President; Louis McGreen, Secretary and Dr. E. E. Trask, Treasurer. The Executive Committee consisted of Mrs. G. H. Thompson, Preston H. Hadley, Margaret Barrett and Louise Fifield. Pep talks were given by H. D. Ryder, a former principal and Prof. Tuttle. Preston Hadley moved a rising vote of thanks to Leene as chief instigator of the reunion. The 1910 class had 22 members present, the largest representation with the exception of the graduating class with 36 members. Alumni meetings were held regularly at the Armory and the Playground until 1925 when reunions were held at Barber Park with a baseball game between the old grads and the school but no one seems to know who won, records being destroyed in the high school fire of that year. But there were picnics, stunts and dancing in the Pavilion and the Alumni Association was back to stay although the Park was on its way out.

In 1923 the Association presented Miss Judd with a purse of \$500 in regard for her 26 years of service to the school. The next year "Pa" Tuttle's turn came when Rodney Roundy, '95, presented him with a purse and cane on his last Alumni day as principal of the school. At this meeting it was suggested that a committee be appointed to arrange for an Alumni Song but not until 1930 was one forthcoming when Frances Stockwell Lovell, '15, came up with The Purple and the White, sung to the tune of America, the Beautiful. In 1935 Miss Judd was made an Honorary Member of the Association and in 1943 she was presented with a \$100 War Bond. In 1948 the '27 class presented her with a plaque for her work from 1898-1943 which was placed beside the stairway in the front hall of the high school. Other Honorary members include Stephen Belaski, Miss Alice Jackson and Miss Agnes Elmendorf. Mrs. Lucia Massucco presented a check for \$25 to the Association in 1945 in memory of her son, Raymond, killed in W. W. II. A service flag was presented to the high school by the Association. The silver cup engraved with the numerals of the classes with the highest percentage of members present at each Alumni meeting was destroyed in the fire of 1925 and in 1932 a new one was purchased. A plaque is presented each year to the graduate coming the longest distance to the annual meeting.

For many years the Association awarded annually a prize of \$50 to some member of the graduating class. Originally it was given to the student who had attended B.F.H.S. for four years and who showed the most improvement in their work during that time. In 1925 this ruling was altered to apply to the graduating student who had attended at least two years here and the award was based on scholarship as evidenced by faithfulness and attention rather than native ability; character as evinced by reliability and trustworthiness and contribu-

tions to school life. In 1949 it was voted to own a plaque to carry the names of award winners.

In 1928 the Association celebrated its 50th birthday since the first class graduated. Miss Elmendorf and Mrs. C. H. Williams, both of the class of 1874 and honorary members, were present. In 1955 the 50th anniversary of the Alumni Association since its rejuvenation in 1905 was observed. At the first celebration Judge T. E. O'Brien presented the school with a picture of Mary Barry Webb, assistant principal during his school days. Miss Judd suggested, at the 1939 meeting, that a history of the school and Association should be compiled including names and addresses of all graduates, a job which Mrs. W. C. Belknap had started in 1927. This work was continued by Mrs. Thelma Reed Bronk for a number of years. It was Mrs. Belknap also, who, as Katie M. Carpenter and a member of the 1894 class, wrote the first class song ever used by any class. The preceding class was the first to publish *The Oracle* at graduation, the first school publication. Of that class of twelve, today Mrs. H. B. Underhill, nee Florence Young, Miss Gertrude S. Hayes and George Andrews are still living. Today the *Hi-Schooler* comes out each month and the *Sampler* appears each June honoring the senior class.

It was the 1937 officers of the Association, John Angell, Margaret Kane, Francis Bolles and Mildred Faulkner, who started the annual parade rolling, the dream child of Bolles and Angell. The first parade had a dampening effect on Alumni spirits as 200 grads marched in pouring rain with "Johnny" Angell leading on his old grey mare. But it takes more than rain, which has accompanied a number of parades with disastrous consequences to the floats, to squelch the ardor of B.F.H.S. grads and the parade has grown bigger and better each year until today the Sunday afternoon event, which once took place on Friday evening, is one of the highlights of the year for Bellows Falls and vicinity with many out-of-town bands and drum corps and almost every class putting a float in the procession, held the week-end after graduation.

In 1938 it was voted to present a banner for the most original float which first went to the class of '36 for their chain gang float. At the 1947 Association meeting it was voted to replace the banner with a silver cup with numerals of the winning class on it, three successive winners retiring the cup for keeps to that class. The first class to win this privilege was that of '45 whose President, Bob Gillis, planned his float a year in advance. In 1956 the cup was retired by the class of '51, the second class to earn the trophy. At the '47 meeting an annual Christmas dance was voted and the same year twelve seniors who had left for service before graduation were voted into the Association, as well as Homer B. Ashland, Superintendent.

It was in 1950 that Alumni Day moved into a two-day affair for the first time with games on Saturday and the parade on Sunday afternoon. Today things begin to hum on Friday night and ends on Sunday afternoon with the Alumni meeting following the parade. The week-end is filled with class reunions and every tavern and inn for miles around is reserved. Among the projects of the Association was 60 new band uniforms in 1947 for the high school.

RURAL SCHOOLS

Once upon a time, Rockingham had 20 different schools including 12 districts and 32 teachers. That was in 1880 when the Cambridgeport School was built. In 1910 there were 7 rural schools: the Allbee or Sand Hill School, District No. 9; Bartonsville, No. 11; Lawrence's Mills, now Brockways Mills, No. 6; the Upper Meadow, No. 5; Cambridgeport, No. 7; Rockingham, Old Town, No. 3 and Pleasant Valley, No. 8. In 1912 there were five schools and in 1929 there were four. In 1955 the Bartonsville School, built in 1931 to replace the stone schoolhouse at the foot of the hill, now a summer residence, was closed, the last of the old "district" schools in town, Rockingham having closed in 1951 and Cambridgeport in 1931 after more than 50 years of service. The Allbee school closed in 1912 having been in session since before 1888 and, like so many country schools today, became a dwelling house. Brockways Mills also closed in 1912 but both this and the Allbee Schools opened again in 1914 and 1915. The School at the Mills closed for good in 1924 and the children were carried to Bartonsville. This was the second school in District No. 6 originally called Nourse's Mills, as the first one washed away in the flood of '69, being located on the banks of the Williams River near the present railroad bridge. School was kept in the Parkhurst home which also housed the store and post office, until the new one was built soon afterwards, on the Springfield Road, safely removed from the ravages of the river. For some years now this has also been used as a dwelling house but once, as a school, it had the reputation of being as "cold as a barn" in the winter and the district meetings held there often had to adjourn to a neighbor's house. But it was not too cold for divine service and the Congregationalist minister from Bellows Falls held Church and Sunday School there before the turn of the century.

District No. 4 was the Parker Hill School, once called the Springfield Hill School. It was a sort of open and closed affair according to the number of children which varied extensively. It closed in 1914 and again in 1924, was again in session in 1927 closing down in 1930 for good after which it was sold and later burned down. At one time most of the children were brothers and sisters of the teacher, Miss Winifred Maloney and lived

at the top of the hill above the school on what is now the Blodgett farm. It was often suggested that the school be closed and the children transported to the Rockingham School which was also small while the Bartonsville School was too large for one teacher, averaging 32 pupils. The idea of building a new two-room school and adding the children from Brockways Mills was also considered but never accomplished.

Pleasant Valley or the Wiley District, No. 8, closed in 1916 reopened but in 1930 was sold and moved to Chester as a dwelling house. An interesting story concerning the origin of the school was told by Miss Grace Wiley, life-long resident of the district, to the writer shortly before her death. She said that the location of the school was long a bone of contention between the Valley people and those on the lower road, now Route 103, both of whom insisted that it be built in their locality. The latter faction had the lumber piled and ready to build about where the golf course is today. But one night it disappeared and was found the next morning in the Valley—piled and ready to build! This tale is similar to the one told of the first Rockingham Meetinghouse whose timbers also moved one dark night, it is said, from the site of the first planned settlement of Rockingham which today is conceded to have been on the hill between the covered bridge across Williams River and the John Abbott farm instead of on the meadows near the Herrick farm as formerly supposed. (Research of George Webb.) On both occasions, to the victor went the spoils.

The Upper Meadows, No. 5, had 20 pupils at the end of the spring term in 1900 but closed in 1907 and the children were carried to Rockingham until the Williams River School re-opened in 1914. District No. 5 is now a dwelling house owned by Gordon Jacobs of Bellows Falls. At one time this school had the unusual ratio of 38 children from four families, the Olcotts, Westons and two Allbee families. For many years Simon Allbee served as clerk of the district until, one year, evidently feeling that he had been "put upon" long enough, he loudly and flatly refused to serve any longer. And at this school, as at many others, it took many an argument to persuade the voters to erect a shed to cover the school wood pile. Among the teachers at this school were Alma Richardson, sister of Lorenzo and Herbert, later in the shoe business in Bellows Falls; Mary Nourse of North Springfield, a beloved teacher of many years service; Kate Lamb, Emma Gould, Alice Wright and Mable Roundy (Kenyon) who says that she had 22 children in 12 seats, luckily the long benches of the period. When Mrs. Kenyon was still a student there herself under Miss Lamb and in a day when district schools were not graded, it was necessary to pass a test before entering high school. Such a test was given her by school board member H. D. Ryder upon the occasion of his visiting the school, in the form of an "example" in

arithmetic, called a "problem" today, which doubtless more properly defines the operation. The young student promptly handed it back correctly completed, to the astonishment of Mr. Ryder who said that several businessmen in Bellows Falls had been unable to solve the same "example." It just happened, Mrs. Kenyon says, that the class had only recently finished working that page of the arithmetic book. Perhaps a good teacher plus a good pupil made the difference.

The Williams River School, No. 2, also once known as the Adams district, dates back to the Civil War when school was kept in a small frame house by Henry Josiah Stoddard, uncle of Senator Henry Stoddard, who took up his profession without benefit of high school or college. When the new school was built, the old house was moved down the road to the Stoddard farm where it still stands, used for many years as a hog house, blackboards and all. Senator Stoddard likes to say that his uncle "taught school in a hog house." After a number of years the pupils here decreased until the school was closed and the remaining youngsters were carried to Rockingham. In 1914, at a public meeting in the high school at Bellows Falls, it was voted to re-open this school as there were now sufficient children to warrant such action on the part of the school board. But in the meantime it had been purchased by H. D. Ryder who agreed to relinquish it—hoping to get back his \$200 at the next town meeting! It was used continually for more than 20 years in all with George Kenyon carrying the children from the Meadows for 17 years, to both the Rockingham and Williams River Schools. Using horses and later a Ford car, he was a veteran in the business in a day when school buses were undreamed of. The old schoolhouse has today been remodeled as a depot for the school buses which it never knew.

The Barber School District, No. 12, on the hill beyond the covered bridge over the Saxtons River, was in session soon after 1880, the teachers including a Miss Davis from Putney (old record books owned by Mrs. Melvin Noyes) and Miss Katharine "Kate" Stevens, now Mrs. Walter Glynn. This was located near Barber Park and named for the same family who originally owned a farm in that place.

Transportation to the district school was once a matter of everyone for himself with the town re-imbursing them. Or a neighbor collected a load of children to take to school, along with his own in a buckboard, a Model T or a sleigh. In good weather, many children walked. At one time Annie Benson, who was also an early R.F.D. Carrier, drove the school team from the Upper Meadows to the Rockingham School and in 1912 and '13, Hattie, her mother, furnished school transportation for a dollar a day. Some carriers got as little as 20c per day and some received \$1.38, depending on the distance traveled.

High school students from Saxtons River went back and

forth on the trolleys after 1900 with their fares paid by the town. After the trolleys ceased in 1924, Saxtons River and Cambridgeport students were carried by E. A. "Ned" Pierce who also carried those from Grafton who met him in Cambridgeport as well as grammar school children outside of the village for the Saxtons River grade school. He retired January 1, 1956, having driven the Saxtons River school bus into Bellows Falls High School for 30 years, from the days of the old seven-passenger car to the present load of 66 children in the big orange bus, without an accident. When he started, buses were driver-owned; today they are school-owned and often the private cars were more carefully tended by their owners and kept in warm garages. Drivers of any school bus must, by law, have a physical examination each year. Until 1926, country pupils provided their own transportation into high school at Bellows Falls and many a horse and buggy was put up for the day in the local livery stables, Frost's stable being the last one to fade from the scene when garages took over. Farm children, when back home at night and the horse stabled in the barn, did not go back to school that evening for basketball, play or glee club rehearsal.

In 1931, all grade school pupils living at least a mile and a half from the nearest school and all high school pupils, were allowed bus transportation on school-owned buses. Among the early drivers were Lester Parkhurst, Harry Spencer, Tecumseh Sherman and Edward Soboleski, the latter two the present drivers from Rockingham. Before school buses arrived in 1926, drivers who carried children in their own cars included Harry S. White, Lester Parkhurst and Mrs. N. L. Divoll, Sr. They were often late, coming and going, as the Model T's ploughed through the snow and mud of the dirt roads and even the main roads which were morasses from which they often had to be extricated with planks and farmer's horses in the '20's. Today the big buses pick up their loads from Pleasant Valley and Parker Hill and carry them into Bellows Falls and only on an icy day do they run into trouble.

Mr. Parkhurst started carrying the children in 1924 when his school district at Brockways Mills closed. He used two horses until he was hired by the town to carry high school pupils into Bellows Falls two years later, grade school children still going to Bartonville. He started with one bus but eventually used six at various times with a special bus for out-of-town trips for the football and baseball teams. Once his bus tipped over on Parker Hill in the days of April mud and dirt roads. His old Ford was long a familiar sight as it gathered its youngsters along the road each morning and dropped them off again at night. A friend to all children, "Les" was in this 20th year of service when he was killed in a tragic accident one Sunday in March, 1945 as he returned from his self-imposed task of carry-

ing all the local kids in to Sunday School at Bellows Falls. Sliding on the icy crossing into the path of an on-coming train, he was instantly killed in sight of his home and family, along with his son Roscoe of Ludlow, Vt., his son-in-law, Romaine Garrapy and Mr. Garrapy's 13 year-old son. The next year the first town-owned bus was purchased and in 1954 the school board bought a new 66-passenger bus at a cost of \$5,000 with a taxi used for the children on the Darby Hill road. Cost of student transportation rose from \$1,551.43 in 1914 to \$3,040.13 in 1924. In 1933 it was \$6,706.45; in 1942, \$6,736.78; in 1943, \$7,209.50; in 1945, \$10,262.82 and in 1954, \$7,507.26. The 1945 figure included purchase of new buses.

In 1916 rural school teachers with a year or less of teaching, started life at ten dollars a week and paid three dollars of it for board and room, usually that country board which, today, could hardly be figured in dollars and cents. A breakfast of oatmeal and thick cream poured out of a tin pail in the pantry, baked potatoes and sausages; buckwheat cakes from the tall brown batter pitcher which stood perennially on the back of the wood stove, augmented by maple syrup, was all the result of the landlady's work since five o'clock that morning. There never was much difference between dinner and supper with more baked potatoes, salt port and milk gravy or some of the home-cured meat from the crocks in the cellar. In winter there was always plenty of fresh-killed and frozen meat hanging in the barn. And lots of pie for dessert as diets were not of major importance in those halcyon days, vitamins practically unheard of and no farmer's wife considered fruit important to the menu.

A summer session at an approved normal school upped the teacher's stipend forty years ago to the munificent sum of twelve dollars a week. In 1913 a rural teacher received \$9.67 per week. Experienced town teachers made about \$13.00 a week. About 1920, some towns paid their "female" teachers \$7.17 a week but male teachers three times as much, a hang-over, evidently, from the early days when masculine intelligence had a higher monetary value. In 1934, rural teachers in Rockingham received about \$25 a week.

In 1912, the school report was a separate booklet and not included in the Town Report. That fall there were 108 pupils in the rural schools of the town but the number dwindled to 84 during the winter term. In its detailed and interesting report, the booklet showed that often rural teachers did their own janitor work like Winifred Maloney on Parker Hill and often a woman's name appeared as receiving remuneration for "cleaning schoolhouses." For many years Mrs. Hattie Wooley who lived near the Rockingham schoolhouse and who sent a big family there, was "custodian" and had the fire going early on those bitter winter mornings when the children and teacher, too, stumbled in, half frozen, to huddle around the cheerful



POSTAL EMPLOYEES WHEN POST OFFICE WAS CONSTRUCTED



U. S. POST OFFICE IN BELLOWS FALLS



BELLOWS FALLS CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY



ENTRANCE TO PARKING LOT AND NEW ROCKINGHAM
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL BUILT IN 1955



MRS. HETTY GREEN



RESIDENCE OF HETTY GREEN, Now Owned by
The Village of Bellows Falls, the front as a Park, the rear as a Parking Lot



NEW ROCKINGHAM SWIMMING CENTER AT BEL LOWS FALLS
PLAYGROUND, Constructed in 1958



MINARDS POND BRIDGE AND GATEHOUSE

warmth of the big chunk stove in front of the teacher's desk.

Inexperienced teachers were always placed first in rural schools, "to cut their teeth" although there was often nine times as much work to do as in a single grade in town. Those days are over in Rockingham, for better or for worse, although there are still one-room schools among the hills and valleys of Vermont where young neophytes start their teaching careers the hard way. But the memory of those little schools will live long in the memories of those who taught there and of those who studied there.

In 1931 the Town of Rockingham received the Proctor Prize for the best school in the county the preceding year. The award of \$100 was given to the Bartonville School and used to beautify the school grounds.

AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATION OF HALF A CENTURY

Good times fifty years ago were simple as compared with those of today. Beginning with ping-pong and croquet of the nineties, they moved steadily along the trail of His Master's Voice, silent films and hay rides and the "talkies" to radio and TV today. Youth was once thrilled with such country pleasures as sleigh rides when the livery stable furnished a long sled and two pair of horses or a farmer obingly hitched up his wood sled and spread it with hay, fragrant bedding for the romances of long ago. Or buffalo robes and straw kept everyone warm on the road to Grafton, Westminster or Chester where an oyster supper and dance awaited them, each at a quarter a head. Such songs as Seeing Nellie Home and The Bear Went Over the Mountain rang under the cold stars.

Box socials were in style in the district school or Grange to raise money for a paint job or a new floor and then, as today, amateur theatricals and square dancing were popular, the latter with a local fiddler or orchestra furnishing the music. Winter evenings had not grown far from the isinglass door of the parlor heater or the snapping wood fire in the kitchen stove for central heating was still an innovation especially in the country. The Youth's Companion and St. Nicholas, The Old Farmer's Almanac and The New England Homestead went hand in hand with the phonograph with cylindrical rollers, apples and popcorn and such games as flinch, pit, caroms, dominoes and authors.

Husking bees began when the last corn was shocked into rustling wigwams in the October fields and ripe ears were piled high on barn floors. Red ears entitled a fellow to kiss his girl and work was followed by cider and doughnuts or more substantial refreshments and the evening ended with dancing on the cleared floor to Money Musk and Pop Goes the Weasel.

Each spring as the mud dried in the streets, the sidewalks echoed to roller skates and the pat-pat of rubber balls on the

end of a long elastic band. Then was heard, through open windows, the piper's song, the music of the hurdy-gurdy man. As he set his hand organ firmly on its one leg and ground out the thin tunes of the Blue Danube, children gathered to follow him, to dance on the sidewalk, to timidly offer their hoarded pennies to the monkey in his tiny costume, who collected the coppers in his red cap then leaped back to his master's shoulder. The hurdy-gurdy was as American fifty years ago as the good five cent cigar, as much a sign of spring as house-cleaning or arbutus on Oak Hill where were also held many a corn roast and picnic. Children played in the brook in William's Orchard to whose spring their parents carried jugs and pails for water when the Pond annually "turned over." Teetering on the edge of a lip of land on Oak Hill, behind the New Terrace, was the famous stone known to all and sundry as "Hip-hurrah Rock," doubtless named from the small fry who, balancing precariously on top, shouted their challenge to the valley below. This rock has long since gone over the bank to oblivion below but from the rock was once a long view of the river and the village and, in late afternoon, the breath-taking spectacle of the great gold cross on St. Charles Church as it caught the western glory of the sun. This spot has been swallowed by the Griswold development today. *TEMPUS FUGIT.*

In 1919 there was much agitation in Vermont concerning motorcycle races which came in for severe castigation from Secretary of State, Harry A. Black, aided and abetted by other Vermont towns. Especially prominent was the notorious race which started in the Square on the Fourth of July of that year and which was won by E. K. Chase of Bellows Falls. Its course included Rutland, Manchester, Bennington and Brattleboro, over bad roads in many areas. Bennington became highly indignant over the affair although for several years these races had been popular in Worcester, Mass. But the Vermont town asked hotly what the "prominent men of Bellows Falls" were thinking of to "promote a motorcycle race over the highways of Vermont." It added that in their town, motorcyclists were fined for speeding their machines instead of "being offered inducements to get up more speed." The Rutland Herald made veiled innuendoes about a certain legislator who had put up one of the prizes. The legislator being the editor of the *TIMES*, he at once assured Bennington and the world in general, that he and other "prominent men" may have been misled about the affair. However, the secretary of state was finally persuaded that the whole thing was in the light of an endurance test and not a speed test and everyone was forgiven with strict orders to ask permission in the future for such events.

A club of more than thirty years standing is the Bellows Falls Country Club. Although the first ball was teed off by the President, Dana J. Pierce in 1922, it was not until April 25

of the following year that a committee met to consider a Country Club for local enthusiasts. This committee consisted of Fred H. Babbitt, Albert H. Chandler, Clarence C. Collins, Erwin S. Whitcomb and Dana J. Pierce. It resulted in the purchase of the Frank Lane farm in Rockingham that year which consisted of 95 acres providing nine holes of golf with a 50 acre meadow and pasture, brook, three natural spring holes and the Williams River, providing natural hazards and a water supply. It cost \$3,700 and was immediately incorporated with 800 shares authorized by the Corporation to be sold for \$25 each. The first meeting of the incorporators was held in Bellows Falls May 3, 1923 with the above committee elected as Directors and Warner A. Graham as Clerk of the Corporation. A mile above Rockingham village, six miles and fifteen minutes from Bellows Falls on Route 103, it was chosen against other locations for its accessibility and nearness to nearby towns with potential members. Many people from Springfield, Vt., became members until they opened their own course in 1953. In 1925 the club borrowed \$1,500 to build a new water system, the same year that Eddie Duffy was pro. In the spring of 1941 the clubhouse burned but was rebuilt at once and functions today with a large membership. In 1946 the world's one-armed golf champion put on an exhibition at the club. Mangers of the clubhouse have included Nat Pintello and wife, Gordon Jacobs and in 1955, Al Joseph who was assisted in the kitchen by Mrs. William Sargent of Saxtons River. William O'Connor of Bellows Falls was greenskeeper with John Kawaky, assistant. Present officers are President, Edward C. Vail of Chester; Vice President, Howard W. Whitcomb; Treasurer, Mary M. Howard; Max D. Bliss, Sr., Harry J. McArdle and Helen N. Hayes, Clerk, all of Bellows Falls.

In 1905 Lovell Park on the Rockingham Road was one of the big amusement places in town. On the Fourth of July the Bellows Falls Driving Club opened the season with a big day of racing on the field always known afterward as the Lovell Track Farm. For racing fans, it was always the favorite attraction of the season, vying with Barber Park on every holiday. Among the old names of the popular Driving Club were Charlie O'Neil, Charlie Frost, Patrick Griffin, Tom Bushway, Matt Abbott, Patrick O'Brien and Fred LeBourveau of Walpole. On that first big day, special trains were run up from the Falls to a point on the river below the Track on a siding which wore the sign Riverside, the potential site of a station which never materialized. Each train had three cars and 420 tickets were sold at the railroad station in Bellows Falls. Many people drove up in their own conveyances and a steady stream of the "carriage trade" stirred up the dusts of the road with their buggies, surreys and buckboards. The total attendance

ranged from 700 to 1,600 "depending on who did the talking" the paper said.

Among the many races held that day, cart races and saddle races, were three youthful entrants in the pony races, both saddle and wagon. Young Lev Lovell won both with his pony Betsey who "could out-run any pony that ever was." he said. Runner-up was Starlight ridden and driven by Charlie Cray and Major Kelton with Kelton, owner. Lewis C. Lovell bred race horses on the Track Farm until into the '20's and the old judges' stand stood in the center of the field which was surrounded by a high board fence. Behind the race track, at long tables in a grove of white pines over the river, clam bakes were held and dances in a rude pavilion. On the meadow below the Track, was a field called the Steam Mill lot from the mill later built on the old cellar hole, once the rude cabin of Michael Lovell, one of the first settlers in town and where some of the first proprietors' meetings were held. The land was owned and farmed for many years by Leverett C. Lovell and now belongs to his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hoelzel. To the north, on the edge of the bluff, until it was swallowed by the lumber mill of Thomas Hannifin, was the cellar hole of Enos Lovell, the second child born in the town, who built there a home for his bride. So time moves on and the old days are gone, the home sites of our fathers destroyed by progress and the old race track has become a corn field.

But while horses no longer run neck and neck on local tracks, there are those who carry on the tradition. Eugene "Genie" Cray, although now living in North Walpole, is a part of Bellows Falls as he grew up and owns real estate here. He is famous for his string of harness horses which led the nation in 1937 and which has made him famous many times since. In the *Harness Horse*, official magazine of harness men, he is called "the busiest man in the state of Vermont" with his horses scattered all over New England race tracks. It calls him the Fire Chief horseman and the Gasoline King from his Texaco gas business of which he is the distributor in the Connecticut Valley. One horse which Cray and Charlie Frost sold in 1927 went to Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York. In 1945 his Royal Windsor set the world record for trotting. His White Mountain Boy won \$14,921 in one season. Another horseman is N. O. Cote of Westminster whose horses have won many prizes and in 1947 added eleven more ribbons to their winnings in New Hampshire. Mr. Cote operates a jewelry shop in the Square.

Another Cray venture which drew wide attention through an article in *TIME* magazine in 1950 concerned his finding a place for the Murray Heel Company in North Walpole as it decided to move from its antiquated quarters in Brattleboro. So "Genie" went into a huddle with local bankers and built a

new plant himself across the river. The TIME story humorously called Mr. Cray a "real-life cross between David Harum and Scattergood Baines," as he never puts on airs and you might not know him from one of his own stable men. He said it was the first time he had ever built a heel factory although in four decades of Yankee trading, he had built or bought just about everything else. His "hodge-podge" of business includes such items as an oil company and 77 filling stations; harness horses, four drug stores, a hotel, wholesale liquor, an auto agency and a theater. TIME called the heel business "a Yankee horse trade" but Cray said he wanted to keep it around here because it employed 125 workers, had a payroll of \$4,500 and produced annually, seven million rock maple heels for women's shoes. He once considered putting up an independent generating plant on the Connecticut and more buildings to house more industries. He might just do it, too. When he burned the last village mortgage in 1937, our sister village across the river, became the only New Hampshire village free from debt.

WHEELER'S BAND AND EXNER'S ORCHESTRA¹³

Each week through the summer for many years, the village band presented public concerts from the portable bandstand usually set up in front of the high school. Beginning promptly at eight o'clock, everyone was on their way home by ten—or should have been. It was two hours of a warm evening when everyone in town either strolled up and down School Street in pairs, groups or families, sat on the high school lawn or rocked on front porches and burned punk sticks against the mosquitoes in the flickering shadows of the maples and the street lights. Mr. Patch, the popcorn man and later, Lovell Whittaker, set up his cart with the stuttering gas light across the road from the bandstand. He popped his corn with fuel which he pumped from a tank and handed out striped, buttery bags as fast as he could scoop them up. A band concert without popcorn was no concert at all. Later the ice cream cone made its effete appearance.

The outstanding figure of the concerts for half a century was George B. Wheeler who became a member of the band when he came to town in 1870 and who gave his whole interest, life and energy to it for more than fifty years. The band which was only two years old then and which became the oldest band in Vermont, was under the leadership of P. W. Taft of Saxtons River, photographer, but Mr. Wheeler was soon given the baton which he did not lay down for 60 years when he handed it on E. P. Taft, son of P. W. who handed it to Fred Exner in 1927. In 1917, George Exner brother of Fred, was manager and treasurer of the band, a position which he held for 35 years.

¹³ See Addendum

It was always known as Wheeler's Band, one of the best in the state and when Mr. Wheeler, the oldest bandleader in Vermont and probably New England, was laid to rest in October, 1930, he was accompanied on the long march to the cemetery at his own request, by his band, playing the last time for him.

When Mr. Wheeler first came to town, there was little music being written for bands and no money for a local band but so deeply did he believe that the town needed a band that he often footed the bills himself. Finally the town fathers were persuaded to appropriate \$400 a year until 1928 when it voted to give the men \$700 or 1% of the village tax rate. This stipend had to take care of all expenses including lights, music and putting up the bandstand which always cost six dollars and which was, by that time so rickety that each concert might well have been the last—as well as the last of the players. If, on rare occasions, there was some money left over, it was divided among the home players, the lion's share going to those most faithful at rehearsals.

Older people remember that you could almost tell the turn of the weather by the set of Mr. Wheeler's hat. They say that when you saw him coming up from the depot with his hat on the side of his head and a whistle on his mouth, it meant that someone had come in on the train who could play in the band. But when he marched soberly up Canal Street, his hat set squarely on his head, they knew that no one but a Chinaman, like his own faithful Sam Wo, had arrived that day for Chinamen were essential to Mr. Wheeler's laundry business but not nearly as exciting as trombone players. They also say that no matter how ill he might be, the band always came first and that the summer when he was in bed with asthma, he got up to play with the boys on the Fourth of July.

Arthur J. Abbott, supervisor of music in the Buffalo, N. Y. schools until his retirement in 1930, must have received his start in a career in the band as he wrote that he played FOR Mr. Wheeler in the band and WITH him in the orchestra. As a boy, he lived in Westminster with relatives and had one of the biggest thrills of his life when Mr. Wheeler let him "sit in" at rehearsals and later play third cornet in the band. When he later studied music in Boston, his cornet teacher was the first trumpeter of what is now the Boston Symphony Orchestra and brother of Ed Bagley of Keene, N. H. of the Wheeler Band, and who wrote the famous National Emblem March, first played by the Wheeler Band and since by bands everywhere and considered on a level with the work of Sousa. The widow of the author, it is claimed, received only ten dollars for the sale of the music. Mr. Abbott recalled playing a cornet duet with Elmer Eddy, who doubled as a dentist and whose father was the well-known lawyer. To prove that it is a small world, Mr. Eddy moved to Gardner, Mass. and played in the Gardner

Band which Mr. Abbott directed. In his letter he mentioned the fine Besson instruments from England, used by the local band, paid for mostly by Mr. Wheeler.

Alfred K. Wright of Short Hills, N. J. also wrote that his father, the late D. P. Wright of Westminster, played the baritone horn in the band from 1900 for many years. Working at the Abeniqui Machine Shop, he would bicycle to the "lower street" for supper then pedal up to Bellows Falls for rehearsals and concerts. Mr. Wright himself started playing in the band about 1924, playing solo cornet under George Exner until 1935 when he left town. He remembers the out-of-town concerts in Claremont, Keene, Brattleboro, Charlestown, Springfield and other places as well as the Sunday concerts at Vilas Pool in Alstead, N. H. Arthur Thompson of Saxtons River, another of the few remaining members of the original band, gave much interesting information and added that he would never forget the time they were playing in Brattleboro and an old Motel-T Ford snorted past, tooting its "squeeze horn" whereupon Ed Bagley immediately struck the same note on his baritone horn to the great glee of the band. He says that E. P. Taft was a top music student being well informed on musical history, theory and harmony with a sure knowledge of the fundamentals of every instrument in the band which always played the best of the old composers as well as modern pieces.

Among the many men who belonged to the band over the years who played Sousa's marches, Down By the Old Mill Stream and always closed at ten o'clock with Home, Sweet Home, were also Oliver Fredette, Fred Blake, Perley Washburn, faithful members for over 20 years; Perley Huntoon and his father Harley, Nelson Howard, Ernest and Carl Bowen, Jim McGuinness, Fred Winnewisser and Chris Lovell, both of whom also sang; Will Lockwood, Leon Swift and his father Gilbert who introduced the first drum corps into town; Selah Harriman and Dr. Spaulding of Keene; Fred G. Edson who, with Harley Huntoon were among the oldest members. When Mr. Huntoon died, in 1931 at the age of 75, he was buried in his uniform which he had worn for half a century. There were also Ned Pierce, Herbert Johnson, John Brown and Oscar Hart who manufactured special clothespins to hold the music on the racks when the wind blew; Herbert Williams, clarinet player and director of the Windsor band and Sewall Morse of Brattleboro, cornet teacher who did duets with E. P. Taft; Fred Williams of Windsor, Alan Woods and Charlie Hutchins of Charlestown, N. H. and Allie Smith, some belonging to the younger generation before the high school band took over in parades and concerts. There was no Vermont Philharmonic then but men who had music in them, found an outlet in the band, coming from near and far to practice, by train and trolley, bicycle and horse and buggy and finally, automobile. Wheeler's Band is only a

memory but a band still plays occasionally on summer nights at the park on the Hetty Green Parking Lot. They are still both young and old and they are still lovers of music and listening to them above the river, if you have lived half a century or more, you can almost think that George B. Wheeler is again raising his baton for the down beat.

Another musical group in town for many years which played on almost every occasion which demanded music, was Exner's Orchestra, a family group which included band members Fred and George and which was on hand for every high school graduation with Pomp and Circumstance. It played for every traveling show around 1910 and consisted originally of Emil Exner, the father who played the bass viol and his children, Fred, George, Paul, Elizabeth and Felix, the latter so young that he sat at his father's knee with a miniature violin made expressly for him. They practised every Sunday afternoon at their home in North Walpole while the neighbors gathered outside to listen to this free concert. It was later that Felix of the class of 1905, B.F.H.S. and Marjorie Winnewisser instigated the high school orchestra which rates so highly today.

Many of the famous shows of fifty years ago appeared at the local Opera House before going to New York or Montreal such as *The Girl of the Golden West*, *The Mummy* and the *Hummingbird* and *The Devil's Auction*. Many of them were David Belasco productions and Exner's Orchestra always provided the music, seldom with any chance of a rehearsal. Long train trips in those days were often broken by one-night stands along the way and wagon loads of scenery had to be carted from the depot to the Opera House. There was never any lack of help for every lad in town was on hand for the job of selling tickets, peddling "flyers," ushering, helping backstage or any other jobs connected with the show in the days when John Brosnahan managed the Opera House and William Bowtell was head usher.

Fred Exner was born in Germany and came here with his family when he was 12 years old. He founded the B.F.H.S. Band which he led for many years, taking it over upon the death of Fred Leitsinger of Brattleboro in 1938. He was also leader of Wheeler's Band until it was disbanded through lack of village appropriations. Mr. Exner's versatility was unlimited and he was proficient in many types of string and wind instruments besides having a rich baritone voice and a rare talent for whistling. His musical works also included his own dance orchestra which was known for miles around and which played for dances at the Pavilion in Barber Park as well as for stock companies in the Rustic Theater there. Of that famous musical family there are in town today only Paul and Hazel, daughter of Fred.

Still another family orchestra which also played for dances for 30 years was one organized by Jay Mandigo who lived in

Gageville and under whose tutelage many pupils studied the violin. He died in 1943, aged 69. Henry Weeden had his own small orchestra in Rockingham in which he played the "fiddle" as he liked to call it and his wife the piano. Around the year 1910 a number of people were well-known for their talent on some instrument including Nellie Brown, Harry Carson (violin), Alice Chapin in Saxtons River, Mrs. Harry Elliot (piano and organ), Stanley Griswold (mandolin), Helen Guild (for many years teacher of the piano), Alice Jackson, Mrs. Lula Parker (teacher of piano, organ and mandolin), Hannah Gove (violin). The children of Lewis C. Lovell had their own home orchestra at one time also.

For many years, before 1900, Saxtons River also had its own band which few remember today. Until about 45 years ago, the old bandstand stood in the center of the main street near what is Christ Church today. Later the village boasted a unique trio of musicians who appeared in public frequently when a parade demanded some old-time music. They were Fred J. Blake, snare drummer; Henry A. Reynolds, fifer and Charles E. Farr, bass drummer. They called themselves The Spirit of '76 and they marched in colonial uniforms to the reedy piping of such tunes as Yankee Doodle. The old style, long-barreled drum used by Mr. Blake, also a photographer, belonged to Colin Lake and had been in the Lake family for over 100 years when Blake, at the Thanksgiving parade in 1918, made what he declared, was his last public appearance. He said he had been a snare drummer in campaign and martial music for over 50 years besides belonging to Wheeler's Band for over 20 years and that was long enough.

Another musical interlude remembered by many, was the appearance of John Philip Sousa and his band of 75 men which played to a jammed Opera House on November 15, 1910 including a soprano "violiniste" and a cornetist. He came to Bellows Falls again in 1912 and once more in August 1928. In 1946 a new musical feature was started in town, the popular Community Concerts whose representative was Mrs. Marjorie Winnewisser Lee and which featured many big artists in the world of ballet and instrumental and vocal music. It brought the metropolitan stage to the small towns, reminiscent of the old Chautauqua days but on a higher level and devoted entirely to music. This lasted until 1956 when it was replaced by the Friends of Music, offering similar concerts but many by local artists. The same year a new choral group was formed in Saxtons River, directed by Mrs. Jantje Pruden of that village, a well-known musician.

STREET FAIRS

Each October, for many years, Bellows Falls was famous for its annual street fair. Called the Father of Street Fairs, it

was widely copied all over the country as an example of what a small town can do. It began with a two-day affair but later diminished into a one-day event.

The first Fair was originated by Dallas Pollard, Arthur Fuller and John Dennison, the latter becoming the first president of the Fair Association. Mr. Pollard took over the advertising, going from town to town with flyers to be tacked to trees, stores and barns. Programs were printed, listing the other officers as Secretary-Treasurer, James Williams and Directors, D. F. Pollard, T. E. O'Brien, John C. Hennessey, Harry H. Abbott and A. H. Fuller.

Through the efforts of these men, the first Fair was a huge success in 1910 with a long parade of decorated automobiles and exhibits reaching down Henry Street from the Square. There was dancing in the streets at night and every organization in town had a booth where they sold everthing from three-layer cakes to hand-braided rugs and crocheted tidies. Every store ran "specials" and gave away souvenirs. The crowd was modestly estimated at 10,000 and it was without doubt, the largest mass of people that had ever jammed itself into Bellows Falls. Flags and bunting festooned the Square and a picture taken at noon showed the business section swarming with buggies, surreys, plenty of horses and not many cars. In the parade were thirty-one cars adorned with everything from Teddy Bears—their namesake had recently visited Bellows Falls on his Bull Moose campaign—on Fred Perry's car to a tasteful arrangement of hydrangeas on that of George Babbitt. Farmers came to town en masse, bringing with them ducks, chickens, sheep and swine, prize heifers and horses, all of which were exhibited along the streets. As the TIMES said, "the outside world now knows that there is a Bellows Falls." In other words, the Fair had put us on the map.

Equipages of every kind followed the cars. The B.F.H.S. football team caroused in the old Walpole stage coach and twenty-five older folks rode leisurely in a barge. Moxie was the popular drink, advertised as a nerve food and Fred "Shorty" Smith, did the advertising on a bottle-shaped rig. Shorty was a prime feature of every parade for fifty years, towering, in his Uncle Sam costume, far above the heads of the populace. Children knew him only as "Uncle Sam." For many years he headed a delegation of young ladies of high school age who carried a huge American flag between them in this parade. It was also the day of the Needa Biscuit and at least two grocery firms made the most of it with their wagons, namely F. S. Clark and J. H. Savage. Every parade in town always included several divisions of papermakers, walking in their white shirts and hats. In 1913 the fourth Fair broke all records with between 12,000 and 15,000 people thronging the streets. Church dinners and suppers became the rule and each denomination

and organization fed hundreds at noon and night with baked beans or chicken pie. Many a mortgage was lifted and church carpets bought from the proceeds of Fair Day.

But the imminence of war loomed on the horizon and 1914 saw the last Fair until 1919 when it was revived with tents behind the Armory for poultry and livestock. There was renewed interest and more entries than ever before as horse-drawn vehicles gave way almost entirely to cars. It was now becoming an experience to ride in a surrey or hay wagon in the parade. The War was over and the day ended with dancing in Union Hall while young folks threw confetti and blew horns in the Square. But Fairs entail much work and work is likely to be shared by the same busy people each year and 1920 saw the last one until 1933 although there was some effort made to revive it in 1926. While interest in the old street fairs has been apparent from time to time, they seem to have died a natural death in the streamlined world of today.

In 1930 Pee Wee Golf clubs, those miniature links started in Chattanooga, Tenn., were all the rage and Bellows Falls, catching the fever, set out baby pines and spruces at the upper end of Morgan's Field as part of a course. This was a private enterprise run by several local men. For a few years it proved popular then the interest died out. But the trees did not die and today constitute a small forest among the tourist cabins which have replaced the golf course.

While amusements and events occurring a hundred years ago are outside the scope of this work, it is interesting to note that the familiar trail leading from North Walpole up to Table Rock on Fall Mountain or Mt. Kilbourne, had its inception that long ago. In fact enterprising youth of 1864 erected there what was fondly called the Mountain House. Perhaps it was to take their minds from the war between the states and perhaps to test the virility of both young ladies and gentlemen as they trekked up that narrow path, so familiar to young folks of today, in their hoop skirts and tight pants. Without these encumbrances, some of the present generation have found it hard going! But the new edifice did not stand up to the winds for long and it blew down that same year. There is also an account of a "Grecian Temple" built up there as early as 1849, also blown down the mountainside in 1861 and the first path carved from the woods was ready for a celebration up there in 1842.

CIRCUSES, TRAVELING SHOWS, CHAUTAUQUA

There were, for the delectation of the young fry plus the fathers who, at great personal sacrifice, felt obliged to take their progeny inside the Big Top or the small one, fifty years ago, the traveling shows such as Uncle Tom's Cabin, Hi-Henry's

Minstrels, Gentry Bros., a Dog and Pony Show, the 101 Ranch Rodeo and the regular circuses of Barnum and Bailey, Sells-Floto, Walter L. Main and others. In 1903 Sautelle's Three-ring Circus drew crowds to Chester to see the famous 63-horse act, Earth's Only Riding Lioness and Baby Belle, the Most Diminutive Elephant in the World.

A reminiscence of circus day on Drislane's field about that time, was given by editor Belknap in the TIMES who, with tongue in cheek, wrote that "people who haven't been able to attend church for years on account of the feebleness which prevents them from walking so far, footed it briskly a mile and a half to the circus grounds—never was the thoughtful care of parents so noticeable—kids that ordinarily ran wild had a body guard of three or four adults and then came near being swallowed by the hippopotamus because none of thier anxious guardians seemed to be paying any attention to them." With 4,000 to 5,000 people packed into the big tent, he once remarked that "only two drunks were arrested."

Usually the big grey or brown tents went up on Morgan's Field and almost every small boy in town who could sneak away from home, vied for the privilege of watering the elephants and ponies, thereby gaining the right to slip under the back flap when the Grand Parade entered the sawdust ring. The parade started through town from the field at ten o'clock, was always late and got going by eleven with the steam calliope screaming, the band tootling and banging, lions pacing back and forth in their cages, elephants hooked tail to trunk and clowns squirting water in your face. For years the circus made an occasional appearance during the summer but they have been banned since 1926 and half the glamour of the circus went with them. For a number of years, Springfield, Vt. has refused a license to any circus or carnival in its town. And now the Big Top has folded for good when in 1956, Barnum and Bailey left the circuit to perform hereafter only under such roofs as Madison Square Garden. Maybe the circus took a lot of money out of town. Maybe it didn't make any money lately but with the circus goes a slice of the old days that we would gladly relive again. But a few smaller circuses have appeared in town from time to time to keep the tradition alive.

In 1919 it was still circus time. Sells-Floto arrived on the B. & M. tracks, unloaded as usual in the dim morning hours, watched by half the sleepy youngsters in town and a good share of their fathers and put up its tents in North Walpole as it couldn't find a field large enough on this side of the river. That was the year that Jack Dempsey, the new heavyweight champion, joined that circus. They advertised a "bully spectacle," with daring young men and women on the flying trapeze, aerial acts and three rings full of clowns. (Back in 1853, P. T. Barnum is said to have brought Jenny Lind to town.) The next year

this same company advertised a "grand free exhibition on the show ground immediately after the parade. Congress of wonders, of two continents, the seven seas and the blue skies, free to all; marvels of the Orient and Occident assembled at a staggering cost of life and limb. Carlos, the two-headed Mexican, Zanzibar pinheads, Honduras joined-together twins, 80 of earth's weirdest creatures." Once a seal got away from the parade and started for the river.

Then there was always Uncle Tom's Cabin about once a year for a thriller-diller (no matter what J. C. Furnas says about the misrepresentation and pitifulness of the old "Tom-shows" in his book GOODBYE TO UNCLE TOM!) and if any mother missed her son that day, he was usually to be discerned in the parade, marching proudly if wearily in a costume which dragged at his heels and hauling a pseudo-bloodhound whose nose dragged on the ground and from which no Eliza would ever have run. This show came to town on various occasion and when it arrived in December of 1910, there were 900 tickets sold but, possibly due to the season, the parade was canceled. It was held in the Opera House instead of tents and as the populace packed themselves inside, someone was heard to remark "you'd think it never came here before!" In 1915 a popular weekly trip was the excursion to Lake George via the Rutland Railroad, leaving Bellows Falls at 7:15 a. m. and arriving home the same evening, for \$1.50 the round trip. There was once roller skating on "the Island" and in the old Island House which burned in 1908. It was run by John Brosnahan and often the youthful pianist was Flora Lovell. Every organization held its own dances and at the close of World War I the popular steps included the bunny hug, the hooche-kooche, the shimmy and the turkey trot. Soon the trustees, firmly prodded by the Woman's Club, decided that things had gone far enough and fined each organization permitting such exhibitions, from five to twenty dollars.

Theatricals and operettas were greatly in demand on a large scale years ago, many being balls for charity, the hospital or the library. When the new Masonic Temple was opened, it was with a musical extravaganza for the benefit of the Eastern Star and called the Crystal Ball. Dr. R. S. Elmer was king, Mrs. A. C. Liston queen and Will Bowtell the royal escort. Two years later the Temple set a new standard for masquerade dances with its New Year Ball when nearly 200 people attended in costumes ranging from the sublime to the comic and a hundred masked dancers whirled to Exner's Orchestra. They included Fred Perry disguised as an organ grinder complete with monkey and a phonograph hidden under green baize. There were the four famous Yama Yama Boys otherwise known as Duane Aldrich, Harold Stillwell, Raymond Griswold and Walter Taylor; Harold Gordon as a bathing girl; Byron Robin-

son in a harem skirt; Lucy Barker as the Merry Widow and Mrs. J. H. Williams as a French doll. It was the highlight of the season and of all the balls in late years at the Temple.

In July, 1915, the Chamber of Commerce instigated a new entertainment, one which was bringing the best in literature and music to the American people. It was the popular Chautauqua which included traveling companies of lecturers, musicians and actors who went on the road each summer to bring communities a repertoire of the nation's best culture. The program included matinees and evening performances each day for four days and was guaranteed to please everyone from portions of *The Mikado* to lectures by the grandson of General Booth, late of the Salvation Army; Swiss yodelers, Vitale's Italian Band with readers and vocalists in between. But it was not always a financial success and the first year there was a big deficit, the sponsors making it up from their own pockets; 1916 saw a surplus of sixty dollars, 1917 a small deficit and 1918 broke almost even. Perhaps local audiences preferred Lorne Elwyn at the Park Theater to Shakespeare! The tents were erected at the Playground at first but in 1920 were behind the Armory but with a big loss. The popularity of Chautauqua had declined to the zero point. But it was an interesting and rewarding part of the summer once when "the lyceums of the city came to the country."

WINTER SPORTS

Fifty years ago the term "winter sports" meant small boys bumping down hills or jumpers or "scooters," a stick of firewood with a barrel stave nailed to one end and a billet of wood to the other for a seat. It was guaranteed to hand you bottom side up at the bottom of the hill. There were sleds and traverses, those long wooden seats with two sleds beneath which took the winter roads at breakneck speed. Many a traverse party flew down Oak or Pine Hill on a moonlight night, in imminent danger of colliding with the trolley at the foot. There was the spinning descent of dish pans on the icy crust and clamp skates screwed to shoes, leaving the feet and legs to slowly congeal so that only the hardy few lasted long enough to perform figure eights on the pond on Morgan's Field.

Some folks snowshoed, a sage and sober method of travel, like walking along the road instead of whizzing over the ground in a car. Snowshoeing shows you a lot more of nature than sky-rocketing on a pair of hickory boards. (Probably that is a theory deduced by an older generation.) Small boys began to strap barrel staves to their feet with their mothers' fruit jar rubbers as the first ski interest arrived and in the '30's, Ed Plantier used to marshal a flock of snowshoers, young AND old, across winter fields of a Sunday afternoon.

Then the picture changed. Today Vermont, in one good weekend alone, with good weather conditions at the ski resorts scattered over the state, considers the snow worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000 to her. Snow is no longer simply something to be shoveled and reviled but the "white stuff" which brings thousands of people and dollars into the state each winter. In January of 1954, Gov. Emerson unveiled a marker on Gilbert Hill in Woodstock to celebrate where, in January, 1934, the first tow rope in the nation was operated. And at Brattleboro, Vt. was the first ski jumping in the entire country.

All this began when James P. Taylor organized the art of skiing in 1909 when he was assistant principal of Vermont Academy, the same year that Dartmouth College organized the first collegiate outing club anywhere. (White Mt. Echoes, Winter, 1953, page 16). One of Taylor's pupils was Fred Harris of Brattleboro who initiated the sport at Dartmouth. (Vermont Historical NEWS AND NOTES, March, 1954). Jim Taylor called his Saxtons River Club the Green Mountain Club of Vermont Academy and held the first winter sports carnival on snow in New England. He left the Academy two years later and went to Burlington where he organized the Greater Vermont Development Assn. (in 1951 Frederick Vogel of Bellows Falls was elected President of this organization), which has done so much for the state including recreational activities. Jim, as he was affectionately called, spent the rest of his life advertising and working for his state, probably the best apostle of goodwill which Vermont has ever had.

In Bellows Falls the idea of winter sports was quickly picked up and the local Outing Club began to function in 1922, following Brattleboro's example. They called themselves the Polar Bears and the next year held their first winter carnival with ski and snowshoe races and ski jumping and 700 people dancing in the Armory at night. Although rain and sleet dampened spirits on the Saturday of the big meet, the sun came out at noon, everything went off on schedule and the Dartmouth team was a winner. A ski dash was won by Glen Lawrence of Bellows Falls and the ladies' events were won mainly by Frances Hazelton. In 1924 the biggest ski meet ever held up to that time took place at the Playground with world champions taking part in the program. It was officially named at that time the Annual Winter Carnival and the Vermont State Championship Ski Meet.

That was a tremendous weekend, a three-day affair with Gov. Redfield Proctor a guest on Saturday and met at the train by the Turner's Falls Fife and Drum Corps and the town notables, "Mayor" C. C. Collins, George Kent, President of the Merchant's Association and Judge Warner Graham. Big-name skiers were present from Dartmouth and Detroit as well as members of nearby clubs. Paul C. Belknap, President of

the Outing Club, officiated and many of the local club competed including Donald Thomas, Roland Belknap, Lawrence Blanchard, C. S. Bressor, Richard Bragg and R. E. Caskins. Ski-joring took place behind motorcycles through the village streets and Friday saw inter-club events with junior ski jumping and Junior Cross-Country Championships. The skating rink was crowded all day where on Saturday night a hockey match was played between Vermont Academy and Polar Bears with Russ Jones from the New York Hippodrome doing exhibition skating between the halves. Another outstanding skier from Bellows Falls was Kenneth Kent who also, that same year, won the silver medal for placing second in the Junior Jumping at the International Dog Sled Club of Quebec.

The famous meet opened in the Opera House on Thursday night with a concert by Marjorie Winnewisser Lowe, soprano, accompanied by Robert Braun, both coming from Philadelphia, in a vocal and piano concert. Friday night the social climax of the winter jubilee took place at the Armory with 800 people on the dance floor at the Mah Jong Ball. Miss Madeline Cray was voted Queen of the Carnival which used Chinese decorations and the orchestra played in a Chinese junk. It was the biggest affair of its kind that Bellows Falls had ever had. The same year the club, one hundred strong, mostly older members, traveled by sleigh barges to the Country Club in February since they could not persuade the two o'clock Rutland train to stop at the Rockingham Station. Many that day tried skiing with varying results, including C. L. Erwin, E. J. Plantier and Mr. and Mrs. George Kent.

In 1926, the Polar Bear Outing Club, flushed with success, put on a four-day carnival and Tri-State Championship Meet which featured, besides the usual events, toboggan races, coasting and even a sleigh ride. The sixth winter carnival was held in 1929 and another in 1931 with more than 200 at the Ice Palace Ball where a contest for the most popular girl rolled up a total of two million votes and stirred up more excitement than a political campaign. It resulted in the choosing of Miss Katharine Griffin as winner. Fourteen high schools and academies participated this year. But by 1934 the Polar Bears were in a bad way, Austin Chandler reporting the sum of four cents in the treasury. Four years later the Ski Bowl opened at the Hogarth farm on the Saxtons River Road with warming houses and much enthusiasm. This was the year that the Bellows Falls Hockey Team won the state championship. The Ski Bowl was improved in 1939 with two new trails making four in all and Lester Parkhurst running his bus from the foot of the hill up to the Bowl where Robert Hogarth was manager. Honored guests at the Bowl included, in 1940, a junior skiing champion from Switzerland and 90 year old Guilford Ellison who had lived on the Hogarth farm as a boy and who remem-

bered standing in the road at the foot of the hill, where the trolleys later ran, to watch the Boys in Blue come home.

The club still continued to have its ups and downs. Interest slacked up to be revived again in 1947 when the Bellows Falls Ski Club with forty members met in the high school and voted to meet November through April with Kenneth Hemingway, President. They would feature skating and skiing and anyone over sixteen was eligible to belong. Gordon Jacobs was the new Manager of the Bowl and ran a jeep up the hill for passenger service. The club figured that it could at least break even with five or six bad weekends to put up with during the season. But interest lagged again and members finally disbanded as a club. In the fall of 1953 the young people in town anxious for a ski run, began work on a new ski tow at the Playground, cutting brush and trees. The first snow was late but the first work-out netted \$14 for the treasury. It was a town project and Manager Bissonnette was usually around to help. Among others who worked hard to get this project started were Nat Morrison and Thelma and Jack Bronk. A four-man ski patrol supervised during the winter aided by the village trustees. Skiing had started up exactly where it originated thirty years before. Sometimes people wonder, these days, if Bellows Falls has not, in some mysterious way, slipped out of the snow area. Although the season of 1954-1955 saw immense returns at ski areas in the state, the municipal tow in Bellows Falls was able to operate only a couple of weekends.

At least one celebrity rose from local ranks to shine in national ski circles and reflect glory on his town. Dr. R. S. Elmer was elected President, in 1928, having previously acted as Vice President, of the Eastern Amateur Ski Association which honor he held until his retirement in 1946 because of ill health. At the same time Miss Margaret Neyland was Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the association whose headquarters were in Bellows Falls. Dr. Elmer was picked as one of two men in the United States best qualified to give advice on skiing problems and was asked to be an active member of the Third Olympic Winter Games Company with Fred Harris of Brattleboro, an interesting fact as the two men lived within 24 miles of each other. At this time the association had 33 clubs with a membership of 4,200. Dr. Elmer died in 1947 at the age of 67.

In 1948 another local man stood high also in the skiing world, this time at the University of Vermont where he headed the expanded ski school. John Howard helped provide University men and women with top flight instruction over a seven-week period. He was a certified USEASA professional ski instructor and Director of the University Ski School, having studied under some of the world's best skiers including Sepp Ruschp, Toni Matt and Jack Durance and worked with Schroll at Donner Pass, California. He was a member of the National Ski Patrol

and helped organize and lead the patrol at the Ski Bowl in Bellows Falls. He was an instructor under Ruschp at the latter's ski school at Stowe, Vermont.

MOVING PICTURES IN BELLOWS FALLS

Once upon a time there were no such things as movies in Bellows Falls; they were called the "flickers" which aptly describes them. One of the first of these was housed in a tiny cubicle about where Whelan's Drug Store is today, near the foot of the stairs into the Square. It cost a nickel to see Charlie Chaplin shuffle around in over-size shoes and get custard pies thrown at him. There was a tin-panny piano somewhere in the dark. They called it a nickelodeon.

In 1914 the Opera House began its long tenure of screen pictures when it was leased for moving pictures at \$100 a month by the Sunshine Theater Company, Charles Buchanan, manager. But its run was brief and it failed up the next year and was leased to H. DeMotte Perry who had come to town two years before and leased the building above the Hotel Rockingham which housed the Standard Theater whose name he changed to the Grand. This was built by Fred "Skid" Kimball and his uncle. This burned in 1920 and Mr. Perry opened Dreamland across the street where Theda Bara exploited *The Tiger Woman*, *Salome* and *Cleopatra*.

Mr. Perry was here only six years but perhaps he had more influence on the morals of the town than any other manager for he had strong convictions about what he considered good and bad pictures. He was only a little ahead of his time for the Hayes Code of Censorship went into effect in 1922. Mr. Perry, on the spur of the moment, would cancel anything which he considered detrimental to local morals, sometimes right in the middle of an exciting installment, to the ire of the enthusiasts. One of his pet peeves was a thriller called *The Mysteries of Myra* in 1916 and probably many mothers have since wished that Mr. Perry was back with the courage of his convictions. (I do not remember anyone's canceling *Pearl White* in *The Perils of Pauline* when she was left, each Saturday night, in some precarious situation such as being suspended over boiling oil or tied to the railroad track before the oncoming flyer!). He may have been aided and abetted by the Woman's Club who instigated an all-out campaign against indecent pictures in 1919 and found, after a careful check-up over a certain period, only 71 safe to be viewed by local patrons. During the years of Mr. Perry's regime, Miss Blanche Dionne was at the ticket window followed by Miss Maude Boyle.

But in 1920 the Bellows Falls Amusement Company, Henry D. Sparrow, incorporator, leased the Town Hall or Opera House, for movies which gave Mr. Perry such stiff competition

that he sold his Dreamland rights and left town, leaving Bellows Falls to the uncertain scruples of the big movie concerns. Before that, however, there were movies in Union Hall, now owned by the Elks, run by Lewis C. Lovell and Will Kiniry where Jim Pickett was manager and Earl Chandler led the singing after school as words of such famous lyrics as Sing Me the Rosary and When You Wore a Tulip, were flashed on the screen along with the usual suggestion that anyone who as a lady would remove her hat. And how Mr. Belknap of the TIMES, hated what he called those "gable-ended affairs with which women cover their heads," when he attended the "pictures." Here Mary Pickford, "America's Sweetheart," was the star in Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm in 1916. The preceding year probably the biggest picture yet put on the screen, The Birth of a Nation, by David Wark Griffith, was at the Opera House.

T. F. Kiniry ran some early movies on Rockingham Street where Bertha Swift started her long career in 1909 by doing the solo work for popular songs. She says they ran two shows a day with two reels each plus a song, all for five cents and "Swifty" had a wonderful time. Once there was even a screen in the old Commercial House, a second-class hostelry on the site of the First National Store. Mrs. Swift was always as much a part of the silent film as the box office which, without her, would probably have had to shut up shop. Until the sad day when the talkies took over, she was always in front of a piano in front of the screen with such stock themes as In the Gloaming and Napoleon's Last Charge to denote changes in theme on the screen. She was also "the music" at the theater at Barber Park for many years. In 1912 she went to Dreamland Theater which had been enlarged in 1910, later burned and re-opened in 1925 after extensive repairs. But it closed its doors the next year and remained dusty and deserted until 1936 when the new talkies arrived and seating capacities were provided there for a stupendous crowd of 350 people.

Theaters came and went for some years, competing with each other, burning down and failing up with such names as the Park (formerly Dreamland), State and Grand. Today there is only the Opera House where a marquee was erected in 1931 costing over \$4,000 with 632 lights. In 1924 the new Star Theater was opened by S. J. Cray on the stairs in the new Cray building. There had been some trouble since the projection booth jutted out over the Baptist Church property behind it to the extent of about a foot on one corner and Mr. Cray had generously offered to either come to terms with the church or saw off a corner of his booth. There had also been trouble concerning Mr. Cray's rights in encroaching on town property between his land and the stairs but both problems were settled satisfactorily for all and Assistant Fire Inspector Preble of Montpelier said that Bellows Falls now had one of the best

theaters in Vermont, both as to strength and fire hazards with five exits, a fireproof entrance and projection booth, the latter separated from the main building. It seated about 700 people, opened in 1924 and ran until the block burned in 1931 with a \$100,000 loss. The theater was never replaced and the new block now houses the Crayco Hotel. In 1926 Mr. Cray and his sons, Eugene and Charles, opened another Star Theater in St. Johnsbury with a seating capacity of 1,074, the largest in the state.

In April of '24 Peter Latchis, operating theaters in Keene, N. H. and Brattleboro, Vt., leased the Opera House, buying out the Bellows Falls Amusement Company and promising vaudeville and an orchestra as added attractions. But that burned down along with the town hall building the next year and there was no local theater until Raymond Kiniry, son of T. F. Kiniry, came to the rescue and opened the old Dreamland again with Mrs. Swift back at the piano. And it was in the new Opera House, 24 years ago, that Mr. Kiniry opened a movie theater again with Charlie Gillis as operator and he has managed this same theater every since, once as district manager for Interstate Theater and now under the Rockingham Operating Company which, after two years of legal battles, now controls also the State Theater on Rockingham Street and the Park until it became the American Legion home.

With the advent of the talkies in 1929, the whole set-up changed, the impossible happened and silent films became something to be snickered at by today's youth. However, sound effects and music had actually been used successfully in 1926, Al Jolson had used dialect in 1927 and technicolor first appeared in 1932. As the first sound pictures made their appearance and proved the big magnates wrong, the familiar Victrola was used to furnish the sound record and usually some of the old "stills" made up most of the program with a "talkie" as the feature attraction. Now much innovations as 3-D films have arrived to make you wonder what happened to grandmother's phonograph and His Master's Voice. Although it is a fact that similar pictures, viewed through colored lenses provided by the management, scared the wits out of people in 1936 in the Opera House. To complete the picture, in 1950, Stocker Bros. leased land north of town for the Belmont Drive-In Theater and now mother does not need a babysitter for she takes the whole family and baby sleeps in the back seat. Cinemascope on an outdoor screen are something to make the old nickelodeon turn over in its dusty grave.

BARBER PARK

For almost 25 years the local recreation center was Barber Park, a beautiful pine grove above the Saxtons River on the old

Barber farm, about three miles from Bellows Falls as the trolley went. But what a wonderful three miles that was for the children of that day! The Park depended upon the trolley cars for its existence and when automobiles began to get the upper hand (and financial difficulties mounted) the cars went out and the Park with them. An attempt was made in 1919 to prevent autos from usurping the right of way of the electric cars and a petition to close the road from "Osgood's Bridge to Barber Park" was accepted by the selectmen. Thereafter a charge of twenty-five cents was made for each car and ten cents for each occupant using this "private property." (Somewhat reminiscent of the old toll gate days also of the installation today of new parking meters wherever people find a meterless zone to leave their cars.)

The Park was operated by the B. F. & S. R. Railroad as long as it continued as a Park when it reverted back to the Barber estate, E. L. Walker, executor. It was the job of Ned Pierce for many years to get the Park opened up and in readiness for the Memorial Day opening. It always opened on that day with a ball game in the afternoon and a favorite stock company putting on a matinee and evening performance in the Rustic Theater. You could buy a ticket for the show at Shaw's Drug Store in the Square or get off at the carbarn in Gageville—now the home of Gay's Express—and buy a strip of tickets, ten for a dollar, from Miss Ora Young or Miss Leona Grignon at the window.

It was called the most beautiful park in Vermont in 1910 and folks came 35 miles to see it. It was so famous that the TIMES offered a prize of \$10 for the best poem on it. The Swafford Stock Co. opened that season with a well-loved troupe including Miss Bessie Fox and Dollie Temple who starred in a matinee called The Rising Generation or Duffy's Jubilee before a packed house with A Fighting Chance on the program for the evening. The audience had it's money's worth for there were six specialty numbers also including Baby Fellows "one of the most versatile child artists on the American stage," and Master Harold Swafford, the 13 year-old character comedian and dancer. This company was so popular that it was booked ahead the preceding year by Manager Custer for the 1910 season. Lorne Elwyn and his company was always popular, putting on comedy and heavy drama with equal skill and the May Hillman Company with May doing her butterfly dance was a sure drawing card. In 1905 the Lyric Stock Co. filled the theater to bursting on the Fourth of July with all seats sold out by 7:30.

A long, open trolley always left the Square at 7 o'clock all summer on the nights when there was a play and dance at the Park. The band rode on this car, playing along the route and sometimes as many as six cars followed at intervals, for an hour,

as people took the hint. In 1917 T. F. Kiniry was hired by the railroad to run the Rustic Theater. Bertha Swift remembers vividly the days when she played here for Bennett and Moulton when they put on East Lynne and when Whiteside and Strauss changed their repertoire three times a week. She remembers the first orchestra at the theater in May, 1909 of which she was a part and which was arranged through Mr. Kiniry with her husband, Leon, playing the drums, Ernest Bowen the French horn and Ned Taft the cornet. For many years the Park Orchestra specialized in their famous "band organ."

The Fourth of July and Labor Day were big days at the Park, too, with whole families gathering under the tall pines while children and adults cavorted among the swings, teeters, tennis courts, ball field, grandstand and cafe. There was a swimming pool for the children and tired mothers pushed themselves back and forth in the chair swings. At one time there was what amounted to a small zoo with monkeys, prairie dogs, rabbits, peacocks, raccoons, foxes, with otter and ducks on the pond by the pavilion. There was even a polo field on the flats across the car tracks with many a fast and furious game played by local enthusiasts.

Each Fourth the cars were full from the first one in the morning until the last one dropped its weary load in the early morning hours. When the wooden seats on the open cars were jammed with people and lunch baskets, courageous males were sometimes allowed to stand on the long runningboards. And a sagacious small boy, looking to the future, might keep one ticket the whole season by always managing to be at the other end of the car when the conductor came around. At the Park, besides the usual attractions, there was always the 100-yard dash, the shot put, broad jumps and potato races on the ball field. The Fourth always meant fireworks and for many years Bernie Saatz, a little man of indeterminate age, arrived a week beforehand to build the huge set pieces, some of which had moving parts and all of which were immensely spectacular. He always remained to superintend the setting-off ceremonies to the last fountain and Roman candle.

But Labor Day really hit the jackpot with 300 autos in 1908 and the year before the cars were so crowded that the generators gave out and many tired travelers had to walk home. In 1912 a veranda was built around the pavilion in order that those on the outside might not interfere with those on the dance floor. The "privilege" of running this popular edifice was put up for bids each year by the railroad. The man who built the Pavilion, Frank Willard, died at the home of his son Ralph in Gageville in 1940 at the age of 94. Coming here in 1899 to work on the new Arch Bridge, he remained to construct many local homes. The store and cafe was run by Oscar Gammell for many years and was built by Jack Bryant also of Sax-

tons River who ran it himself for some time, being the proprietor in 1921 when Miss Hannah Gove of Bellows Falls had charge of the amusements at the theater. The old building was later moved to form the nucleus of the present Highland Restaurant at the junction of Routes 5 and 103. In 1922 a golf course was planned for the Park.

One of the chief attractions for young and old was the thrill of the shoot-the-chute which was built by Charles Dionne of Saxtons River, brother of Joseph of Bellows Falls. The long, winding tunnel, waxed for speed, carried, beneath its curving roof, its passengers spinning down its snake-like-length, tossing them into the air at the bottom in a welter of flying petticoats and thrashing legs and often with burned elbows to carry home as souvenirs. This was installed in 1905 and was nameless until the popular cognomen attached itself to it.

The Park was also the spot for the annual outings of churches and organizations when wash tubs of ice became lemonade with busy women squeezing lemons while pine needles drifted into their brew. Whole bunches of bananas hung from the trees and mountains of sandwiches and chocolate cakes disappeared like the youngsters when they had finished their meal. The Baptists started their yearly Sunday School picnics there in 1908 and continued as long as the Park functioned as did most churches. In 1912 some ulterior-minded folks were finding the old pines handy for firewood and an edict went out to arrest anyone found chopping down the Park pines.

Mrs. Ethel Pierce who has helped much with this chapter, remembers that during the 1920's there was a summer colony of about a dozen families living in tents and cabins on the high and behind the Park. It was a delightful spot on a sunny day and when it rained, the Park "family" gathered in the Pavilion for an afternoon of games, song-fests and impromptu dancing. Another improvised and very exciting entertainment consisted of a wide crack in the rear of the theater through which a good portion of the night's program could be viewed and where the mothers of the little colony, their youngsters safe in bed, settled down each evening. This lasted happily until one night a large personage ensconced herself before the widest part of the crack which so exasperated another member of the unseen audience that she used a hat pin with satisfactory results. But the ensuing pandemonium roused the Park personnel and the crack was boarded up the next day.

The Park and the trolleys are but a memory now. To today's youth, they are something from the dark ages. But it constituted the summer's best entertainment in a day when the wireless and movies had hardly reared their distracting heads above the horizon. The last trolley line in Vermont was the Springfield Terminal Railway from Springfield to Charlestown, N. H. This exchanged its overhead wires for a diesel

engine in 1956 and old No. 16 passenger and mail car in service since 1926, was trucked to a Connecticut museum. Today the line handles only freight.

CHAPTER IX

TRAVEL, ROADS, BRIDGES, RAILROADS, AIRPLANES.

AUTOMOBILES

Today each September sees a fantastic cavalcade of ancient cars from Maine to California chug smoothly along hard topped roads as the Glidden Tour of Antique cars put-puts to Woodstock, Vermont, a replica of the first tour in 1904. For many old cars are still owned in the land, which, their brass gleaming and their paint glittering, start bravely out on this annual parade which leaves bystanders agape or fondly reminiscing. Few people today remember those 1904 vintages of windshield-less two-seaters but there was a day when those same Packards, Maxwells and Premiers were not only the height of fashion but also of courage. By 1910 there were fifty intrepid folks in Rockingham who had discarded the horse for the gas buggy. By 1916 many popular makes were advertised by local dealers such as Chalmers, King and Reo. And of course the Ford, like the poor in the Bible, was always with us. The Model-T worked its gears by foot power but the wonderful Model-A which appeared in 1927, came out with a hand shift. In 1919 there were 7,771,000 passenger cars in the United States and ten years later, 23,121,000. Motor vehicle registrations in 1952 were 53,294,000, a gain of two million in ten years. (Standard International Encyclopedia, Page 392, Vol. 2.) The number of vehicles counted at U. S. 5 in Rockingham jumped from 138,840 in June of 1954 to 162,420 in June of the next year, a 17% increase.

Of the many people in town who mastered the gentle art of driving something besides a democrat and a matched pair, several decades ago, probably Charles Gates could speak with the most authority as he catered to the whims of those early cars as well as the later ones for more than 40 years in his garage on Westminster Street, until he retired in 1945. At that time the garage was taken over by Harrison Kingsbury of Saxtons River, was later owned by Earl Osgood of the same village and was then vacant for the first time since it was built until it was taken over in 1955 by a new store, Meatland.

Charlie owned and operated Gates Garage which was built back in 1906 when the aggregate number of cars in town was five or maybe six. The first car which his garage sold, he said, was a two-cylinder Ford which cost \$1,200 minus any top or windshield. These came extra. But almost everyone drove

a Ford if he drove at all for a Ford was "the car that laughs at hills and rides like a yacht." Doubtless it still does and while many of its early owners probably knew little about a yacht, they soon learned! Few oceans had more undulations than the first roads with their thank-you-marms of fifty years ago when the first car to be driven from coast to coast was manned by Capt. Nelson Jackson of Burlington, Vermont, whose Winton in 1903 finished a transcontinental tour from San Francisco to New York in 64 days.

Mr. Gates had been tinkering with road machines of one kind or another since he was seventeen when he ran a bicycle shop next to his future garage, at the same time running a painting business. When he became convinced that cars, not bicycles, were the coming thing in the new age of miracles, he sold his paint business, shifted from bikes to cars and built a garage to house them. That was back in the days of the long haul with the new Fords as they struggled to the White Mountains and back over roads artisanned for horses. They didn't make many miles a day and their overnight stops were worth several dollars, three at least, to a garageman, one for storage of their car overnight, one to have the mud scraped off and another to have the brass shined up, not as easy as it sounds for there were no mechanics and a novice learned as he went along of the mysterious insides of Fords and Reos.

Of course no one took the car business seriously at first and no one would dream of trying to get anywhere in the winter with anything but a horse. In 1915 no one dreamed of going more than a few miles when out for a ride at any time of year. So Gates Garage housed all the town cars from October until mud time was over which might be May, making for a short motoring season. Out came the sleighs and pungs and the buffalo robes when the first snow fell. So Charlie, as everyone still calls him, like many other garage men and carriage makers—Frank Wheeler was doing the same thing in Rockingham, Old Town—fell back on his years as a painter and spent the winter sprucing up the cars in his garage for private garages were something still in the future.

Then there was the day when the first starters arrived on cars and you didn't have to risk a sprained wrist cranking her up. Motors came out from under the body and went under the hood and you didn't have to "get out and get under" every time your Ford—it didn't have to be an Oldsmobile—squatted sulkily in the road. Charlie remembers when he drove the first taxi in town, in 1906, called a "livery car" and he charged ten dollars to go to Brattleboro or Keene. The hacks from the livery stable hung on for another ten years but there was stiff competition from the cars "on hire," until the tax fee became too high to make any money.

All the early makes of cars passed through Gates Garage for Charlie handled the agency for all of them, Fords, Jacksons, Overlands, Studebakers, Rickenbackers, Chevrolets, Buicks, Durants and Hudsons. The year 1937 was the high spot in the car business when 254 new and used cars passed through his hands and in 1924 he sold 118 new Model-T Fords. He did all the repair work with 16 men to help him and at that, there was a lot of repair work which a man had to do on his own machine when out on the road, with his repair kit always ready to patch the inevitable blowouts. World War I and the prices which the OPA set on cars made business bad and there were more cars sold in 1906 than in 1945 according to the population rise. In 1902 began the campaign of the Automobile Association of America for better cars and to safeguard those who drove them, a necessary combination when night drivers were obliged to "send up a rocket every mile, wait ten minutes for the road to clear, then proceed carefully, blowing their horns and shooting off Roman candles." (Paul Kneeland in Boston Globe, February 17, 1952.)

Today cars are hard to sell, too. Probably the salesman who piled up one of the best records was Albert J. Doyle who has worked for many years for Smith Auto Co. In 1933, in the midst of the depression, he won a contest for selling more used cars in New England than anyone else. In two months he sold and delivered thirty cars and he is always glad to show you the watch he received as a prize besides several hundreds dollars worth of clothing. Mr. Doyle says today that people have "champagne appetites and beer pocketbooks" which results in some of the cars which they buy, rebounding on them.

Before there were cars, there were bicycles and people even took trips of a hundred miles on those big, high-wheeled affairs and later, on the lower bikes. Charlie Gates said he was only 18 when he cycled from Bellows Falls to Troy, N. Y. in three days of ploughing through sandy roads. The new "lower" bikes were called The Safety and a trip from here to Springfield, Mass. took only a day "with no cement roads, either." Two additions were made to his garage, a 95-foot strip in the rear and a 53-foot ell on the southeast end. At the age of 86, Mr. Gates is enjoying his retirement at his home upstairs beside his old garage.

About 1914 Mrs. Fred Babbitt said she used to chug around in an electric runabout that steered with a lever. Someone has said that these conveyances "looked like beautiful little greenhouses sneaking silently down the streets." Their bodies were mostly glass and each model "had at least one cut glass vase for roses." In 1915 Harry Elliott had a Model-T which he used to park in front of the Trust Company. One Saturday night he found it missing. It turned up the next day down near Keene, in a state of collapse as you might say was Harry. In

this "daring robbery," the thieves drove right through the square and under the unsuspecting nose of Officer McKinnon. It finally smashed head-on into a stone wall, broke the wishbone and bent the front fenders. It wasn't much of a car when Harry got to Keene.

At that time there were about 200 cars in town and 75 of them were Fords, that ubiquitous, cheap little car, the dream of the man who had "hoed ten thousand miles" and who only wanted to make some machinery to replace the hoe! But he organized the Ford Motor Co. in 1903 and was America's first billionaire. The first motorized truck arrived in Bellows Falls in 1917 when Robertson Paper Co. put their horses, some of them at least, out to pasture. It came through Frank De-Forge's Garage and since it couldn't be shipped by freight, Frank went to Pennsylvania after it by train and drove it home in four days. The town had its first automobile show that same year, the year that Bert Haines drove around in a classy looking Allen and E. K. Chase started his famous races on an Indian motorcycle. The age of motors had arrived. One of the earliest cars was the red Ford of Dr. A. C. Liston in which he proudly posed for his picture in 1908. It cost him \$750 and he said it was worth every penny of it, with tires like buggy wheels, head lights like brakeman's lanterns and a horn that you squeezed by hand—from the outside. It was later sold to Lewis C. Lovell who used it to climb the wood roads to his mountain pastures.

In 1920 the average American car boasted 18 horsepower; in 1940, it was 85 and in 1952, 120. By 1956 it was practically a jet plane with motors nearing 300 horsepower. But the first car in town is said to have been a Stanley Steamer belonging to Dr. Lawrence Miner who bought it together with Carl Isham. Dr. Hazelton had two electrics, one so narrow that he used to ride up Rockingham Street on the sidewalks and scare the pedestrians out into the road. The drawbacks of electrics was that the batteries had to be recharged frequently and outside of town, there was no power and often the good doctor sat beside the road and waited until rescued while his patients also waited or quietly expired. Speed was not one of the things for which the little electric was famous and the horse still had a lot to say about things. Once Dr. Hazelton's daughter and her pony staged a runaway—and the good doctor couldn't do a thing about it as she whizzed past him. What happened is not clear but she is still alive to tell about it.

Many interesting tales could be told about the competition between the early cars and Old Dobbin who refused, for a number of years, to be pushed out of the picture. In 1915 the well-known veterinary, Dr. F. C. Wilkinson who still did his traveling safely behind a horse, was called to Westminster. He took along his son Harold and as they plodded home after dark

near the Drislane farm, one of the contraptions which the doctor, probably called "those cussed gas buggies" passed them. This so upset the horse that he reached for the sky and came down on the ground, on his side, helpless, in a field. The doctor and his son had to get help to get the horse up on his feet again. In 1918 Walter Glynn, then of Saxtons River, got his car mixed up with the nag of Door Thayer who was not yet sold on gasoline transportation. They collided on the Barber Park Road near the Herbert Rhodes farm and Mr. Thayer was tossed into the highway while his frightened steed made down the trolley tracks, head-on into an on-coming car—"offering to shake hands," the conductor said—damaging the car and breaking his back so that he had to be shot. Law suits followed fast and furious as Mr. Thayer sued Mr. Glynn, who was a close friend, and the railroad also suing him. At county court, the verdict was returned for the plaintiff. Cars were always in the wrong. A mounting rash of accidents made clear the fact that all vehicles drawn by horses should carry lights after dark and State's Attorney Gibson campaigned rigorously for a law to that effect. And while there were probably not yet more cars than horses, they did outnumber telephones on farms by more than 33% in New England about that time.

By 1929 horses were giving way to motors although D. L. Snow was still selling fruit and vegetables behind Dobbin and George D. French had a steed which he said was a colt—well, 25 years ago but which he still cherished. Albert Rice, Francis Reynolds and Gus Parker were among the last die-hards to stick to horse flesh and someone lamented the fact that E. R. Yates' trotter and sulky was no longer seen on the road and that Gene Cray and Lew Lovell had "backslidden in favor of autos and flying machines." The horse received one of his final knock-out blows when the American Express Co. exchanged their heavy dray horses for "classy trucks." Cars were soon to far outnumber the faithful horse.

THE BELLOWS FALLS AND SAXTONS RIVER STREET RAILWAY

Today Ray Hemingway drives a station wagon bus between Saxtons River and Bellows Falls. Contemporaneous with the first cars were the trolleys, but before the Bellows Falls and Saxtons River Street Railway existed, Baxter Walker drove a stagecoach from the River to meet trains at the Falls. In April, 1915, running competition to the trolleys, Rockingham's first "jitney service" was initiated. Louis Burnett had a Buick truck with seats facing each other in which, for a dime, he carried to Bellows Falls those who craved to see The Virginian at the Grand Theater or who wished to buy their Easter hats at the Day, Pollard Emporium.

"Business is good on some trips," Burnett said, and when it wasn't, he added, he just removed the seats and was in the trucking business. Possibly the trucking turned out to be the most lucrative as the TIMES suggested that he "expected to get a share of the irrigation business between Alstead and Bellows Falls after May 1st when the saloons in North Walpole are closed."

When Pine Hill was being graded and the tracks laid for the new electric road, various law suits flew back and forth. Some property owners on the hill sued the town for damaging their land. The town, however, would doubtless have been justified in suing certain people whose children piled up rocks on the curve of the track at the foot of the hill, derailing more than one car. When the road was built, it was planned to have an extension to Cambridgeport and Grafton but that dream was never realized and Saxtons River always remained "the end of the line." Because of the railway, Saxtons River acquired the benefits of electric power before either of the other two villages. The first manager of the road was Joel Holton and in 1910 the general manager was W. J. Sanford who ran a poetical contest that spring on the delights of the trolleys with a prize of ten dollars for the best entry. And it might help, he suggested, if the contestants first took a ride on the cars!

The stockholders in the railway originally included 40 local people but the stock was eventually bought up by the builders of the road. John F. Alexander and Calvin L. Barber were local directors and the first motor men were Charles Copley and John Morgan with H. E. Dean and George Alexander, conductors. There was always a sign up front which read DO NOT TALK TO THE MOTORMAN—the man to whom everyone told their troubles. The rails used in the construction of the road were old ones from the Boston and Maine Railroad for which it acted as a feeder, carrying people and property from the depot to the Park and Saxtons River. The first car was 35 feet long, the longest, in fact, in Vermont and was convertible, closed in winter, open in summer. Soon after dynamos were installed by the Bellows Falls Electric Light Co., operations were started with two passenger cars, a trailer, flat car and freight motor as rolling stock.

Tickets were a quarter for a round trip between the Falls and the River or 15c each way. You could ride to Gageville from the Falls for a nickel or you could spend the whole day at the Park on Labor Day or the Fourth of July and return for 15 cents. The first ticket office was behind the C. L. Barber house, now called the Shepardson house on the corner of Henry and Atkinson Streets where Miss Ada Williams worked and later married Mr. Sanford, the manager of the road. One of Miss Williams' duties was to wash the lamp chimneys each day—in the office, that is, which was in the small building previously

used as a store by Mason Bros. Music Store together with John B. Bronson and his sewing machines.

The first car making the complete trip from Bellows Falls to Saxtons River left town on June 29, 1900 with invited guests, village officials and several old residents. Saxtons River was waiting in force and greeted the arrival of the car with church bells, whistles and even the village cannon making its stentorian voice heard. The band outdid itself and everyone in town was on hand, cheering and waving. Passengers were treated to ice cream and lemonade on the lawn of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Campbell and Walter Glynn gave the speech of welcome. Much credit was given by President Holton of Putney to Mr. Barber for the success of the road, whose farm was to become the popular amusement center for 25 years. Two cars at that end of the line filled up with women and children who had a free ride to the Park and back again. All in all, it was a gala event in the opening of the road. In 1914 Saxtons River acquired a new trolley station. Part of the success of the Park was always said to be due to the B.F.&S.R. Street Railway, which always ran on time unless a thunder storm blew out a dynamo or a blizzard got too much for the snowplow.

But the trolleys were never a remunerative business. During the 1919 legislature, lawyer George A. Weston presented the case of the Railway. He said that it had never paid expenses and was, in fact, "the poor man's livery stable." There was hope that the state would, under provision of certain bills, give municipalities authority to assist street railways to the extent of ten percent of their grand list. Mr. Weston explained carefully that if the road was thrown up, as it very well might be, that suburban homes would depreciate 50% in value. The bill was defeated but feeling was that had the railway not been included in the bill along with other roads whose owners had gas and electric plants, the local line might have received some help. So the B.F.&S.R. Street Railway struggled along against the odds.

In the winter of 1921 there was a lot of excitement on Pine Hill when a motor and freight car ran wild down the hill, loaded with 80,000 feet of pulpwood from Saxtons River. Something had happened to the power at the carbarn and the brakes gave way at the top of the hill. Things might have straightened out when the freight lost momentum on Henry Street if there had not been a snowplow and flat car in front of the E. P. Kidder home on Pine Street. The result was that all four cars were derailed and the snowplow tossed twenty feet into the air. The plow was trying to clear the ice from the tracks, formed by water used on the fire at the Shepardson house the day before. In 1908 an eleven year-old boy was killed by the cars on Atkinson Street.

There were many brushes between the cars, autos and horses and on January 24, 1924, a fire started at the carbarn by a cross-circuit which burned up six cars, a snowplow and the carbarn. Two trolleys managed to carry on until more could be secured but in November of that year the road went into receivership having showed a deficit since it started and a quarter of a million dollars was owed to stock and bond holders and creditors. The day of the trolley in Rockingham was over as it was in most of New England. In 1924 the last car of the railway ran over the old rails which were taken up in the Square three years later but it was a number of years before the rest of the tracks were removed. Some of the old cars were sold to local people and the Chimes Cafe got its start in life in one of them, across the road from its present site. In October, 1955, a portrait of the late Calvin L. Barber was presented to the library in a brief ceremony by Miss Emily Brown, a niece of Mr. Barber's, from Elizabeth, N. J.

But the memory of the trolleys is still warm in the hearts of many people, in the days before it was possible to cover long distances for a day's outing instead of the few miles to the local recreation center. How the heavily loaded cars groaned and crashed up Pine Hill, spitting blue fire from the overhead wires, stopping to take on whole families along the way to the Park. The open summer cars picked up speed on the last stretch to the Park as ladies held on to their top-heavy hats anchored with foot-long hat pins and mothers clug tightly to babies. It was the most exciting thing in the world to sail through banging, rocketing space, trees racing past, and the motorman rocking with the energy of his car. Winters, the cars were close and smelly and not always warm. Passengers slid precariously on the slippery straw seats as the trolley swung around corners and winter or summer, there was a delightful frieze of posters above the windows, as interesting to scan as an art gallery, extolling the advantages of Carter's Liver Pills, Fairy Soap, Arrow collars and Bull Durham tobacco. Cigarettes had not yet become popular, and certainly not among the ladies!

The cars were a menace in winter to children who shot down every hill in town including busy streets for every street was hard and white and none were restricted for sliding. Delivery sleighs, emerging from side streets, had to take their chances with Flexible Flyers and traverses. Once a load of young people careened down Oak Hill on a traverse, only to meet, head-on, a northbound trolley on Atkinson Street and only the shout of "everybody lean" and the swift action of the steerer, saved the whole load from probable extinction as traverse and trolley rode neck and neck up the street. Boys were one of the main sore spots in the lives of the motormen, as they rode bicycles in their path or "hooked" rides. They also, along with small

girls, laid crossed pins and nails on the tracks to have them flattened by the heavy wheels into what dimly resembled a pair of scissors.

For many years, Mose Miller, an old and familiar resident of town, whose unkempt appearance and mode of life gave him the appellation of "miser," celebrated his birthday with a free ride on the trolley. He always brought along his lunch and rode happily all day, back and forth, visiting with old friends and making new, his special birthday party presented by the railroad. On holidays as many as 5,000 people went to and from the Park. Sunday School classes came into Bellows Falls on the steam cars and were transferred at the depot to the trolleys and carried to the Park. Before the era of trucks, carnivals always arrived by train and often the electric freight motor pulled 12 or 15 box or flat cars of equipment to the Park. Local ball teams including high school, practiced and played at the Park via the trolleys.

Among the motormen and conductors who served the road were Henry Bean, Archie Moore, O. M. Custer, George Alexander, David Cota, Charlie Nichols, Clarence Dowlin, Ed Foster, Oliver Frenette, Jim Houghton, Herbert Knight, Bert Stoodley, Roscoe Olmstead, Prosper Woolley, Harry Hartwell, Charlie Smith, George Holden, Lester Knapp, Alec Phelps and last but not least, Edward "Ned" Pierce who served in almost every capacity including superintendent of the Road and manager of the Park.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

There has been many an argument over the years, as to the relative values of cement versus black top roads but the majority seem to believe today that Vermont was wise not to have assumed a big bonded debt to build more cement highways as many thought advisable 25 years ago. In the early days of hard top roads, any road with a hard surface, was a good road no matter how many curves or steep grades it had. But our nation has changed in less than 50 years from a steel-rimmed to a rubber-tired method of progress. Today 50 million cars travel the arteries of the land. In 1915, the high year, we had 21,431,000 horses and mules which are now down to 4,760,000. And there isn't a blacksmith shop along a road of any kind today.

So with the advent of automobiles, began a new era in transportation and roads. Recently Senator George Aiken said that prosperity creates as many problems as adversity including those of transportation. Gradually there was developed the system of town and state roads with a third called the state aid system where important town roads are aided by the state. Vermont actually began its road improvement program as far back as 1892 when the legislators imposed a sales tax for this

work. The system of town taxes, "worked out" by mending and building roads, was abolished the same year. In 1919 a Patrol Committee was formed in Vermont with the slogan "Good Roads for Vermont and for Vermonters."

But by 1906 the state was ready to do business with the county highway commissioners with an appropriation of \$50,000 annually and by 1914, 200 miles of improved gravel roads had been built and by 1912 there was patrol maintenance on these roads. In 1917 federal aid was provided for the main routes and in 1921 a state highway board was appointed by the governor. Our present system of hard topped roads was on the way and Roy Murtha was the first patrolman on the state highway in Rockingham, living in Rockingham, Old Town.

Before 1920 a long distance automobile trip was something rather to be feared than enjoyed. When Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Albee of Bellows Falls took a five weeks' trip to Washington and "points in Ohio," one spring, they found the mud beyond Akron too deep to be negotiated. (In 1918 a steady rain soon brought a car down to its knees or at least its hubcaps, in mud.) The Albees said that the mud on the Lincoln Highway reached up to the runningboard. Vermont roads, they agreed when they wearily reached home, were, in spite of all the local wails, no worse and usually better, than western roads. In fact, in the winter of 1924, a salesman for road building products, in a letter to the TIMES, was loud in his praises for our town roads which were, he said, the only decent roads in Vermont on which it had been his misfortune to travel. In one December rain-storm the road from Brattleboro to Bellows Falls was indescribable and from Worcester, Vt. to Rutland was the same. Cavendish Gorge was impassable. The mired-down salesman was loud in his praises for Rockingham roads and its road commissioner who happened then to be L. C. Lovell but, as the paper carefully pointed out, the present incumbent could not be credited solely with the town's good roads as his predecessor had laid the ground work before him. And the editor of the TIMES was even then advocating cement roads for Vermont!

A Good Roads Association was started early in Vermont with Fred Babbitt of Bellows Falls as president and in 1921 the New England Road Builders joined together in Boston. There were, at the time of the Good Roads Assn., 15,000 cars in Vermont or about one car per each 16.2 of population, ahead of all eastern states. No wonder that by 1912 Vermont decided that something must be done about its roads, with people wanting to travel twenty miles and more a day.

But roads, good, bad and indifferent, did not prevent people from buying cars for while in 1915 few farmers came to town without a horse, village folks were growing rapidly car-conscious and they insisted upon roads which did not mire you in a thunder storm or let you down out of sight from March to

May. And New Hampshire was "getting on the ball" and attracting tourists away from Vermont! As cars left Vermont by way of the Arch Bridge and other bridges up and down the state, in order to travel over the "stone roads" across the river, she became worried. Her sister state had "three great highways running the length of the state" and most of Vermont's roads were less ridable than those of Rockingham which, in turn, could not approach those of New Hampshire. And yet Vermont, the Bennington Banner said, "furnishes the most natural and attractive routes from New York through the Berkshires to the White Mountains and Canada."

But still the legislature had firmly voted down a series of trunk lines up and down and across Vermont while Vermonters began to realize that their roads were becoming like the old "shunpikes," those early toll roads in Massachusetts once shunned by thrifty travelers. And about this time the New England Hotel Association, together with the automobile Blue Book whose devious directions referred you to the road "past the white church on the corner" or advised "a turn left by the brick schoolhouse," laid out three tours through New England called A, B and C, two of which went through Bellows Falls. In 1927 the Automobile Green Book of the Automobile Legal Association, routed all cars across the river here to North Walpole as was done until U. S. 5, on this side of the river, was improved with the rebuilding of the so-called Missing Link Road, a section of narrow road covering several miles from the junction of U. S. 103 and 5 to Black River. Part of this was done when the new bridge was built to replace the old covered bridge taken out in the '27 flood. The rest of the work was started in 1932 with Sidney L. Ruggles, former town manager, as engineer. In 1942 it was continued from the junction to the village corporation line and called the Coolidge Highway. Since U. S. 5 was built, the traffic has been many times greater than on the New Hampshire side.

In 1918 the back roads were still impassable for cars in winter. One irate citizen of Saxtons River complained that the road commissioner left the snow roller in the shed while he attended to his own business of getting his logs out of the woods. Complaints to the selectmen resulted in "passing the buck," they said with no result except that people got hot under the collar—even in March. But in 1921 the state took over. Little by little the roads were hard surfaced and widened. The first black top in Rockingham was a half mile strip on the Saxtons River Road just north of the Webb Hall bridge. The first in the village was in the Square. In 1931 Westminster held a special town meeting to see about building a road from that town to Bellows Falls for which Rockingham had already voted \$20,000. This included the new cement bridge in Westminster to replace the old covered bridge always called Sabins' Bridge.

In 1936 town meetings all over Vermont voted in the referendum of the proposed Green Mountain Parkway, a highway which should practically ride the mountain tops from end to end of the state. It was voted down. But today President Eisenhower is planning a vast network of super highways in the next 20 years with one passing through Vermont starting from the Massachusetts line, going through Brattleboro and Bellows Falls and White River Jct. to Burlington and Canada. Also three miles of U. S. 103 will be rerouted through Rockingham, Old Town, as soon as satisfactory agreements are made with landowners. This will pass behind the Meetinghouse, eliminating several sharp curves, joining the old road again above the Country Club, according to plans in 1956. This new road eliminates the old tool shed near Old Town village for which the state paid the town of Rockingham \$5,000 and a new one is being built on the site of the former Whitcomb Sand and Gravel business. The new shed will also replace the one at Saxtons River recently burned.

In the early days of road work, the horse did the heavy labor for patrol work, drew light road machines and hand laborers loaded wagon boxes. In Rutland patrolmen earned three dollars a day, laborers \$2.50 and you got five dollars a day for your team. Among the first attempts to improve the dirt roads was the chloride spread on to lay the dust in summer, the work of the patrols who by that time, were using trucks with a spreader behind. The first hard roads were a marvel but doubtless there were farmers who complained since they had added to their pocket money by pulling mired cars out with a team of horses or oxen.

The necessity of better roads brought about the first one-cent gasoline tax which people were sure would take care of all future road building. In 1927 the state provided funds for winter maintenance and the old snow rollers went into the limbo of forgotten things. According to Earl Welch, district commissioner for Rutland for 31 years who retired in 1954, the 1927 flood was a God-send to the state. Its silver lining, while not at first apparent, was the resultant better roads and bridges replacing the old ones washed away. It also resulted in better equipment to build them with. In 1931, the legislature established the present highway system with 1,014 lines of main highway and in 1935, 735 more. The 1936 flood could not do the damage of its predecessor—the custom of naming them like today's hurricanes had not occurred to anyone yet—because the hard surfaced roads and steel and cement bridges were more durable.

In 1926 appeared what the Vermont Chamber of Commerce called The Vermont Boom with hotels turning tourists away nightly. There were not motels or even cabins, just hotels and tourist homes, the private homes along the road which

first opened their doors to travelers. The great "summer home in the country" was booming, too, with 1700 inquiries that year and the summer camp business, no newcomer to the field, was rising fast and called "schools" for boys and girls.

"Winter maintenance" are words which came into being about 30 years ago. Right up to 1925, when Rockingham, with much temerity, voted to buy a five-ton tractor for \$5,500 with which to scrape the snow from the main roads instead of rolling it down, the old snow roller had held its own for four months of the year. The selectmen and many others were definitely dubious about this new fangled idea of running cars all winter. The road commissioner pushed the idea hard perhaps because he drove his own car all winter and knew that it could be done.

Snow had never been scraped but rolled with the great wooden two-drum roller like a couple of barrels fastened in the middle to turn either way. Hayden Pearson calls them "slatted hogsheads" and says that rocks were piled in a box behind to give more weight. Sometimes farmers brought out their own horses to make up the four or six-horse hitch besides the town horses. On Saturdays there was always a bevy of boys to help shovel the worst places and knock the balls of snow from the horses' feet in heavy, wet going. Often the roller turned out to roll down a dooryard and hot coffee and doughnuts appeared from the farm kitchen. Everyone watched anxiously for the great clumsy roller and waved and shouted when it came in sight for there was little traveling after a storm until the roller had come by. Then once more sleigh bells rang on the cold air as cutters and pungs, spilling buffalo robes, spun over the new whiteness.

For many years James "Jim" Woolley of Rockingham, Old Town, drove one roller, perched high in the air in his Buffalo coat, icicles fringing his mustache like glass beads, king of the road for until he has passed, there was no travel. Once, in 1920, after a big storm nothing but a rabbit broke the smooth whiteness of U. S. 103 for twenty-four hours until the roller came down the hill. But no one worried. You did not run to the store for your bread or ice cream in those days. Every farmer's wife made her own bread and ice cream was turned by a crank or made in a tin pail buried in a snow bank and was called mousse. Jim was also road commissioner for many years, in the Old Town district. He died in 1949.

Main roads were broken out first. Side roads, with two or three farms, were usually cleared by hitching garden plows on each side of a wood sled which threw the snow up in white geysers much as the big plows do today, an inventive system not unlike the pioneer days when someone—probably the heaviest member of the family—sat in the big iron kettle attached to the horse. The wood sled plow was in use still in 1924. And before the iron kettle days, Tory prisoners were once marched through a

pass in the Green Mountains, "to tread the snow a suitable depth for the passage of sleighs." The Rockingham roller was kept for many years in the tool shed at Brockways Mills. Saxtons River had its own roller for that part of town.

Summer roads were scraped for years before the hard top appeared, to remove the washboards caused by cars which created much distress among road men. Today the modern black tops still raise a dust along their shoulders, as thick as that which settled on the daisies and goldenrod forty years ago. Perhaps the "rubber roads" of Massachusetts, the rubber asphalt in which that state leads the country, will solve even that problem. Scenic spots along the road were once advertised by the familiar sign "Kodak as You Go." Today there are more Kodakers—more likely a Kodachrome camera—and less scenic spots as billboards usurp the right of way. In 1929 Vermont passed a Billboard law forcing all advertising signs to be set back from the highway 35 to 300 feet depending on the size unless the goods advertised are made or sold within 500 feet of the sign. Challenged by the Billboard industry which still lobbies industriously against it, it was upheld by the Supreme Court. The late Horace Brown of Springfield, Vt. was a diligent worker for billboard restrictions. The town of Rockingham voted to uphold this law in 1945 to help keep the natural beauty of Vermont roads for residents and tourists.

From time to time over the years, the dragon's head of Rockingham Street as it enters the Square, has lifted itself menacingly and has been properly squelched. The town fathers were talking about its bottleneck condition back in 1892 when ox carts and buckboards got it snarled up. Again in 1930—and doubtless many times in between—the town was urged to widen this congested spot but thriftily turned it down. They didn't like the idea of going into debt as much as \$50,000. The problem was still there in 1955 with cars and trucks replacing horses and buggies. That year the town voted to buy for \$10,000 land bordering this street, from members of the Edward C. Fleming family. This included the Yates laundry and two small houses north of the American Legion building. The laundry was torn down and removed by a couple of enterprising youths who wanted the lumber for their own use. The houses were sold for a dollar apiece, to be removed before July first of that year. This would make room for 24 additional parking spaces—but not widening the street. However, the next year, the voters refused to sanction further work on the area although considerable progress had already been made. At present the only free parking space is the Hetty Green Parking Lot on the site of the Green homestead, which was opened in 1941.¹⁴

Westminster street received its first coat of tar, sand and gravel in 1919 and the same year in Gageville, men putting in a new road for the state, suspended operations in July and left

¹⁴ See Addendum

the new road to take care of itself while they went home and got their hay into the barns. First things first! But good roads or bad, they consistently continued to carry more traffic each year and in 1928 Ralph Wright of Rockingham bought and ran the bus line between Rutland and Bellows Falls until the Vermont Transit Co. bought him out in 1940 which still owns the franchise.

On October 19, 1929 was the biggest celebration ever staged in town or village when the new King's Highway was officially opened with Governor Weeks and Judge Warner Graham speaking and Jack Hennessey acting as official greeter of distinguished guests of which there were many. The new highway was a 14-mile stretch of cement from the Putney town line up to the Monument in Bellows Falls, the same road first laid out in 1737 as a military training ground. On that autumn day in 1929 it wore an international aspect with President Hoover, King George of England, Prime Minister Ramsey MacDonald sending greetings and Congressman Ernest Gibson of Brattleboro on hand as well as John Barrett of Grafton, U. S. Minister to Argentina, Panama and Columbia, Minister to Siam in 1894 and press correspondent on Admiral Dewey's flagship when the American fleet captured Manila. Representatives from state highway and other boards had places of honor, probably as great a roster of the famous as this town may ever see at one time. The shops, under the co-operation of the merchants, were dressed in old exhibits of their particular line and a confetti dance was held in the Square that evening. So the old road became a new one and was opened with a parade and oratory to do the town proud. Today cars stream along the river road where once the King's soldiers marched. And, appropriately enough, it threads the town of Westminster where it is claimed the first battle against those King's men was fought in the Revolution.

BRIDGES

The great flood of 1927 washed away many bridges and roads in the town and state including old covered bridges which were never replaced and today steel and cement structures rise above landmarks of another era. In that year Vermont built 107 new bridges and the next year 1329 more and 201 the next although, oddly enough, many old wooden bridges withstood the onslaught of the flood waters better than some later ones. Where the covered bridges of Bartonsville and Cambridgeport stanchly bucked the deluge, the Golden Hill Bridge, on the same river, went downstream.

There were, at one time in Rockingham ten covered bridges and some say eleven. Five of these were on the Williams River, Golden Hill, Brockways Mills, Depot Hill or Abbott Bridge in

Old Town and two in Bartonsville. Saxtons River had two bridges, one at the entrance to the village one in the center, much photographed and painted. On the Saxtons River Road from Bellows Falls was the Osgood Bridge, now called the Hall Bridge and in Cambridgeport, the Jones Bridge. That and the famous Tucker Toll Bridge, across the Connecticut, made up the list of covered bridges in Rockingham. The Golden Hill Bridge, lost in '27, was rebuilt the next year with the present 180-ft. structure on the "Missing Link" Road at a cost of \$2,500. Two modern bridges have replaced the covered bridge at Brockways Mills, the last one built in 1954 as was the iron bridge in Saxtons River, also the same year. The lovely old bridge near Christ Church was replaced in 1949. The iron bridge on Westminster Street in Bellows Falls, while in the town of Westminster, is interesting, as when it was replaced in 1925 at a cost of \$54,000, it was the longest cement bridge in Vermont—and until 1957 probably one of the narrowest and most dangerous.

Bartonsville's Bridge, built in 1870 to replace the one lost in the big water of 1869, is the longest single span bridge in Windham County today, 150 feet without the center pier. The Tucker Bridge, used for 90 years above the Great Falls in the Connecticut and the first bridge over this great river at any point, was replaced by one costing \$66,931 in 1930, the gift of a good neighbor, Hon. Charles N. Vilas of Alstead, N. H. who also did so much for his own town. The formal dedication of this new link between the states of Vermont and New Hampshire took place in October of 1931 when, with governors of both states present and many other notables, the Vilas Bridge was presented to the people of both states, "the Symbol of Friendship" as Gov. Wilson of Vermont said. A sheepskin scroll was presented to Mrs. Vilas at her home in Alstead by the selectmen of both towns, in appreciation of Mr. Vilas' gift. For he never lived to see the opening of his bridge. This closed another phase of the life of the old bridge which in 1914 had been chosen as one of six bridges in this country by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to be represented by pictures now hanging in the Deutches Museum in Munich, Germany, the most important, in their various respects, in the United States. With the passing of the old bridge passed the era of the deep-tunneled cavern where horses' feet thundered on the planks and from whose latticed sides you could lean out to watch the splendid drama of the white water boil over the rocks of the gorge each spring.

Although the covered bridge is on its way out, unequal to nineteenth century travel, there are those who work to keep some of them extant.. The Historic Sites Commission of Vermont is hoping for an appropriation to preserve at least one bridge "in perpetuity" in each county. The commission has hundreds of requests for maps of covered bridges by out-of-staters who

come to Vermont for that sole purpose. But there are less and less of the old high-shouldered bridges each year for the commission says that "the State Highway Board cannot afford to maintain them when they are no longer useful nor the townships when—they have been abandoned on back roads."

But Windham County is one of the four counties in the state with the most covered bridges still extant. Washington County is first with 16, according to the 1953 Covered Bridge map of the Vermont Department of Highways; Windsor has 14½ (the half a bridge is one located on a town or state boundary) and Lamoille and Windham 14 each. Of the latter, Rockingham has five, the most of all; Depot Hill, two in Bartonsville, Hall Bridge and Jones Bridge in Cambridgeport. And none of these bridges is marked on the map with that deadly star which means "slated for extinction." The oldest bridge in Windham County, built about 1835 with two laminated arches added circa 1890, is Gate's Bridge in Westminster. Still in good condition, having been recently re-floored, it is part of a State Aid Road. Saxtons River people like to remember that it was their veteran Dr. Osgood who was the first to cross their new bridge in his car, in November of 1948, before it was quite ready, because the high water swept away the foot bridge. Right behind him was Ray Hemingway, mail carrier, fire chief and taxi driver.

In 1929 the Boston & Maine Railroad built three new bridges here, one over the canal, one over the Saxtons River and one over West River at Brattleboro. Of the seven covered railroad bridges in Vermont, none of them are in Windham County.

RUTLAND RAILROAD

In March of 1955 the Rutland Railroad announced that in a week or two, it would move its last four steam engines to the scrap pile of the Alpha Steel Mill in Pittsburg, Pa. (RUTLAND HERALD, March 16, 1955.) The railroad which now operates only freight cars, is also completely Dieselized. This brings the century-old era of steam power on the Rutland to an end after a long period of unprofitable years resulting in a strike which began at 6 a. m. on June 26, 1953. The preceding year saw the fleet of "408020" or mountain-type Diesels at work and the old steam engines were used for emergency and reserve only. The engines which once puffed and huffed and blew billows of soot into your face, no longer pound into the station. The soot-blackened roundhouse which did noble duty for years, overhauling and repairing as well as turning engines around, is also another vanishing Americanism landmark destined for the dump. The last iron steam monster went out of service September 1, 1952. On May 10, 1946, all train service in this

era was curtailed to conserve diminishing coal supplies caused by the coal strike. Although a money loser for many years due to automobile travel, there was a time, according to Leon C. Baldwin of Fulton, N. Y. who owns one of the most interesting scrapbooks of railroads in the country, when it was in even worse condition. In January, 1855, it was actually sold for twenty-two dollars. Both the Rutland and Burlington Roads were financially embarrassed at that time and sheriff George Slate of Bellows Falls, sold at auction 22,000 shares of the corporation for exactly twenty-two dollars to William Henry, president of a Bellows Falls bank and later, a member of Congress—although records do not say that this is where he got his start! Mr. Baldwin states that the first conductors on the Rutland Railroad were Josiah Bowtell and Daniel Arms of Bellows Falls. The oldest engineer was Albert Parrott who was still on his run in 1903. (The last train on the B&M left Bellows Falls, May 31, 1958).

Among local men who served long terms with the railroad were John Daniel Sullivan, retired engineer on B&M; Harry Hill, retired car foreman; George Lawrence who retired in 1939 after 40 years as brakeman and conductor on the B&M; Fred Averill, locomotive engineer 45 years on B&M; George Cady of Rutland, formerly of Bellows Falls; Charles Gallagher, engineer on the Central Vermont, who died in West Springfield, Mass. in 1941; Frank O. Isham, for 45 years car inspector and crossing tender who died in September, 1936, aged 73; Victor Deming died in Philadelphia in 1939 after living in Bellows Falls for 30 years as railway postal clerk between Newport, Vt. and Springfield Mass.; W. W. Dodge, who lived on Canal Street, died in 1938 after 58 years of railroading in this vicinity, starting out in 1879, firing a passenger train on the old Vermont Valley Railroad. It was a wood-burning engine, which like the later coal-burning ones, set fire regularly, spring and fall, to the woods along the tracks.

In 1939 two more veterans left the service, William F. Putney, formerly of Bellows Falls, later of Fitchburg, Mass., who was past 70 years old and the last of the old Cheshire Railroad employees, serving the public for 55 years and four months and George S. Wilbur of Saxtons River who retired after 50 years of service, 44 of them as yard foreman on the Cheshire Branch at Bellows Falls. Mr. Wilbur said that the first railroad snowplow which he ever saw was the one which tried to bite into the great drifts of the blizzard of '88—and failed. Samuel B. Pierce, former general agent for the B&M in Bellows Falls, died in Fitchburg, aged 63, in 1948. Stephen Slatery, a native of Bellows Falls, died when he was 60 as he entered the engine of a New Haven Railroad train in New Haven, Conn. on which he had worked for 30 years as brakeman. Arthur Wells of Cold River, N. H. retired at 75 after 51

years as engineer on the B&M; he died September 5, 1941, aged 79.

Edward J. Howard, died in 1949 after many years service as district superintendent of the U. S. Railway Mail Service. In December, 1956, his son, Edward J. Howard, Jr., also of Bellows Falls was named by Congressman Prouty, Transportation Manager of U. S. Postal Transportation Services, District No. 4 of the Boston region, at White River Jct. He joined the transportation service of the Post Office Dept. in 1938. A. L. Fuller retired in 1951 after 60 years and 10 months working for the B&M, since 1890. In 1955 he received a citation for 50 years' service as a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers which he joined in 1903. Loren Davis, track supervisor of the B&M, retired in March, 1956 after 46 years of service. Also in 1955, Charles D. Keefe was awarded a gold pin and bronze plaque for 50 years of continuous service in the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen which he joined in 1905, working on the Fitchburg division of the B&M, later with freight service. For the last seven years before his retirement in 1953, he worked as conductor on passenger trains on the B&M. Hugh MacPhee, locomotive engineer, was also with the B&M for forty-five years until he died July 10, 1955 at the age of 68. He started his career on the old trolley cars in Boston. George W. Whitcomb died in 1944 at the age of 84, one of the oldest retired railroad men in town. He came to Bellows Falls in 1881 and began firing an engine on the Rutland Railroad. Two years later he became a locomotive engineer which position he held for 42 years, retiring in 1925. In 1923 he received the gold pin for 40 years of service. Henry Bussey, Sr., died in June, 1946 after 50 years with the B&M as locomotive engineer, having retired in 1938.

Working in various capacities at the depot also were other men who also served long terms at their jobs. Among them was Dayton H. Switzer who was ticket agent at the station from 1898 to 1937 when he retired. He died in 1940. He was previously messenger for the Central Vermont Railroad living in St. Albans. William Coddington was baggagemaster at the depot for 33 years, being appointed in 1913 and passing away in January, 1942. Henry C. Johnson, as a young man, came to Bellows Falls as ticket and freight agent and held the position for 60 years. He retired to live in Saxtons River, dying in Brattleboro in 1943 at the age of 97. Arthur L. Day was local baggagemaster for 28 years, dying suddenly in 1944.

AIRPLANES

One of the first aviators in this vicinity was Henry E. Stickney, a Kurn Hattin boy who, after his return from W. W. I as a member of the famous Lafayette Squadron, became well-

known in the state for his aeronautical work. Before and after the war, Capt. Stickney and Earl Osgood of Saxtons River, operated a garage on School St. and in 1920, opened an aviation school in Springfield, Vt. which they ran successfully for two months. The course ran from six to eight weeks and the price was \$450. Starting out with one Curtiss biplane, a J-N 4, the old "Jenny", they ordered two more to be used for advertising their business which consisted of tossing out pamphlets and parachutes from the air, the first such advertising to be done. Take-offs were made from nearby pastures, carrying passengers aloft and one 75 year-old woman was thrilled with her first flight at 1,000 feet. That same year Springfield built its incorporated air field at Kendrick's Corners with Hon. James Hartness as one of the incorporators.

In July of 1920 Capt. Stickney leased from Lewis C. Lovell, after viewing many fields including Barber Park, the flat land on his farm above the river on the Rockingham Road, ordered a new plane from Buffalo and where once the local populace came to watch horse racing, they now came to see this new pastime of the air. Few dreamed that it would ever be more than that. The first plane used was the old "Jenny" which carried up one passenger at a time, at five dollars for five minutes, but two new planes carried two people at once which was a marvellous advance. Business was brisk although the plane's motors sometimes stalled in the air and there were still many who did not trust this new contraption. Among these was the wife of the owner of the field who, watching anxiously as her daughter disappeared into the clouds one day, waved her apron wildly and shouted, "Come right back down here! I told you not to go up there in that thing!"

Capt. Stickney flew extensively through New England and in 1920 went from Long Island to Bellows Falls in the incredible time of three hours! He carried passengers to New York and other places, landing in any available pasture or field. In 1923 he flew Row Wales of Bellows Falls, an early advocate of traveling "as the crow flies," from Long Island to Bellows Falls—but it still took him three hours. In September of 1920, he triumphantly, after three tries, delivered a letter and telegram to Max Powell at the Summit House on Mt. Mansfield, the first mail trip to that mountain top and the first flight over it. He took off from Stowe successfully and it was loudly predicted that within two years, a landing field would be built on top of Mansfield which proved to be, however, an idle dream. In 1922 Capt. Stickney was chairman of the Aero Club of Vermont, organized for air meets which would include stunt flying and cross-country flying, among other things.

From Bellows Falls, Capt. Stickney went to Worcester where he carried on the same type of work including exhibition flying but he was only there a few weeks when his luck broke

and his plane crashed on January 10, 1928, injuring him badly and killing his student pilot. But he recovered sufficiently to fly again the next May for his flying spirit could not be broken. He was operated on the next year and although limping, was again able to play golf and returned to fly once more from the Bellows Falls field, being helped into the cockpit by friends. He died in September, 1934, at Colon, Panama. His exploits were probably Rockingham's first experience with the new medium of travel when he roared over local roof tops in his old biplane. Efforts were made to build an air field on this side of the river but they failed when the flats near the Bowen farm in South Charlestown, N. H. were approved in 1929 by General Brown but nothing ever came of this, either, although many plans were laid that year as one of the principal air routes in New England was scheduled to pass over Bellows Falls from Boston to Montreal with, as experts said, "one of the best potential air fields in New England." In 1946 the idea has not died away completely as Bellows Falls and Springfield were among 12 communities in Vermont approved for airport aid under the National Airport Bill by the State Aeronautics Commission.

Another early exponent of air travel was Robert C. Howe, formerly part owner of what had once been the Corner Drug Store and who in 1939 was manager of a Gardner, Mass. airport. That year he bought a new 1940 model ship for his flying school of 40 students and in which he flew over Bellows Falls, the only druggist in the country with a commercial pilot's license. Painted blue with red trimmings and making up to 125 miles an hour, local people gaped as it roared over the village. Nelson Faught, "the typewriter man" and a relative of Howe's, became air-minded and in 1942 entered the Air School at Milton, Pa. for pilot instructors under the United States Army. In 1944 he became flight instructor at the airfield in Claremont, N. H. Mr. Faught has been interested in flying ever since and from time to time has owned his own plane. In the summer of 1927 Col. Charles Lindbergh landed his Spirit of St. Louis at the Springfield field, the plane which now hangs in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C. Most of Rockingham and New England were there to greet him and touch the famous monoplane. Today those same people scarcely look up when jet bombers streak across the skies.

In March, 1956, Frederick M. Greenwood, another early flier, aged 43 and manager of the Springfield Airport from 1938 to 1951, was appointed manager of the Rutland Airport to succeed Joseph W. Rock. Greenwood, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Rockingham, was at one time manager of the Post Mills Airport at Ely, Vt. and is one of the local men with long hours of flying, having more than 5,000 hours in the air and was designated as a commercial pilot examiner and aircraft inspector by the Civil Aeronautic Administration. In

1951 he became inspector for the Vermont Aeronautics Commission for 1½ years. He holds a commercial pilot's license with instructor, instrument, single and multi-engine land and sea ratings and has an aircraft and engine mechanic's license. During W. W. I he spent some time as an instrument flight instructor for Northeast Airlines and as test pilot for Chance Vought Aircraft.

CHAPTER X

RELIGIOUS LIFE

CHURCH HISTORIES

In a recent magazine article, membership in the larger churches in America was given in order of size. They are as follows: Roman Catholic, 32.5 million adults and children; Baptists, 18.5 million adults; Methodists, 11.7 million adults; Lutherans, 7 million; Presbyterians, 3.7 million; Episcopalians, 2.7 million children and adults; Latter-Day Saints, 1.3 million children and adults; Congregationalists, 1.3 adults; Adventists, 300,000 members; Church of Christ Scientist, 3,100 branches in the world; Jehovah's Witnesses, 187,000 workers; Unitarians and Universalists are considering a merger which would have membership of 160,000 (LIFE, December 26, 1955).

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF BELLOWS FALLS

The early history of the Baptist Church was compiled by Rev. C. W. Jackson who took up his pastorate here in 1902. It was brought up to date by Rev. C. W. Briggs who served from 1945 to 1950. Rev. C. R. B. Dodge served the church from 1890 to 1902, the longest service in the history of the Church. During this time the graceful spire of the Church was removed, a new organ installed and several memorial windows; pews were replaced with wooden seats and the vestry remodeled for social purposes. The Church prospered under the regime of Rev. Jackson and his bride and the Junior and Senior Christian Endeavor Societies flourished. Mr. Jackson was brother to Mrs. George Bacon, a faithful worker and teacher in the Church who died more than fifty years later at the age of 103.

Rev. John Ward Moore was pastor from 1907-1912. During his service, the Philathea Class for high school girls was started which met each Sunday in the balcony. Rev. J. Wallace Chesbro was with the Church from 1913-1918 and many changes took place during that time including the building of a room over the main entrance by the large and flourishing men's class now known as the Upper Room. Church grounds were graded and the present sidewalk and steps built. Dr. J. S. Weightnour, appointed pastor in 1919, died on his way here on the train and Rev. J. L. Clark came from 1919-1921 when Rev. John Maxwell became pastor remaining until 1928. Curry

M. Spidell was ordained in the Church here in 1929 and brought another bride to the parsonage. They remained for nine years and left with the lasting friendship of their parish. The Depression curbed everything unnecessary and even the pastor's salary at one time but the Church carried on and has never felt the need to unite with another organization. Rev. Spidell was recognized as an authority on world affairs and his wife was active among the young people in town. Rev. Spidell left here to become Army Chaplain in W. W. II after which he became Protestant chaplain at the Federal Penitentiary on MacNeil's Island in Puget Sound. He now holds a similar position in Milan, Michigan.

Dr. Addison B. Lorimer, a retired pastor from New York State, accepted the charge in 1938 and was married in the church to his second wife, a woman trained in church work. During the first year of Dr. Lorimer's pastorate, the '38 hurricane struck town with much destruction to the church but funds were forthcoming for complete redecoration. Fire also hit the parsonage soon after this but the parish recovered from this blow also. Dr. Lorimer left for a St. Johnsbury pastorate in 1944 and Dr. John Gordon of the Saxtons River Church did supply work. William Osbourne, a Gordon Bible student, occupied the pulpit as temporary pastor for a few months in 1944-1945. Rev. Charles Briggs, also retired, answered the call from New York State in October, 1945 and during his term of office many repairs and improvements were made including new furnaces.

With the resignation of Rev. Briggs in April, 1950, the church was without a pastor until December of that year when Richard B. Painchaud of Websterville, Vt. and a graduate of Gordon College, Boston, Mass., accepted the pastorate in November. During his ministerial service, the Church continued to progress in all its endeavors. Improvements to church properties were continued and session of a Daily Vacation Bible School were reinstated during the summers. During this period, too, the church met a great loss in the death of two of its outstanding members, Robert H. S. Mark and Byron A. Robinson, who had served in many official and advisory capacities. Mr. Painchaud tendered his resignation in May, 1954 and later accepted a call to the Barre Church and was there ordained to the ministry in May, 1955. Although the Church was again temporarily without a pastor, extensive decoration of the auditorium was accomplished.

In November of 1954 the Church held its 100th anniversary with fitting observances. Miss Kay Jean Reed was chairman of the committee in charge and guest speaker was Rev. John M. Maxwell, former pastor. Rev. Harold L. Hanson of Claremont, N. H. was acting as supply pastor. Dinner was served to 200 persons and visitors were present from many localities for the

Worship Service, dinner and program.

During January and February, 1955, Mr. Herbert Glynn of Springfield, Vt. served as acting pastor and in March, of that year Rev. Aubrey S. Bishop, formerly pastor of the Springvale, Maine Baptist Church, assumed his duties here. A native of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, he graduated from Acadia University in Nova Scotia, did graduate work at Harvard after theological school in Newton, Mass. and held various pastorates in Maine. The Baptist parsonage was sold in 1955 and a new one purchased in Chase Park. Active groups in the church include Sunday School, Ladies' Aid, Mission Circle, Youth Fellowship and the Friendship Club.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

The first public interest in Christian Science became manifest in Bellows Falls in 1906 when services were held in a private home for about three years. A church was advocated again in 1912 but not until December 6, 1926, when sixteen people met for services, was regular worship held in various homes and continued until 1928. The first regular business meeting of the Society was held on June 4, 1928 and the Christian Science Society officially organized. At this meeting a letter from the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, recognizing the Society as a branch of the Mother Church, was read. Thereafter services were held regularly, first in the Odd Fellows' Hall, later in the Woman's Club room, then a private home and at 112 Rockingham St. For five years, until July 1951, the Society occupied the premises at 3 School St., continuing Sunday Morning Services at 10:45 a. m. with Sunday School at the same hour and its Reading Room open to members and the general public on Saturday afternoons from two to four.

In April, 1950 the Society voted to hold Wednesday evening services as well and to open the Reading Room on Wednesday afternoons as well as Saturday. In July, 1951, the Society purchased the Clark Bowen residence at 39 School St. and moved into its new quarters August 1. Work was begun at once to transform this residence into a church which was finished at the end of November, 1952. The removal of two walls on the first floor created a fair-sized auditorium, seating about fifty people. The Reading Room adjoins the auditorium and opens into the Business Office. The two Sunday School rooms are on the upper floor and the entire interior has been redecorated, the outside painted and repaired. A new Hammond organ provides music. Sunday Services are held at 10:45 a. m. contemporaneous with Sunday School. Wednesday evening meetings are held at 7:30 when testimonies of Christian Science healing are given. The Reading Room is open to members and the general public for rest and study and the Bible, the Christian

Science Textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy and other books and periodicals on Christian Science, may be read, borrowed or purchased. The public is always welcome to all services.

THE CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART

At the beginning of this century the Polish people had established themselves firmly in the community, most of them working in the paper mills although, some true to their native country, went onto the land as farmers. While the intentions of many of them were originally to save money enough to return to Poland financially independent, as were the intentions of many other races, most of them decided to remain in this country and have since become part of its backbone. Inherently religious, they soon set about establishing a Polish Parish here under the direction and authority of the Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church.

In 1908 there were 80 Polish families in Bellows Falls and several hundred single persons to the total number of 504. Under the leadership of Severine Wierzbicki, contributions were made with the end in view of a Polish Church and Parish. They were aided by Rev. Valentine Michulka, pastor of St. Stanislaus Church in West Rutland and His Excellency John S. Michaud of Burlington who appointed them a priest, Rev. Francis Wawer, then completing his Seminary work in Rome, Italy. He came to Bellows Falls as Reverend pastor of the new parish after being ordained a priest on September 8, 1908 in Rome where his first mass was offered. He arrived in the United States in December, 1908 and after six months spent with Rev. Michulka in West Rutland, came to Bellows Falls on July 1, 1909 to organize the parish of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Before the Polish people were able to own their own parish, they had worshipped in St. Charles Church, a Catholic Parish, through the generosity of that parish. Father Wawer, through the same kindness, resided with Rev. Francis Reynolds for some time and was aided and benefited by his advice and counsel. The first services in their own rooms were held in rented space in the Square where the Boy Scout headquarters are today and where a temporary chapel was arranged. The first mass for the Polish people was offered here on July 25, 1909.

In November of that year, a tract of land for a church and rectory was purchased from Edward L. Walger on Green St. and while much of this land was hilly and unsuitable for the erection of two buildings, no other spot was available and much of the sandy terrain still remains. But in 1910 the Church was started and finished on June 25, 1911 when it was consecrated

by His Excellency, the Right Reverend Bishop Joseph J. Rice, Bishop of Burlington. The rectory was built three years later.

The parish cemetery on the Westminster Road, was obtained, blessed and opened for use on April 25, 1926. In 1939, a house to be used as a convent was purchased on Green St. where four Felician Sisters, O.S.F., went into residence at the request of Father Wawer, to give catechetical instruction, and teach the Polish children the language of their homeland after regular school hours. On September 27, 1945, Rev. Wawer having become so enfeebled that his duties were onerous, the Right Reverend Bishop Edward F. Ryan, D.D., appointed Rev. Paul Orzech as assistant in the parish. He was followed by Rev. Benjamin D. Wysolmerski, the present administrator who was ordained June 3, 1950.

Today the Sacred Heart Parish numbers about 104 families with 454 souls and the parish buildings are valued at \$50,000. This branch of our town has made a secure and dignified place for itself in the community. In October, 1956 a shrine to the Blessed Virgin, Our Lady of the Valley, was erected on the grounds of the church, made possible through donations and the labor of many parish members and friends. It took two months to build with a base and arch of imported colored marble, the cross and crucifix of colored marble and flagstone. A replica of the Sacred Host in white marble tops the arch and the figure of Our Lady is of white Carrara marble. The rosary around the entire shrine is of Vermont marble with a rose painted on each bead, this work being done by Ernest J. Bashaw and his brother Paul. Shrubbery was set out and the area landscaped, several trees being removed in the process. Plans are being made for a grotto on the hillside behind the shrine and the removal of the rectory garage which will be replaced by two blue spruce trees. Electric chimes were installed, paid for by contributions of parishioners and will be played in the morning, noon, six o'clock, nine o'clock and other solemn occasions. A change was made in the lighting system and plans are for further redecoration of the church. The shrine and the Cecilian Bells were blessed on Saturday, October 20, 1956 with over 700 people present in ceremonies beginning at 7:30 p. m. with a processional from the rectory to the shrine and conducted by the Most Reverend Edward F. Ryan of Burlington. The new hand cut glass chandeliers were imported from Czechoslovakia and were installed down the center of the Church.

IMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In 1898 Immanuel Episcopal Church celebrated the 100th anniversary of its parish. The original church building, the first church erected in Bellows Falls, maintained one of the first libraries in town which was started by Rev. Carlton Chase

in 1827 and later housed in the lecture room over the old horse sheds and open on Saturday afternoons for the use of the parish. This was thirty years before the first library was opened in Bellows Falls. The present church building, opened in 1867 and which took five years to build, was, during its construction, of daily interest to the townspeople who had never before beheld an edifice of such beauty. Designed by Richard Upjohn who designed Trinity Church in New York City, it was constructed of rock-faced New Hampshire granite with irregular rubble work. Mr. Upjohn was an exponent of Gothic architecture and responsible for bringing about a great change in ecclesiastical architecture in the United States. On All Saints' Day, November 1, 1876, the Church was consecrated by Rt. Rev. William Bissell, Bishop of Vermont.

During the rectorship of Rev. Charles T. Ogden in the 1870's, a parish school for boys and girls was maintained at the rectory. One of the pupils was Sylvia Green, later Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks, who always helped materially with the upkeep of the church, due to her long friendship with Rev. John C. Currier and who left, at her death in 1951, among many bequests, the sum of \$600.00 to Immanuel Church. During the early part of the century, after school classes were held for all girls of the community, where patient women taught perspiring youngsters their stitches in red thread on squares of unbleached muslin.

Rev. Warren H. Roberts became rector in 1881 and in 1883 the interior of the church was re-decorated and a new Johnson pipe organ installed with 24 stops. The first chancel committee was also organized with Mrs. James H. Williams the first president and Miss S. Louise Flint as treasurer. It is known today as the Altar Guild and has full charge of caring for the appointments of the chancel. Rev. David Sanford served the church for 18 years, becoming rector in 1889 and was followed by Rev. Alfred C. Wilson. Rev. Roy W. Magoun came to the Church in 1918 and Rev. John Currier in 1920 and held one of the longest terms of office in the history of the Church, retiring in 1944 to live in Putney, Vt. as rector emeritus, beloved of this people. During his residence a hardwood floor was laid in the Church, a stone floor in the Chancel and the interior of the Church re-decorated and other improvements made. Father John, as he was called, died suddenly January 1, 1957, in Atlantic City, N. J. and burial was in the churchyard beside his church. Rev. Edward T. H. Williams replaced Father Currier. He was replaced by Rev. George Huntington and on July 31 and August 1, 1948, the 150th anniversary of the parish was observed with appropriate exercises and program. In March of 1949 Rev. Robert S. Kerr came to the church and has accomplished much in its work. A guild hall was opened in the unused basement space and the kitchen modernized. In

the spring of 1950 the old Johnson organ was replaced with an Estey organ, utilizing many pipes of the old organ which did such faithful work for so many years. It was dedicated on June 4 of that year, on Trinity Sunday, by the Rt. Rev. Vedder Van Dyck, Bishop of Vermont.

Laid out beside the church, the churchyard is reminiscent of country burying grounds in England to which many of its people traced their origins. Here lie buried the early members of the church and among the names on the stones are Atkinson, Green, Henry, Morgan, Webb, Williams and Wells, all important names in the birth of the town and village, two hundred years ago and after many of whom several present day streets are named. For many years, Richard F. Barker, a lineal descendant of John Atkinson, was custodian of the churchyard.

In 1954 the 83-foot tower was rebuilt when it was found to be structurally weak and stones falling from it revealed that the upper reaches of the west facade had cracked, evidently when struck by lightning seven years before. Water had disintegrated the lime mortar down to the 15-foot level. In 1916, at the time of the 100th anniversary of the original wooden church building, the Paul Revere bell in the tower was rung for five minutes at noon on Sunday. For many years the old bell rung at noon and curfew besides on Sunday. It was once also a fire alarm and at the funeral of members always tolled their age solemnly. In 1919 it was said to be "one of the few Revere bells in use today in this part of the country."

In 1955 the Fleming property, directly behind the church and cemetery and occupied for many years by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Barker until the death of Mr. Barker, was purchased by the church. The story of this church is told in detail by Miss Blanche Adaline Webb in her excellent book, *A HISTORY OF IMMANUEL CHURCH OF BELLOWS FALLS*, published in 1953. The present rector is Rev. Robert S. Kerr; senior warden, Donald Hubbard; junior warden, Charles Park; clerk of the vestry, Harold Wyman; treasurer, Miss M. Almeda Hanley.

THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MOVEMENT IN BELLOWS FALLS

About 1894 a camp meeting of the Vermont State Seventh Day Adventists was held on the Barber Farm near Saxtons River, later to become Barber Park. The next year a group of 15 people met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Moulthrop each Saturday on the Barber Farm for religious services although there was no organized church. Elder Daniel Wilcox officiated who was later assisted by Franklin Elliott. In 1912 a Book and Bible Tract Society operated in town. The Bellows Falls Seventh Day Adventist Church was officially organized at the Community Hall in North Westminster on August 26,

1933. Elder Vivian C. Townsend was the District Pastor and Franklin Elliott the first local Elder.

Since September 26, 1949, the church group has held their meetings each Saturday morning in the Woman's Club rooms. Previously they had met in the homes of the various members. Prayer meetings are held every two weeks alternately with the Dorcas Welfare Society which was organized in 1948. The present church membership is 24 with 40 members of the Sabbath School. Each year the church, together with other Seventh Day Adventist Churches, holds a service in observance of the founding of the first Church in Washington, N. H. in 1844. However, the name of Seventh Day Adventist was not adopted for the denomination until October 1, 1860. The District pastor at present is L. J. Norris and the local Elder, W. L. Stacy. The following are charter members of the organization:

Mrs. Susan Barrett	Kenneth Moore
Mrs. Jessie Chickering	Gladys Moore
Mrs. Nellie Clogston	Everette Parry
Franklin Elliott	Mrs. Ruby Parry
Leonard Hutchins	Irving Reed
Mrs. Lizzie Elliott	Russell Parry
Mrs. Hattie Hutchins	Mrs. Marjorie Reed
Mrs. Mary Keyes	Mrs. Pauline Stacy
Mrs. Myrtle Lowell	Luella Sturtevant
Mrs. Agnes Matthews	Joseph Taylor
George Matthews	Mrs. V. C. Townsend
Mrs. Mae Matthews	Mrs. Eliza Wing
Frank Moore	Mrs. Lida Moore

FULL GOSPEL REVIVAL CENTER

A new church group first called The Assembly of God Tabernacle, recently organized, meets each Sunday morning in the Woman's Club rooms with the pastor, Charles C. Trombley of North Westminster. The new church building now being erected in North Westminster is expected to be occupied soon. Prayer meetings are held at the pastor's home and the Woman's Missionary Council. Street meetings are held in Bellows Falls to reach a public not affiliated with any church group. This group, like the Adventists, accomplishes much good among the needy.

ST. CHARLES CHURCH

Probably the priest at St. Charles who remained with his parish the longest was Father Edward Reynolds who was with the Bellows Falls Church from 1882 to 1913, a record not likely to be equalled. In the summer of 1910 Rev. Jeremiah O'Brien, recently ordained after his course in theology at Laval University, at Quebec, Canada, came to St. Charles to assist Father

Reynolds. He remained as curate until his appointment in November, 1914 to the pastorate of St. John's in Castleton, Vermont. During the regime of Father Reynolds the present cemetery on the Westminster Road was purchased and the erection of the Church and Convent started; in fact, all church property is the work of his administration. A well-loved figure for over 30 years, he was replaced by Father Shannon under whose hand the convent was completed and the thirty-year-old church renovated with gas lights replaced by electricity and a new furnace installed. In 1909 a new pipe organ had been installed at a cost of \$4,500. One of the first organists was Miss Minnie O'Brien who was followed by Miss Azilda Dionne in December of 1909, a position which she held until she resigned in 1953. Her father, Joseph Dionne, also held a long and faithful record as choir director, taking up the work here in 1903, the year after he arrived in town and replacing Dr. Frank H. O'Connor. Mr. Dionne resigned in 1953 because of a heart attack and died in 1956 after 50 years of service. The present choir director is Thomas Reynolds and the organist John Keefe who is also fire chief of the village.

The Catholic rectory in Bellows Falls is today one of the finest in the diocese and St. Charles School, once the Old High School of Bellows Falls, modernized and renovated, opened in 1913 with 260 pupils. Its first Mother Superior was Sister Mary Catharine of the Mother-House in Rutland who came here with seven other sisters of St. Joseph. Father Shannon was with the church for 12 years when he left for the St. Francis de Sales Parish in Bennington. He was succeeded by Father John J. Cullion of St. Bridget's Parish in West Rutland, but after five months he resigned and returned to his Rutland Parish as the local duties proved beyond his strength. Father Thomas J. Henry of the same West Rutland Church replaced him from 1926 to 1936 when he was made permanent rector of the Bennington Church on the death of Father Shannon who had been raised to the dignity of Prelate. Father Henry was succeeded by Rev. Bernard McMahon during whose tenure of office the church and convent were entirely re-decorated and renovated and the sacristy enlarged. This work included a new organ in 1937 with more than 900 pipes.

The land behind the church was leveled at this time and paved as a playground for church children and a parking place for cars on Sunday. Later the sum of \$1,177.76 was raised, mostly by solicitation, to enable the church to make an attractive playground area. At this time no other Bellows Falls School had playground equipment, but the idea spread rapidly. Ten pieces of equipment were installed including picnic tables, sand box and drinking fountain with all labor volunteered by local men. This playground is also open to the public and is much used by all children living in the north and east sections of the

village. Father McMahon died suddenly in 1945 and the Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Burke replaced him who was made Dean with the title of Very Reverend and again in 1948 was honored by being made Domestic Prelate with the title of Rt. Rev. Monsignor by His Holiness Pope Pius XII. His assistants were Rev. C. L. McHugh, afterward pastor at Bristol, Vt., Rev. John Hackett now pastor at Forestdale, Vt. and Rev. Joseph T. Nugent, curate at the present time. In May, 1953, Monsignor Burke went to Bennington and was replaced by Father Patrick A. Barry, a Bellows Falls boy. On October 26, 1953, the Bishop of Burlington named Father Barry to be Dean of Windham and Windsor Counties. Among societies not otherwise mentioned in connection with the church is the Holy Rosary Society instituted December 8, 1914 and the Senior and Junior Holy Name Society in May, 1919. Following is a list of the priests and sisters who were natives of this parish:

Rt. Rev. E. F. Cray, St. Monica's church, Barre, (deceased)

Rev. Patrick A. Barry, now in Bellows Falls

Rev. Edward J. Howard, St. Aloysius Gonzaga, St. Johnsbury (deceased)

Rev. Lawrence R. Cain, St. Dominic's Church, Proctor (deceased)

Rev. Brendan Lawlor, O.C.D., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Rev. William J. McAuliffe, C.S.C., Notre Dame, Indiana

Rev. John Reynolds, O.C.S.C.O. (Trappist), Huntsville, Utah

Rev. Barry Fontaine, Chancellor, Burlington

Sister Mary Jerome, S.S.J. (Anna Barry)

Sister Ellen Theresa, S.S.J. (Ellen Barry)

Sister M. Concepta, S.S.J. (Mary Hayes), Hartford, Conn. (deceased)

Sister Anne Patrice, S.S.J. (Josephine Kelley), Brooklyn, New York

Mother M. Josephine, S.S.J. (Anna Howard)

Sister M. Marcella, S.S.J. (Agnes Sullivan) (deceased)

Sister Marie Joseph, S.S.J. (Mary Cain) (deceased)

Sister M. Justin, R.S.M., Burlington

JEWISH PEOPLE

About ten years ago there were sufficient Jewish families in town to hold religious meetings each Friday night. Social meetings were also held in the same rooms which were on the top floor above the Trust Company. There was a resident rabbi and Max Rosenstein was president of the group. The packing plant in North Walpole was then active where the rabbi could kill the kosher meat. After a few years the number of families diminished until it was no longer feasible to rent the rooms for meetings. There has never been a synagogue in

Bellows Falls, members of this faith going to Claremont, N. H., Greenfield, Mass. or other places.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BELLOWS FALLS

This church with the exception of the Immanuel Episcopal, was the oldest organized church in Bellows Falls and while today it is occupied by the Fall Mountain Grange to which it was sold in 1941, it is often referred to by old-timers still as "the Methodist Church." In the tower the old bell still rings as part of the fire alarm system. The church ceased to function as a church in May, 1934, caused, to a large extent, by the industrial depression in the country which sent many members out of town in search of work. It soon became too difficult, financially, to carry on any longer. In 1911 there were 156 members and in 1924 there were 226 but of these, 60 were non-resident.

The first parsonage was built on Atkinson St., in 1850 and later moved to Underhill Ave. The second one was built on Atkinson St., nearly half the cost being borne by Franklin P. Ball. This was sold in November, 1934 to Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Leach who still occupy it. A new pipe organ was installed in 1909 which was sold when the church was turned over to the Grange. The church building was remodeled three times, in 1800 under Rev. L. L. Beeman; in 1900 under Rev. F. W. Lewis and again in 1910-1912 while Rev. W. R. Davenport, later district superintendent, was stationed here. The Vermont Conference met in Bellows Falls several times among them during the presidency of Bishop Charles W. Mead of the Denver District. Pastors serving the church from 1901 are: L. O. Sherburne, 1902-1906; V. F. Hendee, 1908-1909; W. R. Davenport, 1910-1912; George W. Burke, 1913-1915; S. H. Smith, 1916-1919; F. A. Woodworth, 1920; E. H. Martin, 1921-1923; E. Peverley, 1924-1926; G. C. Westcott, 1926-1928; J. R. Dinsmore, 1928-1934. Among the members prominent in committee work in 1924 were C. M. Sweet, H. J. Searles, R. E. Pillsbury, W. A. MacDonald, W. H. Bodine, C. N. Shaw, E. L. Baker, Mrs. A. B. Coolidge, Mrs. C. F. Barnard, Mrs. W. H. Bodine, Mrs. C. W. Ladd, Mrs. W. J. Revett, Mrs. H. Wyman, J. P. Wakefield, D. B. Martin, Maurice Woodworth, Thoburn DeForge, Reginald Clarey, Dr. C. F. Meacham, Mrs. R. S. Sheldon, Mrs. R. E. Pillsbury.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF BELLOWS FALLS

A sketch by Dr. R. F. Johonnot, pastor of this church for 10 years, in the year book of 1908, gives a number of interesting details. It tells how the first Ladies' Aid was organized on March 10, 1879 and the Young People's Christian Union in 1890. The first pipe organ was installed in 1883 and did sturdy

duty for almost 40 years until 1921 when it was discovered to be in such poor condition that no one was allowed to use it but the regular organist, Mrs. Nettie Wheeler Lovell. It was sold that same year and a new one purchased in 1922 from the Austin Organ Co. in Hartford, Conn. at a cost of \$10,000. It was first used on July 1 of that year and formally dedicated at a service on October 3, 1923 in which all the Protestant Churches participated. Mrs. Nettie Lovell was organist as she had been for many years, having played in this church at the age of ten years. Her father, George B. Wheeler was director of the choir for 24 years. At least once, in 1901, the choir was reinforced by the addition of Exner's Orchestra.

During the pastorate of Rev. Fenwick Leavitt, each year saw elaborate preparations for Easter Services and in 1907 the music was especially beautiful with a choir of 20 mixed voices and a boys' choir of 20 voices assisted by Mrs. Cora Shedd Hagar, soprano soloist and Walton G. Farr, violinist. This Church was always famous for its music, including the many musicals put on in the Opera House, utilizing local talent and directed by Mrs. Lovell and her father, Mr. Wheeler. Mrs. Lovell directed many choral groups in southern Vermont. During Mr. Leavitt's stay, 16 beautiful memorial windows were placed in the Church, from 1904-1908, the most magnificent being the chancel window of Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane, given by Mrs. Mary E. Coy in 1905, which is still the focal point of this lovely church. The first Fellowship supper was held on March 28, 1901 with more people than tables and in 1902 it was voted to use the cup as well as the bread at the Communion Service. J. A. Eaton was designated to ascertain the cost of and method for raising money for individual cups. In 1905 the idea of a parish house for young people and built with their aid, was strongly considered but this never developed. However, the ladies of A. E. Tuttle's Sunday School class presented an "elegant" clock to the church and the hymnal board came into use that year. Many people were helped financially in time of need and at least once, twenty-one dollars a week was paid for a nurse. In 1906 there were 59 new members taken into the Church and in 1909 there was a count of 150 members.

Rev. Clarence Eaton was pastor in 1910 and his salary was \$1,300. At this time it was decided to do away with the choir and instead, a Mr. Jackson and Miss Hart were hired for a dollar a week. Choirs of small churches seldom receive any remuneration and inflation struck when two more singers, evidently top-notch, were engaged at 3 dollars per Sunday. The Church was closed for the first time in 1913 while it was painted at a cost of \$300 and for the first time the novel idea of sending church news to the local paper was started. The vestry of this church became a source of income when it was rented to the Woman's Club for their regular meetings in 1913 at 3 dollars

a month. The rooms were also used again after the fire in the Town Hall building in 1927. During the era of the popular Chautauqua each summer, chairs from the vestry were provided, free of charge for the big tent. The summer of 1919 saw the first union meetings of all local Protestant Churches, which have become an annual feature with different pastors preaching while others are on vacation. In 1918 the pastor's salary was upped to \$1,400 and it cost \$165.42 to heat the church with wood and coal. Willis A. Brown acted as moderator and president of the trustees of the church longer than any other person, holding that position for 38 years.

On Sunday, November 24, 1918, was held the 40th anniversary of the first regular meetings of the Universalist Society which resulted in the church. A. E. Tuttle was chairman of the committee for this occasion and the speaker engaged was Rev. S. H. McCollister, the first settled pastor who came to the church in 1879 and who was, at this time, almost 92 years old but a hale and hearty speaker. He died May 21, 1921. The anniversary of this celebration, October 27, was postponed because of the influenza epidemic rampant in town.

In the autumn of 1922 a parsonage was purchased at 6 Chase Park. During the pastorate of Dr. Leavitt, he formed a Sunday School class of girls which still hold an annual get-together. In 1954 they celebrated their 50th year and included besides three members in California, Mrs. Josephine Osgood, Mrs. Ethel McClarence and Mrs. Florence Simonds of Saxtons River, Miss Beatrice Porter of Landon, N. H., Mrs. Constance Barry, Mrs. Ethel Pierce, Mrs. Edna Taylor, Miss Lula Whitcomb and Mrs. Edyth Sanborn of Bellows Falls. But the star class was always the boys' class of Charles Underhill. The list of pastors since 1904 are Rev. Fenwick Leavitt, September 1904-June 1910 (who died here and whose son Fenwick was also a Universalist minister in Barre, Vt. recently); Rev. C. L. Eaton, October 1910-October 1913; Rev. V. A. Blagbrough, March 1914-September 1917; Rev. Rodney Jonhonnott, D.D., 1917-1927; Rev. Lester L. Lewis, 1927-1928; Rev. Herbert Livingstone, 1928.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BELLOWS FALLS

The Congregational Church in Bellows Falls has always done outstanding work in the community and parish. The history of the church has been constructive and many changes have taken place in the church buildings during the past fifty years, even as in the faces who worshipped there. During the term of Rev. Pratt's pastorate, the new Bible School building and Parish House was annexed to the main church building. For this work a committee of nine was appointed at a special church meeting on March 26, 1913 to investigate the possibili-

ties of a modern addition to house the Sunday School and social activities on land owned by the church and to the south of it. The investigating committee consisted of J. C. Day, Mrs. Edward Kirkland, Deacon Charles Osgood, E. A. Pierce, Mrs. Dallas Pollard, Mrs. A. P. Pratt, Deacon N. G. Williams and the pastor who acted as chairman with F. S. Adams as clerk. Several meetings were held and Sunday School buildings were visited in Worcester, Boston and Springfield, Mass. The plans of the committee were accepted at a special meeting on May 15, 1913 at which time a committee was appointed to complete the plans and secure bids. This committee consisted of E. A. Pierce, Dr. Gorham and Mrs. G. E. Welch. A prospectus was issued by the pastor to church members with plans of the proposed annex and the cornerstone was laid on June 14, 1914 at a Devotional Service where Dr. Edward Kirkland read the contents of the box to be imbedded in the stone. The new annex necessitated several changes inside the church proper. The choir loft was moved from the south end of the church to its present position and a new organ was presented to the church by William A. Russell, well-to-do mill owner who stipulated that his gift would be available only if the new addition was made. The enlargement, however, seems to have been a financial burden on the church for some years.

In 1900 the 50th anniversary of the Church was held which was celebrated by the installation of electric lights. In October, 1925 it held its 75th anniversary which included an impressive ceremony at which the beautiful memorial window was unveiled honoring Deacon Charles Wesley Osgood, deacon for many years and for over 50 years, beloved teacher of a Bible class which began in 1871 when he first came to town and gathered about him a group of men each Sunday. Until his death in 1923, he taught that same class. In 1921, the 50th year of his Bible class was celebrated. The 1925 celebration also included such speakers as Rev. Chauncey Adams of Burlington, a member of the church in his youth. Other young men who went from the church into the ministry were Rev. Charles Earnest White and Rev. Rodney Roundy who was formerly secretary of the American Missionary Society, pastor in Laconia, N. H. and now retired in Portland, Maine. Other members of the church who served faithfully in their several capacities included Mrs. Clarence Downing, sister of Mr. Roundy, who drove from Rockingham, Old Town, each Sunday for many years with her horse and buggy, to teach her class of young people. It would be impossible to list all the loyal workers of that or any other generation. Dr. Pratt taught the young men's class which held monthly meetings and much was done in the church during those years, of working with the young people, even as today. The Mt. Kilbourne Missionary Society consisted of young women, many of whom, as older women, are still active

in church life today. The Beta Phi Boys' Club met every two weeks and used to drill with guns, surely a case of the church being foresighted and materialistic—and NOT turning all its swords into plough shares! Manual training, not yet incorporated into the public schools, was also taught these boys from time to time and the Christian Endeavor Society met each Sunday evening.

Since the first band of nine souls met to form a church in 1850, the parish has had 23 pastors, the early ones being given in Mr. Hayes' book. Coming here in 1906, Rev. Arthur Peabody Pratt served until 1919; Rev. John Prince, 1919-1921; Rev. E. C. Fellowes, 1921-1922; Rev. Edward Worcester, 1922-1923; Rev. Burton E. Marsh, 1924-1926.

THE UNITED CHURCH

In 1928 began the federation of churches when the Universalist united with the Congregational. The Articles of Federation required that each denomination meet in its own building for a six month period during which time the Board of Control could enact new measures. It was conducted on a 3-year trial period which was evidently successful for in 1931 the two churches formed the United Church of Bellows Falls with Sunday School held in the Congregational Church during the first six months where it has been held ever since. Church services are held there during the winter months due to lack of heating facilities in the Universalist building where summer services are held. In 1933 the Methodist Church became affiliated with the United Church also. Each Church retains its own deacons and trustees, maintaining its own identity with its parent organization. Under the ministry of Rev. Cottle, much has been done to re-decorate and improve the church buildings. In the summer of 1950 a thorough decorating job was done inside the auditorium and new carpets and choir lighting were added. Three years later the outside was painted. About this same time, at Christmas, a gold cross was hung behind the pulpit, adding to the dignity of the church. The Sunday School rooms have been recently re-decorated and new drapes and accessories donated by individuals and by the Woman's Society. During October, 1944, morning services of the church were broadcast over radio station WKNE at Keene, N. H. The young people of the church meet each Sunday evening under the leadership of the pastor.

On October 13, 1932, the Congregational and Universalist ladies organized the Woman's Association of the United Church with 43 members and a few years later the Methodist ladies joined the group. At the end of the first year there were 153 members who had earned \$700 to help in church expenses. The first officers were President, Mrs. A. A. Parker; Vice President,

Mrs. W. A. Graham; Secretary, Mrs. J. L. Livermore; Treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Dennison. The first Board of Directors consisted of Mrs. H. K. Burt, Rev. Frances Kimball, Mrs. E. G. Adams, Mrs. H. D. Sparrow, Mrs. J. F. MacLennan, Mrs. M. F. Downing. The aims of the group are to assist in church work and contribute to missions and other worthy causes sponsored by the Vermont Church Council to promote Christian fellowship. Officers in 1955 were President, Mrs. Parker Blake; First Vice President, Mrs. R. D. Harriman; Second Vice President, Mrs. H. C. Davis; Secretary, Miss Lula Whitcomb; Treasurer, Mrs. R. C. Clark; Pianist, Miss Bertha Bodine.

In 1916 Mrs. Edith Balch Wright, Field Secretary of the Vermont Bible School Assn., made a survey of the rural districts in Rockingham to ascertain the number of residents attending any church. She visited 1,337 homes and 5,933 people. At that time Cambridgeport had 24 Congregationalists, 17 Baptists, 14 Methodists, 4 Universalists, 2 Episcopalians and 5 Roman Catholics. In Rockingham, Old Town, 71 homes were visited and 291 persons of whom 63 were connected with the Methodist Church, 50 with the Baptist, 49 with the Congregational, 10 with the Episcopal, 45 with the Universalist and 25 with the Catholic. Only 19 of these people attended church regularly and the Catholics were in the majority. Services were established in the old Meetinghouse the year round with about 50 children attending. In later years a Vacation Bible School has been held for all children at the Webb home, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. The Fall Mountain Ministerial Assn. was formed in 1929 with 20 clergymen of all denominations on both sides of the Connecticut River in a radius of 20 miles of Bellows Falls. In 1926 the TIMES listed 93 organizations and churches in town. Today, although to the author who has just had the privilege of listing these, the average seems twice as high, thirty years later, it seems to have dropped by more than twenty. This may or may not be a good sign but there invariably seem to be too many clubs in any town, which usually include the same people in each of them. Churches fold up for lack of membership. Flourishing churches are the sign of a healthy community. Pastors of United Church are; Rev. Herbert Livingstone, 1926-1932; Rev. Harlan Campbell, 1933-1939; Rev. George B. Owen, 1940-1943; Rev. Parker B. Ward, 1943-1945; Rev. George B. Owen (returned from the service), 1945-1947; Rev. Gardner D. Cottle, 1947--

CHAPTER XI

OTHER VILLAGES IN THE TOWN OF ROCKINGHAM

BARTONSVILLE

Once the little village of Bartonsville was a thriving community with two paper mills, a grist mill, blacksmith shop, store, post office, railroad station, Spiritualist Hall and "vinegar factory." Today about 130 people reside there including newcomers who have bought or built homes. There was once even a resident physician, Dr. Pliny Parker. But the great flood of 1869 changed the course of the Williams River and the mills moved to Bellows Falls and the life of the community seeped away. Today on the Petty Brook which runs into the pond at Bartonsville (a Mr. Petty once lived on top of the hill) are the remains of an old stone dam once used for water storage for the mills after the flood. The railroad track also washed away at this time and the present tracks are several feet lower than the original level.

For a while, one catastrophe seemed to follow another. In 1901 the railroad station burned down (there were two funerals in town the same day) and an old box car was pushed into service as a station and later replaced by a baggage car until the new station was built. In 1952 this was purchased, torn down and moved to Westminster by Clarence Bodine of Bellows Falls, and used in the erection of a dwelling house. Twice the store was burned but each time rebuilt. The largest business in the community today is the flourishing saw mill on Route 103, owned by Elvin Amsden. The old stone schoolhouse was, for many years, a gift shop and is now used as a summer residence. Several abandoned farms have been purchased and remodeled and today the village wears a thrifty appearance.

At the "bow of the river," south of the village, for many years stood one of the watering troughs so common and so needful in that long ago age of horses and of which so few remain today. Most of them were originally made of wood and with the years became moss-covered and cool on a hot July day. How pleasant the sound of the running water and how the horse would pull at the reins and race for the water, plunging his head in up to the eyes! But you had to be careful, if he was too hot, not to let him drink too much! Some troughs were replaced with cement like the one near the Jim Albee house, at the foot of the hill north of the Estes house today. This carried off the overflow from Minard's Pond which now slips under the road in

a culvert. Water may still be obtained from the pipe at the bow-of-the-river, once the only water between Rockingham and Chester. Among other watering troughs in town was the one at the foot of Town Hill in Old Town, just before you reached the covered bridge; the one on the left hand side of the road a half mile above the Rockingham (Old Town) schoolhouse on the way to Pleasant Valley; two on the Upper Meadows, the one near the Downing home originally a hollowed log and another, still in existence, between Saxtons River and Cambridgeport. At the few remaining watering places, today trucks, cars and bicycles stop and here people come with forty-quart milk cans when their own water has dried up or frozen.

The story of the Bartonsville Post Office and store is closely tied together over the past 50 years, moving back and forth from owner to owner, from place to place and back again, almost, you might say, on wheels. As in most small villages, store and post office were often run by one person. For many years Mrs. Mary Bowker filled both positions, going out of business in 1905 when she rented her store to Andrew McGinley, a visitor in Chester who became interested in it. Arthur Day and Joseph Severance purchased the store January 14, 1907. Later Day bought out his partner and moved the post office into his new store in the hotel. In March of the same year, Charles Ball of Bellows Falls, bought the Bowker store which he ran for a short time and sold to David Morris in 1913. When the Day store burned in the hotel fire of December 13, 1914, the post office was moved back to the Morris store where it remained until Guy Schoff was appointed postmaster in 1915 and who moved the versatile post office into his home. He held the position until June 18, 1927 when Frank Snow was appointed postmaster and took the post office back to the Morris store which he had bought February 13, 1917. In March, 1950, Mr. Snow moved the post office once more, this time to the home of his daughter, Virginia Snow Fontaine and that June he sold his store to Albert Kellogg after "keeping store" for 33 years and 4 months. Two years later, in September, he retired as postmaster and his daughter, the present incumbent, was appointed to take his place on May 1, 1953. The Bowker store burned November, 1921 and was rebuilt the next year and burned again in 1934 and was again rebuilt. Rev. Rohrer took over the store soon after Mr. Kellogg came and ran it for three and a half years until 1953, with his living quarters behind it. He remodeled the store into added living quarters later and for the first time in more than 50 years, Bartonsville is without a store.

It was in 1905 that the first R.F.D. mail route out of Bartonsville was established, going to Cambridgeport, Grafton, over Fisher Hill to Charles Wright's house and the Sylvan Road, a 26-mile route covered by horses. Robert Curtis of Bartonsville was the first carrier on this route which he held faithfully

for 40 years with both horses and cars, receiving his appointment December 15, 1905 and retiring August 18, 1945. He died July 29, 1954, aged 69 years. From 1907 to 1945 his substitute was Guy Ellison. To this route was added the Cambridgeport-to-Athens route in 1939. On June 15, 1946, Charles Morris of Bartonsville was appointed rural carrier with Virginia Fontaine appointed substitute carrier from May 15, 1944 to September 30, 1952. Mr. Morris is the present carrier. (This information furnished by Frank Snow.)

THE BARTONSVILLE GRANGE

The charter of the Bartonsville Grange was issued December 28, 1922 and the first meeting was held the next January with 58 charter members, in the old Spiritualist Hall which had been unused for many years. It was presented to the Bartonsville Grange by the two living descendants of the Spiritualist leaders, the late Sarah Wiley and E. Henry Stillwell. Much credit for the formation of the Grange is due to the interest and untiring efforts of S. I. Sweet.

In the old building a new hardwood floor was laid, papering and painting was done and an anteroom built in place of the old front porch. A barn was erected to store wood for the fires and shelter the horses of the Grangers when they came to meetings. Kerosene lamps provided illumination at first but were soon replaced by gas mantle lamps and later by electricity. Although the early records of the Grange were burned, it is known that S. I. Sweet was the first Master; H. A. Taylor, Overseer and Thelma Worrall, Secretary. At the end of the first year there were 82 members and in 1950 there were ninety-one. Among the awards and honors received by the Grange over the years were a prize of \$5.00 for the best float in the 1929 Chester Fair and the same year a \$15.00 prize and in 1939, one of \$10.00, all in Chester. It also received the bronze placque for Community Service.

The Grange Hall in Bartonsville fills the need in the community for a recreation center, church and meeting place for various societies including the 4-H Clubs, Vacation Bible School, community Christmas Tree as well as funerals, card parties, suppers, plays and weddings which would seem to cover most of the life of the little village. It is the hub of community life with its own orchestra much in demand and its own song written by Charles Morris and set to music by Mrs. Adin Pollard. The late Mrs. Maude Curtis acted as treasurer for over 20 years.

In 1950 there were 6 silver star members, Robert Curtis, Maude Curtis, Helen Morris, A. Beatrice Lovell, Worden Hale and Esther Hale. The Masters of the Bartonsville Grange have been S. I. Sweet, 1923-1924; H. A. Taylor, 1924-1925; Maude

Curtis, 1926-1927; Roy Douglas, 1928-1929; John Knowlton, 1930-1931; Carroll Morris, 1932; Guy Ellison, 1933; A. Beatrice Lovell, 1934-1935; Raymond Paul, 1936; Charles Morris, 1937-1938; Earl Griswold, 1939-1940; Helene Douglas, 1941-1942; Emerson Griswold, 1943-1944; John Edwards 1945-1946; Frederick Parker, 1947-1948; Melvin Hakey, 1949-1950. Five Grange members served in W. W. II and one, Carroll Morris, Jr., died in the service. In 1947 the Grange raised money for an artificial limb for a member and in 1948 constructed a picnic area at the swimming hole under the long covered bridge with brush cut, fireplaces and picnic tables. The 1950 project for the Grange was to repair the Grange Hall.

The 1957 officers of the Grange which is No. 481, are Master, Mrs. Carroll Fontaine; Overseer, Larry Snide; Lecturer, Mrs. A. Beatrice Lovell; Chaplain, Mrs. Richard Lillie; Gatekeeper, Michael Bischam; Steward, Clyde Douglas; Assistant Steward, Emerson Griswold; Treasurer, Barbara Reed; Secretary, Mrs. Carroll Morris; Pomona, Gloria LaCourse; Ceres, Patricia Snide; Flora, Linda Fontaine; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Emerson Griswold.

BROCKWAYS MILLS

Old residents still remember the mill at Brockways Mills that sold flour under two names—both the same kind of flour. A metal stencil was used to stamp the barrel heads with whichever name you preferred. For many years this mill functioned on the edge of the steep gorge below the present new bridge. This was probably the most important industry which the little village ever knew and certainly one of the oldest, being built around the turn of the century. And like most mills of its day, it served a dual purpose with flour ground in one end and lumber sawed in the other. The gristmill had three runs of stones and was also, at one time, a tannery. (Windham County Gazeteer.) The lumber mill included a wood-turning shop which made chair stock, spindles, rungs and legs and which turned out all the spindles for the pews when the Rockingham Meetinghouse was renovated in 1907. In it also L. D. Parker among his other duties, made, over the years, 104 violins which were sold all over the United States and three of which his daughter, Mrs. Minnie Parkhurst, owns today, at her home in Brockways Mills where she was born and which was built in 1799. Plugs for the paper mills at Bellows Falls were also made here and loaded onto side cars nearby.

Martin R. Lawrence who ran the mill with L. D. Parker, took over the ownership in 1873 when the former owner, Daniel G. Nourse, who had owned it for 15 years, was, as some stories say, suffocated in his own flour. It was still known as Lawrence's Mills in 1901 when young Jay Lawrence worked there

for his father and while playing with another lad, fell into the grinder and has his heel almost torn off. He became a well-known street commissioner for many years in Bellows Falls until his death in 1913 and he always walked with a limp. The old mill closed shortly before 1910 according to Mrs. Morris Glynn, when she first came there to live. The New England Power Company, like the huge spider which it has been called, acquiring control of the waterfalls and river in New England, bought the water flow which tumbled down the narrow gorge and the old building fell into disrepair and finally slipped into the chasm below, the flood of 1927 sounding its final requiem although the small wood-turning shop on the road above was in existence for some years later.

Mrs. Glynn ran a small grocery store in her home for six years until 1933 and her husband was a well-known blacksmith in his shop across the road for almost forty years. Ill health forced him to retire shortly before his death in 1949 when business had become pretty slow. Today the only stores belong to Niza Trombley and F. Davis at their gas stations on Route 103. Brockways Mills today consists of about 20 houses and farms. Once, like Rockingham and Bartonsville, it was a flag stop on the Rutland Railroad and freight was loaded and unloaded on a siding but no train has stopped at these places for more than 25 years. In an old brochure of 1897 (*Heart of the Green Mountains*) put out by the Rutland Railroad which, incidentally traces its route over what was first an Indian trail, then a bridle path for white settlers, a military road, turnpike and finally stage road, is an interesting description of what was called "Trembling Chasm," near Brockways Mills. It is described as "one of the most beautiful spots in Vermont" where, during high water, the rock seemed to vibrate and the extraordinary bit of nature was always pointed out to the passengers on the steam cars, high above.

CAMBRIDGEPORT

A real catastrophe struck the little village of Cambridgeport when a fire, in 1930 removed, at one fell stroke, three houses, three barns, the store and post office in a \$12,000 blaze. And like a similar holocaust in Rockingham, Old Town, almost twenty-five years before, few of these houses were ever rebuilt. Today Cambridgeport is the sort of placid country village to which city people are happy to retire. The only mercantile establishment belongs to John Bell and it comprises general store, post office and garage-service station. The big stone woolen mill, later a saw mill reduced from three to two stores, and once the chief industry of the town, burned down three times and finally left eyeless windows to stare vacantly from roofless stone walls, a picturesque ruin.

But what remained of the village came near being at the bottom of a lake when, in 1936, citizens of Rockingham, Grafton and Athens voted against building a flood control dam in that area. The subject was brought up again in 1946 with an added dam at Brockways Mills and both were vigorously protested by all towns concerned. That "dam" project, as it was referred to, still raises its Hydra head from time to time as the Connecticut Valley flood control measures are debated.

The Rev. Howard A. Roberts is pastor of the Congregational Church and lives in the old Cushing house with winter services held in the Athens Church which he also serves. In 1955 the Athens Church was painted, the members doing the entire job themselves. There has been no school here for more than 20 years. Raymond Cushing, who with his wife, remembers many things about the village, recollects that once the children tied up the bell rope so "curfew shall not ring tonight"—only it was probably nine o'clock in the morning. Once, too, they say, the tongue of the old school bell in the square tower and which still hangs mutely there, fell out and clear down into the schoolroom. Probably another day when curfew did not ring. The young people of this little village of hundred people and 40 to 50 houses, seven of which are owned by Mr. Cushing, have recently started a Community Club, using the old schoolhouse as meeting place. Permission for this had to be obtained from both the towns of Rockingham and Grafton as the town line suns smack through the middle of the town and children of both communities once attended this school.

The old tavern was torn down in 1949. Built in 1814 by Simeon Evans, it had a spring dance floor which attracted many gay parties fifty years ago. Robert French runs a radio repair shop and once Lee Willard ran barn dances at his farm which is on the Grafton-Rockingham line, now owned by Francis Coburn famous for his potato fields. Alice Perham ran a gift shop at her home for many years before her death, at one time carrying on her business at Lake George in the summer. The village is noted for having had a postmaster with the longest uninterrupted term of office in Vermont. When Solon P. Cushing retired, with W. H. Mason as his assistant on February 1, 1940 at the age of 79 after 53 years and 10 months of service, he held the longest tenure of office in the county, state and possibly nation. And he was absent from his duties only four months during the entire period part of which was unavoidable because of jury service in Brattleboro and once he fell out of a wagon and broke a couple of ribs. His family was connected with the Cambridgeport Post Office for almost a hundred years in some capacity. A spry little man, he never needed glasses and never missed a word that was said in the post office. In a rock-ribbed Republican state, he always voted Democrat, but his politics never threatened his job. He was brought up to fear the evils

of dancing and found his amusements in the lyceums, lecture courses and spelling bees in old Derby Hall, long since burned. His father was a dry goods "drummer" who married and came to town in 1841. He set up storekeeping and bought the place now known as "the old Cushing house" and raised seven boys and two girls, Solon outliving them all and the only one who never married. He could remember vividly the big yellow stage coach that changed its four horses there for the trip from Townshend to Bellows Falls, twenty-one miles and an all day trip. His father had to keep a record in the post office of all letters going in and out. Later postmasters were Isaac Glynn, Joel Ober and Anna Perham. It returned into the custody of the Cushing family and except for a few years when it was run by Warren Stevens of Saxtons River, remained there until Solon retired.

Mr. Cushing received his appointment March 31, 1886 when he was clerking in his father's store so the office was moved to that establishment. When the fire of August 11, 1950 wiped that out along with most of the village street, the post office and general store were moved into the Cushing house which had escaped the flames, into the same room, in fact, in which Solon was born in 1860. This post office was made a money order office on July 22, 1899 and the first order was issued to Harry Carr of Saxtons River. From that day until 1940, 2,500 money orders were issued from this office. Then came parcel post with a brisk business even when the weight limit jumped from 4 to 70 pounds. Air mail came in 1918 and then C.O.D. so that Mr. Cushing saw every phase of the post office department. He died July 1, 1951, after ten good years of rest and quiet. Today the rural free mail delivery goes through Cambridgeport and Houghtonville from Bartonsville. For 32 years Orrin Smith of Cambridgeport carried the R.F.D. mail after the close of the Athens office. When he became ill in 1939 his son Maynard took over the route until it was joined with Bartonsville. It is a long time since passengers rode thru the snow in three-seated sleighs and stopped at the Cambridgeport post office to get warm and pass along the news. Today they ride in cars of the two Star Routes out of Saxtons River which take care of both mail and passengers, going through Cambridgeport to Grafton and also Westminster West. Once a bakery truck bid off the Star Route to the latter place. Solon Cushing saw the beginning and end of an era.

Many amusing stories are told of the time the store burned. The old porch had wide spaced boards and after the fire, the favorite occupation for many weeks was to comb the ashes in that area. Quite an amount of silver and coppers was collected, some dating back to 1840 when the building was erected. Among the helpers at the fire was Warren Ball of Athens who ran up

and down stairs waving a bureau scarf which had little effect upon the fire. After the excitement was over, one man, who had labored hard to save the contents of the store, helped himself to a cigar from a boxful which he had saved; said he figured he had earned it. A few years after the store burned, another big fire took the farm of Henry Brosnan which was rebuilt.

ROCKINGHAM (OLD TOWN) VILLAGE

The little village of Rockingham where the town itself was born, called Rockingham Center in 1869 and known as Old Town ever since to differentiate it from the town, burned to the ground on April 13, 1909 and most of the village street disappeared in a brief three hours. Over a dozen buildings were consumed that spring night with a loss of over \$20,000 including the old Josiah Divoll house, store and post office, run by George and Oscar Divoll, the Lovell hotel, the C. R. Proctor place, a house owned by W. H. Griswold, an empty house owned by N. L. Divoll and the Divoll house occupied by John Harris who discovered the fire in the store at 2 a. m. and who woke the residents on the one street of the little village.

Starting in the Divoll store, in a few moments the fire drove everyone into the street, fighting flames and a raging wind. Everything on the east side of the street was doomed from the start although there was valiant work with hand extinguishers and a bucket brigade. William Webb, singlehanded, saved one barn with a hand pump and water from the brook. The high wind carried sparks high and wide and many roofs caught fire which was put out. The store was the first to go and in its roaring furnace nothing was saved, account books or stock. One after the other, in a terrible display of fireworks, houses burst into flames and collapsed. The last to go was the hotel where Mrs. Ann Lovell, owner, and Mr. and Mrs. Hope Lovell, saved almost everything including antiques and even the Grange piano was removed from their hall. Men worked furiously until the last minute, carrying out furniture sometimes already on fire at one end.

John Harris and his housekeeper, Mrs. Daggett, later his wife, lost almost all their possessions for Mrs. Daggett was so busy helping her neighbors rescue their belongings that only when she turned around did she realize that her own home was doomed. Furniture from everywhere was piled in the road—and caught fire. Bedding was carried to Will Severance's barn across the road—and caught fire. The store was a complete loss and had been piled from cellar to attic with merchandise to the value of about \$6,000, insured for \$5,000. Excitement ran high when 25 gallons of kerosene blew up in the store. The loss to the tiny post office was small but the Grange lost most of their equipment. N. L. Divoll lost a \$600 pile of lumber.

The Meetinghouse on the hill nearby was saved by hard work although the grass around it was on fire several times.

The next day there was much heated discussion over the failure of the Bellows Falls Fire Department to answer a telephone call for help. But the department had decided it was useless to attempt the trip which would take four horses to draw the steamer to Rockingham where there was no water except in a brook. They figured the fire would be out when they had made the five mile run. The houses, store and hotel were never rebuilt. It was the end of an era. Eventually two or three new homes sprang up to cover the scars and Pleasant Valley Grange built their own hall on the site of what was once the old Pulsipher tavern. The hillside farms still look down on the little community whose heart disappeared forever on that April night.

The Lovell Hotel was a well-known hostelry since stage coach days with its dance hall which had a domed ceiling and spring floor, built over the stables. This was the only such floor of its kind at the time except a similar one in Cambridgeport where they say the men took off their shoes and danced in their stocking feet. In Rockingham, many dances were put on by the Grange with supper served at midnight and dancing continuing until daylight. A dance program of January 31, 1908, featuring a Leap Year dance, is evidence of probably one of the last such occasions in Lovell's Hall. Once this hostelry was the mecca of drovers on their long trip to Boston, herding their pigs, turkeys, cattle or sheep over the road, on foot or wing as the case might be.

For a number of years the Rockingham Cheese Factory of New Haven, Conn. and run by two Greeks, operated across the road from the schoolhouse, absorbing most of the milk of the local farmers but when it closed in 1918, this milk began to go to Boston. In 1910 John Beumond, who lived on the south side of the Meetinghouse hill, drove a meat cart into Bellows Falls each week. In 1906 there were four blacksmith shops in Rockingham belonging to Dexter Benson, John Nolette, Will Severance and Frank Wheeler. Nolette, who had lived for many years in Bellows Falls, moved his shop into the Griswold barn on the main road below Old Town and later bought the Benson shop and house, now the home of Fred Spencer. The old smithy is now the home of Harry Spencer. Benson's first shop was on the Missing Link Road, this side of Herrick's corner.

Frank Wheeler ran a carriage shop along with his smithy and in 1912 he advertised "Piano top buggies, also known as a gentleman's road wagon, lap robes and everything that goes with a horse." When the Model-T's began to chug past his door, he also advertised to fix bicycles and Ford tires. He charged \$1.75 to "set tires"—on buggies, not cars. When his

old blacksmith shop burned which he had originally moved from land opposite the Meetinghouse to a site adjacent to his home and which was the nucleus of his carriage shop, he erected a larger building in which he painted and sold carriages and sleighs and later, cars as well. He carried on this business until a few years before he died in 1937. Henry Webb, who was lame, made and repaired harnesses for many years in his shop on Canal Street until his death in 1929. Will Severance's blacksmith shop was replaced by the service station of Ernest Wright in 1923, equipped with hand pumps which delivered a gallon at a time. Then came the 2-gallon pumps, the 5-gallon and in 1932, electric pumps. Groceries were added to the little shop and since Mr. Wright's death in 1947, the shop has been run by his son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wright.

At one time the depot at Rockingham was a busy place at train time with passengers coming and going and milk shipped to Boston. Here the section boss lived with his family and ran the station. The waiting room had a stove in the middle and benches around the sides. If the boss was working on the tracks, you put up a red flag if you wanted the train to stop. It would even back up for you if you didn't get out in time. For many years the boss was Pat Garrapy. Today nothing remains of the station but the tool shed across the tracks which is still used by the railroad. With the completion of the new section of Route 103, Old Town will be left quietly alone.

THE ROCKINGHAM MEETINGHOUSE

The Rockingham Meetinghouse, built in 1787, is said to be one of the finest examples of the old town meetinghouse in New England and is maintained in good repair and in its original condition. For many years this building, once known as the Old North Meetinghouse to differentiate it from the Old South at Saxtons River, stood alone and deserted on its hill above the village where the town was first settled. Also known as the First Congregational Church of Christ in Rockingham, the old four-square building, from lack of settled pastors and resident parishioners, was not used after 1839 as a place of regular church worship, but until 1869 town meetings were still held there so that it retained its secular, if not religious, place in the community.

Not only was the old building deserted but open to scavengers who denuded it of every possible object although the exterior continued to be kept in good repair. The town fathers diligently closed their eyes to the state of the interior where the old high pulpit had been removed to make room for a platform more conducive to town meetings as was the long deacons' bench in front of it. Vandals removed the rest until only two of the original spindles remained in the pew rails. The hand

forged hinges went off in the pockets of collectors and even the hand whittled wooden nails disappeared with the curio seekers. The walls were scribbled with names and inept verse. The old church was but a shell where the ghosts of its builders and parishioners wandered sadly, the men and women who slept behind it under their grey slate stones.

Suddenly people began to realize that something precious, something from the past which could never be replaced, was slipping away. Instigated by Prof. Franklin H. Hooper of Walpole, great-great-grandson of David Pulsipher, innkeeper of Rockingham in 1773, a special town meeting was held in 1906 and \$500 voted to restore the Meetinghouse to its original condition providing it could be matched by private subscriptions. This it did and more to the sum of about \$1,200. Among other workers for the project were Mrs. Horace W. Thompson, great-granddaughter of Susannah Billings, member of the first church after its restoration in 1818. Myron H. Ray, first selectman of Rockingham, oversaw the work which included the foundations, a new slate roof, painting the outside and the entire restoration of the interior to its original state as far as possible from old records and remembrances. This necessitated 1,400 new pew spindles, a new pulpit, 60 pew doors and reasonable facsimiles of the ancient hinges and long benches. California redwood was used which most nearly matched the old weathered pine. The old square pews in which, a hundred years before, one Abraham Byington had conducted a flourishing business of buying and selling to church goers, came into their own again the stoves which still inhabited the building were removed and the walls whitened.

The work was finished in the autumn of 1906 but re-dedication services were not held until the next summer when, on August 17, the first Old Home Day and Pilgrimage to the Meetinghouse was held and almost 1,200 people traveled to Old Town, by buggy, train and even a few stout-hearted souls by car. The Pleasant Valley Grange were hosts at a picnic lunch and the afternoon services. An address of welcome was given by N. L. Divoll and the address of the day was delivered by Hon. Kittredge Haskins of Brattleboro. Several local men and descendants of early citizens spoke briefly including Rev. H. H. Shaw of Marlboro, direct descendant of Rev. Samuel Whiting, first established pastor of the Meetinghouse; Rev. L. O. Sherburn of Bellows Falls; Rev. Rodney Roundy of Ludlow, "a Rockingham boy;" W. C. Belknap, editor of the TIMES; Dr. E. R. Campbell and C. W. Osgood, all of Bellows Falls and Foster B. Locke of Saxtons River. An original poem was written and read for the occasion by Miss Mary Divoll. Mrs. Thompson was appointed, with a committee of five, to arrange for "an annual or biennial gathering at this place." How well she succeeded is shown by the fact that each year since has seen

a Pilgrimage to the Meetinghouse, for many years now, held on the first Sunday of each August. At the services in 1912, the well-known poem, *THE CANDLE IN THE CHOIR*, was written for the occasion and read by poet Percy MacKaye. At this time a visitor's register was presented, especially designed by Frank Whitten of Lynn, Mass.; curtains for the circular window behind the pulpit by Hope Lovell of Drewsville, N. H.; cushions for the pulpit seat and deacons' seats by Mr. Thompson and J. E. Keefe; a copy of the reprint of the records of the First Church by Thomas Bellows Peck of Walpole, N. H. and a copy of the Rockingham History by L. S. Hayes and presented by the selectmen. Also on exhibition were the key to the original lock on the building owned by T. R. McQuaide of Claremont, N. H. who also owned the lock; two pewter goblets and the linen which were part of the old communion service, now in the vault of the town clerk's office and the property of the Rockingham Meetinghouse Assn.

This Association was formed May 1, 1911 when 9 interested persons of Rockingham and vicinity met at the Hotel Windham and voted to "preserve the Old Rockingham Meetinghouse and other buildings or monuments of marked historical interest in Rockingham and neighboring towns and for the purpose of commemorating important historical events in the settlement and growth of Rockingham and adjacent territory; for providing an annual pilgrimage to the Meetinghouse and for further purpose of encouraging love for the civil, social and religious principles and institutions incorporated in our local state and national government." The first president was Prof. Hooper who, more than any other one man, was responsible for the restoration of the Meetinghouse and formation of the Association. At his death on August 1, 1914, the day before the annual Pilgrimage, an irreparable loss was felt. But other leaders have taken up the torch and now for half a century the children of the settlers of Rockingham, their families and friends have been coming back to worship each year in the house of their fathers.

A number of old families have had name plates placed on the pews once occupied by their forbears. At the first Pilgrimage, two plates were dedicated. One bears the inscription "In Memory of Nathaniel Davis, one of the first settlers of Rockingham who, with his family, occupied this pew for many years. Given by the children of John H. and Susan B. Davis." Nathaniel Davis was also the progenitor of Calvin Coolidge, 30th President of the United States. The other plate was given by Mrs. Sarah Millard Rogers of Charlestown, N. H. in memory of Caspar Shana Wolfe who came to Rockingham in 1784. Plates have also been placed on the Webb pew once owned by Joshua Webb who came to Rockingham in 1768; the Allbee pew for Ebenezer Allbee who settled here about 1770; the pew of

William W. Pulsipher; John Wiley 2nd; Josiah White who arrived in 1773 and took an active part in town affairs and one placed by Cora Lovell Eastman in the old Lovell pew in memory of all of that name who once occupied it. At the Pilgrimage of 1912 a bronze tablet was placed on the wall to the left of the pulpit by Mrs. Frederick E. Wadhams of New York in honor of her great-grandfather, Dr. Reuben Jones, the first physician of Rockingham and one of the leaders of the formation of the state of Vermont.

Occasionally at pilgrimages, the ancient one-horse hearse with its tasselled curtains and glass windows, is pulled from the tool shed, once the hearse house. It evidently covered a wide scope of activity as Mrs. Mary Bolles recalls, as a child, peering from the windows at her grandfather's funeral in North Walpole, at this same hearse. In 1885 the new tomb and hearse house cost the town \$739.93. Today many of the old stones with their odd and fascinating inscriptions are missing, victims of time, an insufficient survey and carelessness which tossed them in a heap behind the toolhouse. At one time there was a pile as high as a cord of wood. At least once the deceased was interred in the wrong lot and once a "new" lot was purchased—and found to have four bodies already in it! Local families, old and new, still buy lots in the old burying ground where members of old families, ten years ago, were only charged five dollars for a lot and, if such a family suddenly needed a lot, he was furnished one, gratis. That ruling is, however, no longer in force.

The first officers of the Old Rockingham Meetinghouse Association, incorporated June 28, 1911, were President, Prof. Hooper; First Vice President, N. G. Williams; Second Vice President, Mrs. Josiah Bellows; Third Vice President, Henry D. Holton; Fourth Vice President, Charles W. Osgood; Secretary, Rev. Arthur P. Pratt; Treasurer, W. C. Belknap and Librarian, L. S. Hayes. Present officers are President, N. L. Divoll, Jr.; First Vice President, Humphrey Neill, Saxtons River; Second Vice President, Maitland Lovell, Springfield; Third Vice President, Paul Roundy, Hudson, Ohio and Rockingham; Fourth Vice President, Fred Prouty, Grafton; Secretary, Mrs. Louie Reisner; Treasurer, Roland Belknap; Librarian, Mrs. Imogene Parker Downing. Presidents from 1907 to 1956 are Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, 1907-1914; N. G. Williams, 1915-1931; Warner A. Graham, 1932; Rev. Henry Ballou, 1933-1935; H. H. Blanchard, 1936-1942; Paul Roundy, 1943-1950; Henry Stoddard 1950-1954; Judge N. L. Divoll, Jr., 1955--.

PLEASANT VALLEY GRANGE

On December 11, 1895, in the schoolhouse in Pleasant Valley, deputy A. A. Edison organized the Pleasant Valley Grange with

36 members and for five years meetings were held here until increased membership necessitated larger quarters. At that time they moved into the dance hall at Lovell's Hotel in Rockingham, Old Town where they remained until the fire of 1909 wiped out the hotel. The next week they met in the Rockingham schoolhouse as their records and regalia were saved. The records say that they "appointed a committee of five to investigate conditions and solicit subscriptions in the interests of a new hall." Meetings were held in the cheese factory on Parker Hill while members helped build the new hall on its present site. With only \$450 in the treasury, it looked like a big job but land, labor and materials were donated and in six months, on the next November, the Grange held its first meeting in the new hall, celebrating with a supper. In the 50 years since that night, the rooms have been opened for many community services including fun and funerals, Red Cross, Sunday School, Farm Bureau, plays, dances, suppers, "bees" and card parties. The Grange mixes work with play and money earned has gone to many needy organizations and people. For many years the October Fair was an annual event, patterned after the Corn Shows which started in 1911. Before the new wood-burning furnace was installed on November 26, 1939, two stoves, one at each end of the hall provided heat in winter if you hovered close enough. The big hanging kerosene lamps were used until about 1930 when electricity came through the valley. Weeden's orchestra provided music for dances for many years, many times following a local talent show. A program in 1910 featured an added attraction that winter, an oyster supper for a quarter. Conveyance was by sleigh or sled and occasionally the whole troupe of actors piled into the straw of someone's wood sled, to put on their show in a nearby town.

The Grange celebrated its 50th anniversary in December, 1945 although members, doubtful of weather conditions during a Vermont winter, were uncertain of the wisdom of the date. But the memory of those first intrepid members who braved snow and cold to meet in a one-room school in December, decided them to pay this tribute to the pioneers of 50 years ago and to Brother Edison who traveled so many miles with horse and buggy to sign up potential members as his old paper still shows although all other records were lost before 1904. It was a festive occasion in 1945 with 140 people present including one charter member, Mrs. Mae Buchanan of Saxtons River. George Stickney, a past master, received the golden sheaf certificate for 50 years membership. Other past masters present were Henry A. Stoddard, Burton Damon, Frank Weeden, Ralph Wright, Harold Hinds, Natt Divoll, Jr., Charles Keefe and Maurice Woodworth. There have been 22 masters in all including four women and thirteen masters were still living in 1945. There have been ten secretaries and for 40 years these

records have been kept by one family, first by Henry Stoddard, then by his wife Katharine in 1923 and since her death in 1942 by her daughter, Mrs. Alice Haynam. About 700 people have been initiated into the order and the largest membership was 100 in 1904 and the low mark was 40. The largest attendance at any meeting was 56 members in December of 1911. A long-time member of this Grange is Henry Stoddard who was Master of the State Grange from 1934-1946. Mrs Mildred Stoddard (Henry) has also held the state office of chairman of the Home Economics Committee since 1943 and chairman of Community Service since 1948.

The past masters in order of service are:

George Buchanan	Minnie Hadwen	Charles Keefe
Eugene Weston	Mary Divoll	Maurice Woodworth
William Mack	Oscar Divoll	George Kenyon
George Stickney	Edmund Butterfield	Welcome Blood
Walter Stuart	Louie Divoll	Howard Blodgett
Burton Damon	Leslie Carey	Ruth Woodworth
Frank Weeden	Ralph Wright	Harry Hall
John Hadwen	Milton Cutler	Carl McAllister
Henry Stoddard	Harold Hinds	Robert Parker
Natt Divoll	Natt Divoll, Jr.	

Officers for the year 1957 are Master, Robert Parker; Overseer, Lawrence Haynam; Lecturer, Josephine Divoll; Steward, Francis Bolles; Assistant Steward, Knox Divoll; Chaplain, Ellen Skelton; Treasurer, Mable Kenyon; Secretary, Alice Haynam; Gatekeeper, Edson Small; Ceres, Maryjane Githens; Pomona, Margaret Hall; Flora, Madelyn Adams; Lady Assistant Steward, Mary Bolles; Executive Committee, George Kenyon, Henry Stoddard, Carl McAllister.

4-H CLUB WORK IN THE TOWN OF ROCKINGHAM

Since 4-H Clubs originated for and with farm children, their story seems to belong to this chapter on the rural sections of the town. With more than 2 million youngsters today between the ages of 10 and 21 and with over 6,500 of them in Vermont, in club work, it should have a whole chapter to itself for these farm children are the backbone of our country. The work is conducted under the Extension Service of the State College of Agriculture with the U. S. Department of Agriculture at its head and each county co-operating as a unit. 4-H work is a community's interest in its youth.

The first club was started in Ohio in 1902, in Vermont in 1910 and in Windham County in 1914. They were called simply "clubs" of the extension service at first and in 1916 the "clubs" had 1,350 members under E. L. Ingalls. Bruce Buchanan started work in this county on May 4, 1927. He did a splendid job and was beloved by young and old. His

death in 1953 after 26 years of service to his young people, was a shock to the whole state. For several years Vermont has sent 4-H delegates to Europe to live with farm families there, surely a gesture towards world peace. This venture is financed by the State Foundation in Burlington.

These clubs include both boys and girls under their respective leaders and are designed to teach the girls home and creative arts from clothes designing and gardening to block printing. The boys raise calves and rabbits, learn about soil and tractors and such unrelated arts as woodworking. The pledge of the 4-H'ers is "Head, Heart, Hands and Health," and the success of their clubs proves their allegiance to their motto. Many groups have done outstanding work both in town and country due to the energy and interest of the leaders as well as the young people. Among these is the Bartonville Covered Bridge Club of both boys and girls led by Mrs. Worden Hale who, although crippled, had, in 1952, three state winners in two years in her club and one boy and girl won the coveted Washington trip. One girl went to Chicago to represent Vermont in the National 4-H Congress. In 1956 Mrs. Hale was a member of the Executive Committee of the Vermont 4-H Foundation. The record of this club is one of the best in the state, according to Mr. Buchanan who added that "a list of the honors and achievements would fill a page." Members of this active group have also attended National Camp and seven went to Camp Vail at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass. In 1956 Mrs. Hale also received a Pearl Clover for 15 years of service and Mrs. Mowry Hawks of Bellows Falls the Award of the Clover with four other leaders in Windham County. The Bartonville Club was started in 1934 as The Three B's under Mrs. Reginald Wheelock.

The Bellows Falls Club started in 1941 with the Happy Helpers under Mrs. Eleanor Brown. It lasted four years and the first achievement program in Bellows Falls was held at the home of Clarence Bodine that first year where the first standard 4-H Club in that village received its charter. It came to life again, after a short lapse, in 1948 as the Mt. Kilbourne Club under Ann Hawks. Miss Hawks was in the work for 9 years and in 1951 was chosen one of 3 delegates to attend the Congress in Chicago. She was also junior leader of her club for four years. From 1944 to 1945, Mrs. Ellen Parkhurst led 14 members of the Brockway Hustlers at Brockways Mills. The Jolly Juniors in Cambridgeport opened in 1927 under Mrs. Mildred Cushing with Pauline Smith assistant and lasted ten years, an outstanding club winning many honors. In 1934 the girls became the C. K. Club under Mrs. Donald Bell. The boys were known as the Hot Shots at the same time under Clarence Walker and Harold Taylor.

In Rockingham the clubs have had a checkered career. The Pleasant Valley Club for boys organized, under Frank Weeden in 1924, lasted 3 years after which they became the El Circle Jardin with Ellen Abbott for a year, with five boys. In 1939 the America Club was formed with Natt Divoll, Jr. The girls also organized in 1920 as the Happy Co-Workers with 14 members under Mrs. N. L. Divoll. They received the standard club charter that year, the first awarded in Windham County. In 1926 the leader was Mrs. M. F. Downing; in 1927-1928, Mrs. J. B. Abbott and in 1929 Mrs. Charles Keefe. Then as now, this was another outstanding club of high achievement and leadership. Then for some years there was a lack of club work in Rockingham but in 1949 the Red Clover Club of girls organized under Mrs. Adrian Belisle, Mrs. Natalie Cole in 1951 and Mrs. Morton Downing and Mrs. Francis Bolles in 1952-1953. In 1956 Mrs. Bolles was a member of the state 4-H Club Leadership Committee. In 1951 the Old Town group of boys met with Mrs. Verne Adams, leader, followed by Mrs. Mildred King and was designated as "a very promising club."

The first club in Saxtons River was the Forest Rangers started in 1927 and which existed for 10 years. Leaders were George Marshall, Austin Fordham, Justin Clayton, Kenneth Beebe, Frank Beals, Joe Barnes. This village had a plethora of clubs over the years which came and went as did those in other parts of town. In 1926 the Home Workers organized at Kurn Hattin under Mrs. Bertha Shaw, "a very fine club" for four years. In 1927 there was the Busy Bee Cooking Club which ran for two years under Mrs. Albert Clark and Mrs. Valeria Hall. The same year the boys became known as the Farm and Garden Club and kept together until 1945. Their leaders were Charles LeClair, Karl Worcester, Gardner Stearns, Justin Clayton, Lawrence Leonard and Norman Wright. In 1928 another "outstanding" club was the Good Will Club under Mrs. D. N. Stearns, Mrs. R. F. Cole and Mrs. Melvin Noyes. Nine years was the extent of this club's life. In 1933, for two years, the Happy Bluebirds made another try under Helen Beals, Mrs. Valeria Hall and Marjorie Beals. Contemporaneous with this was the Natachee Club under Mrs. E. L. Rumney. These were followed by the Nimble Fingers under Mrs. F. S. Morrison. In 1945 the Willing Workers under Mrs. Eunice Bishop, another "very good club" came into being. The Evergreen Girls' Club under Mrs. Ardis Stevens and Mrs. Thelma Mark organized in 1952 together with the Evergreen Boys' Club with Frederick Rogers. In November of 1927 the annual Round Up was held in Saxtons River, under Mr. Ingalls, state club leader. The idea was then just four years old, introduced by Miss Pearl Berry, county club agent and was later adopted by all Vermont counties. Between 1920 and 1953 there was a total of 30 clubs

in the town of Rockingham and in 1953 there were 9 active clubs.

HOME DEMONSTRATION GROUPS OF ROCKINGHAM

Although Home Demonstration work is not restricted to farm women, today most of its work, like that of the 4-H Clubs, is carried on in the smaller communities with fewer clubs and organizations. It, too, is part of the program of Agriculture and is intended to aid the women of the United States to gain useful and practical information to help with home, family and community life. It is state-wide and nation-wide and began in Addison County in Vermont with Miss Emma Fuller as the first agent, who later became Mrs. Bruce Buchanan. The southern part of the state had been working on this idea since 1915 when the Farm Bureau, which started in 1911, decided that if two counties could raise \$300 each, an agent could divide her time between them. The idea was enthusiastically taken up by the Bellows Falls Woman's Club and the Windham County Farm Bureau voted \$100 if the women would raise the balance to pay an agent.

The first "Home Dem" agent in this county was Miss Lucy Swift who came on duty in 1917 and the first directors in the town were Mrs. N. L. Divoll, Old Town; Mrs. A. M. Richards of Bellows Falls; Mrs. W. J. Wright of Saxtons River and Mrs. N. W. Wyman of Cambridgeport. W. W. I brought the work into sharp focus with awards for food preservation, objectives in all lines being to secure better living at lower cost. This was accomplished by demonstrations in canning, dressmaking homemade fireless cookers (one was kept on display in Brattleboro) and the use of both whole and skim milk in the home. Those early days which were also war days were concentrated, too, on such subjects as wheat substitutes including potato and rice flour, child diets, welfare clinics, canning kitchens, fruit butters and school lunches. In 1917 with stepped-up projects due to war activity, two agents were hired under the Emergency Act for this work and at one time there were 81 canning centers and over 5,200 mattresses made by state groups. However, five years after the work was started, funds were withdrawn for some reason and the number of agents were cut down. Yet by 1921 women were enthusiastically making dress forms from gummed paper, molded to their own forms, under Miss Lydia Potter of the Extension Service and in 1930 Miss Fuller, then a specialist in Home Economics at UVM, was campaigning among the groups of the state for better kitchens. When we remember what many farm kitchens were 25 years ago, she must have had a problem on her hands. And along with kitchens, there was an upheaval in cooking methods at one time when women were told to "bury the frying pan 20 feet deep in the pasture," that

fried foods three times a day could wreck havoc with digestions.

Home Demonstration was officially organized in Windham County on November 21, 1928 and included Bellows Falls, Old Town and Saxtons River. Today Cambridgeport, Bartonsville and the Neighborhood Group on the Saxtons River Road are included in Rockingham. Each spring it celebrates its annual week with displays in the shop windows. In 1919 this included a parade with 2,000 marchers, marking also the end of W. W. I. Bellows Falls has been without a Home Demonstration Group from time to time but soon after 1930 an active group met in the Woman's Club rooms. A new group here was organized in 1956. Until centralization removed the district schools, much of the work of the different groups revolved around their needs such as hot lunches and dental clinics and they always work for the good of their community. A list of the Windham County Home Demonstration Agents is as follows:

Miss Ruth Gurney	1929-1930
Miss Elizabeth Ricker	1930-1937
Miss Helen Buttrick	1937-1940
Miss Harriet J. Anderson	1940
Miss Virginia F. Roy	1940-May 31, 1942
Miss Frances Clark	1942-1945
Miss Charlotte Beatty	1945-1948
Miss Muriel McKee	1948-July 31, 1950
Mrs. Ethel R. May	Nov. 1, 1950-June 30, 1955
Mrs. Rosetta S. Pyle	July 1, 1955-Aug. 18, 1956
Mrs. Ruth D. Hertzberg	Aug. 20, 1956-

Presidents of Rockingham Groups for 1957 are Bellows Falls, Mrs. Harold Wyman; Bartonsville, Mrs. Robert Luther; Saxtons River, Mrs. R. M. Stevens; Saxtons River Road Neighborhood Group, Mrs. Linwood Moore; Rockingham, Old Town, Mrs. Warren Skelton.

SAXTONS RIVER

Saxtons River became an incorporated village in 1905 with Dr. Frederick Osgood elected the first moderator, a position which he has held ever since. George Alexander was clerk who served in that capacity until his death in 1949. At the end of the first year Cecil K. Hughes was elected treasurer and he also has held that post ever since. One of the first objectives of the corporation was the installation of street lights and in 1919 the village had the prestige of being the only town or village corporation in the state which was free of debt. At that meeting, Frederick J. Blake was re-elected first trustee which carried with it the complimentary title of "Mayor." The following trustees were elected: John Snow, F. B. Locke, David Stearns and A. C. Campbell. Auditors were Fred L. Simonds and F. S. Fuller. Present trustees are Bernard Clark, Lawrence Moore, Kenneth Morrison, Fred Brown and Robert Campbell.

The same year that Saxtons River went in for dial phones, 1949, it also completed the renovation of its new community house and held the first annual village meeting in its own hall since they were incorporated. This was the second floor of the right half of the building which once housed the ticket, freight office and waiting room of the trolley line and which was raised to make room for a fire station below. About 1935 the P.T.A. had opened a public library in the waiting room. The fire department, organized from volunteers a number of years before, christened the new station by holding the second meeting of the Twin State Fireman's Mutual Aid Assn. there which included the villages of Grafton, Putney, Saxtons River and Bellows Falls. In 1955 Ludlow was added to the association. Adequate fire protection was argued as far back as 1929 but not until October, 1954, after having been voted down several times, did the village finally vote 135-59, for a new pumper, which would give a minimum of 500 gallons a minute to conform to regulations for membership in the association. Fire chief today is Earl Osgood.

When the old covered bridge in the center of the village was razed in '49 and the new concrete one erected, a picturesque bit of the past disappeared. Much painted by artists, the portraits of this old bridge are all that remain of an old landmark, dear to many generations. Among local artists who have made valuable reproductions of the old bridge are George Mark and Dean Lake, both of Saxtons River.

The Old South Meetinghouse built in 1843 for the Baptists and Universalists and noted for its beautiful architecture, was called the Seminary Building in 1866 when it reverted to education. Since 1915 and the new school in the village, it has been used by various concerns and organizations such as the Outing Club, Sons of Union Veterans and by the Catholic people until their new church was built. A garage and secondhand shop have further lowered its morale but its spire still points to heaven.

Most of the old industries have gone. The Saxtons River Woolen Mill, once known as the Saxtons River Worsted Co., probably had more ups and downs than a cat has lives. Functioning as far back as 1836, it went into receivership in 1924 when it was owned by John Roberts of Claremont, N. H. and James Walsh of Saxtons River who bought it about 1918 from the Horan estate. Previous to that it was owned by Thomas Kelly. After more reverses it started up again in 1928 at capacity production with ten new looms and Walter Glynn as president who was also president of the National Bank at Bellows Falls. The mill employed 60 hands and planned on 28 looms. In 1930 it was operating on a small scale under George W. Overend. In 1934 it was purchased from the National Bank by a New York man who used about 40 hands and made upholstery for Ford cars. But the next year the employees walked

out because of overdue wages, returning when officials agreed to pay weekly wages regularly and 10% of back wages until caught up. Eventually it became idle again and again went into receivership. The machinery was moved to other mills and the old mill burned in 1939 never to be rebuilt. Of the two wool pulleries once flourishing, both are gone; one is now a storehouse and the other a tenement building.

The wood-turning mill on the "middle falls" now owned and operated by William Frey, has a long and interesting history. More than a century ago it was a sawmill run by Ransome Farnsworth. Later it became a wheelwright or carriage shop known as the Kilburn and Jotham Whitcomb mill. It was bought in 1913 by C. O. Stone who was a ladder maker from Gardner, Mass. and who carried on his business for awhile then turned it into a wood-turning shop purchased in 1928 by William Frey, Sr. Ten years later it was taken over by his son, William Frey, Jr., a machinist in Springfield, Vt. In 1943 he began to devote his entire time to managing and operating the mill. At various times in its career the old mill has been used as church, bowling alley and once as the village jail. At one time there was a wood-turning mill just off Main Street, operated by Rugg and Williams. Among the stories still passed from tongue to tongue is one concerning the Frey mill when it belonged to Mr. Farnsworth who ran it both as a cider and saw mill—the former at the appropriate season. He lived next door to the mill and dug a tunnel connecting his home with his place of business. The tunnel soon proved to be the most lucrative part of the mill for in its center was located a still which turned out a brand of cider brandy for which there was much local demand. Mr. Farnsworth complained that he couldn't do much business in Cambridgeport because they already had three stills! This method of catering to his neighbors' thirst was evidently illegal and while many people noticed mysterious vapors rising from the ground near the mill, they were openly winked at. But one day Mr. Corlew protested loudly that his last batch of brandy was not up to standard and he made quite a fuss about it, so much so that the owner became frightened and closed up his brandy business very suddenly. Years later both entrances to the tunnel were found.

The sawmill owned by Claude Tenney since about 1944, has been there for many years also. With the help of Arthur Thompson of Saxtons River and his sister Mrs. Bessie Smith of Worcester, Mass. an interesting picture can be drawn of the old mills and their operation. Henry A. Thompson left Grafton with his family in 1892 and with his brother-in-law Sidney A. Whipple, founded the firm of Whipple & Thompson, a grist and saw mill as were most of the early mills, there being an urgent need for both of their products. They also operated another sawmill south of the covered bridge for many years

where Henry Knight also had a wood-turning shop, another customary arrangement. Following the entrance of Lew Thompson into the firm with his father and after Mr. Whipple's death, the firm became Thompson & Thompson. The elder member of the firm lived to be 93, dying in 1938 and his son carried on the business, dying in 1948. Today only in a replica of the old grist mills, reconstructed to relive the past for those few who remember and to explain another way of life to those who never knew, can we visualize the miller at his work. In the Thompson mill, the first miller was a man by the name of Dutton who lives by the bridge on Pleasant Street and when he died, Leon "Gramp" Davis took his place, remaining at the mill until Mr. Tenney bought the business. Old millstones are a curiosity today, more than five feet in diameter and nine or ten inches thick with a hole in the top stone where the grain was poured in to be ground between the two great stones. When these became smooth they must be laboriously "picked" or roughened again by hand for this was the age of hand work from beginning to end. The Thompson sawmill operated at full speed in the spring when the water was high and the logs drawn in by horses and oxen during the fall and winter. By June flashboards had to be put on the dam to hold the diminishing supply of water. Finished lumber went through the siding machine and 30 years ago matched pine brought about \$35.00 per M. Today (and the knottier the better) it retails as high as \$250.00. The Thompson mill is a good picture of an era.

In 1917 F. S. Fuller purchased the basket factory of Edwards & Oakes on River Street which was producing the finest split baskets in New England when it burned three years later. Today there are also lumber mills owned and operated by George Lanou, Robert Benson, Willis & Dunn and Percy Cutts.

For a number of years a dry goods and grocery business was operated under the name of Farr & Hughes. In 1919 it was sold to Harry and Roland Simonds and became known as Simonds Bros. Today it is the Simonds Bros. Cash Store, a grocery concern with both brothers, Philip and Guy having been in the business for many years. In April, 1946, the new firm of Moore & Clark took over the plumbing and bottle gas business which was operated for over 40 years by F. S. Fuller & Co. The new partners, two returned veterans, rented quarters in the Saxwin building and were joined by Lester Moore, father of one of the partners, and who was with Bodine & Sons plumbing concern for many years in Bellows Falls. Today this is one of the most modern plumbing and sheet metalworking establishments in this area. Clark later opened his own plumbing business on Main St. as well as a new housing project on Westminster Street on the old Outing Club field with twelve lots for sale. Many new homes have sprung up here with an

artesian well supplying water and new roads laid out, giving a prosperous look to the village.

In 1945 the F. S. Fuller store was purchased by Harry Adams and David Stearns, just 40 years after Mr. Fuller and F. L. Simonds had bought the hardware business of F. B. Locke and changed the firm name to Fuller & Simonds. Mr. Simonds later sold his interest to Frank Wright who, in turn, was bought out by Mr. Fuller. Stanley Adams and Stearns had been the active partners since 1913 and carried on alone after Mr. Fuller's death in 1944. Present owner is Mr. Adams, Stearns now running his own plumbing business.

The Saxtons River Locker Plant, privately owned by the Saxwin Locker Co., opened in August of 1945 as one of the industries of the Saxwin building purchased from John Alexander by Humphrey Neill in January of that year. It was managed by the Saxwin Valley Products Co., Inc., members of which were Elisha Camp, Humphrey B. Neill and Emmons Cobb. It closed about 1950.

O'Connor's garage was once L. F. White's blacksmith shop. John Snow and William Carey were also "village smiths" and in 1912 Clough and Davis were in the same business. The local livery stable was owned at one time by Fred and D. J. Bemis and the last such business was run by Bert Simonds. In 1910 the old soapstone business which operated for 75 years at the Smith quarries in Grafton, the manufacturing being done in Cambridgeport by Butterfield & Smith, went under the hammer. The sale took place in front of the Vermont Soapstone Corp. of Saxtons River where, at a sheriff's sale, the machinery was disposed of. Soapstone slabs and blocks were sold at the mill and quarry. The first soapstone sink turned out by this firm and used in Saxtons River, was installed in the home of Mrs. Patrick Harty.

In the Bellows Falls Times of November 28, 1918, was a letter pertaining to the old wooden clocks manufactured in Saxtons River about 1840. It was written from Cambridgeport and said that one Deacon Charles Walker there was "the possessor of a clock made in 1849 by Jason R. Rawson in Saxtons River on the place now owned by Milton Barry on Pleasant Street. The first owner (of the clock) was George Walker of Grafton, father of Charles and was remembered by him to be first used in his boyhood home. It now keeps good time and although the machinery is of wood, seems likely to be good for 80 years' more service." One of these old wooden clocks from Saxtons River is now in the office of the town clerk in Bellows Falls but its hands have not moved for many years.

In 1909 the Vermont Fruit Co, opposite Barber Park, manufacturing cider vinegar and soft drinks, was taken over by A. C. Campbell and John Piddock, brothers-in-law, from the estate of Dr. Daniel Campbell, grandfather of Campbell

Mr. Campbell ran the mill for 18 years until his death in 1927. Piddock died in 1924. The mill was sold to John Knowlton of the Saxtons River Road and Frank Snow of Bartonsville and it was planned to move it to the latter village. However, fire swept it suddenly but it was rebuilt in 1928 in its new location where it was known as the Vermont Vinegar Corp. or, more popularly, "the vinegar factory." This was operated until March 4, 1931 when flames consumed it again at a loss of \$40,000 and it was never rebuilt removing what was probably the last industry from Bartonsville.

Thirty years ago Saxtons River had its own moving pictures every Wednesday at 8:15 in the I.O.O.F. Hall, admission 10 and 20 cents. There was always dancing afterward until midnight at 5 cents a figure, with music by Mandigo's three-piece orchestra. Saxtons River has had its own band for many years and about 50 years ago a bandstand stood near where Christ Church is today. Consisting of about 25 men, former leaders were E. P. Taft, George Mark and Ned Pierce. Present leader is Dan Millette.

Among eating places which have flourished were Barrett's Lunch, Jack's place run by Jack Bryant, the Buccaneer, the Sandwich Shop and Dodge's Do-Nut Shop. Present eating places are Effie Gaynon's restaurant in the Frost block and the Cannon Restaurant run by Mrs. Hermon Weston in her home. A variety store and newsstand was run by Oscar Gammell for several years in the brick store. Purchased by Jed Vancor, it was moved into Osgood's Barber Shop and to the stock was added soft drinks and ice cream which the present owner, Mr. Beals, carries today. Osgood's Barber Shop was once owned by Guy Austin who still does some barbering at his shop on Maple Street where he refinishes furniture. In 1950 A. M. Kelton opened a cinder block garage on Upper Main Street for the Kelton Transportation Co. and the building also houses hardware supplies. Furgat's Garage was once Benton's Garage and years ago, the site of Taft's Photography Studio. Dean Lake carries on his Red Barn Studio in the cellar of his home since his studio burned in 1956. The new publishing firm of Major L. L. B. Angas, Inc. which prints the Angas Digests is in the Saxwin building as well as the publishing firm of Humphrey Neill. Vermont Treen Ware, making a woodenware product by George Van Schaick, is located in the old Frey mill.

The Saxtons River Inn, the second hotel on this site, has passed through many hands since it was built about 1900 by the Saxtons River Hotel Co. composed of local people. It was later sold to Harry Kimball and since then the owners have been Frank F. Shepard, 1909; Anthony Turcott, 1912; G. T. Alexander 1914; Geraldine E. Ainsworth, 1919; Mrs. N. B. Law, 1922-1924; Fay S. Fuller, 1926; Mr. and Mrs. George C. Brown, 1936; William and Zelda B. McIlhiney, 1937-1938; Charles K.

Ballard, 1940; Frank W. Mackensen, 1942-1950; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Brown, 1950. Present owner is Major L. L. S. Angas.

Postmasters in Saxtons River:

Helen I. Campbell	aptd.	5/13/1897
Minnie A. Benton	"	5/4/1898
Patrick H. Harty	"	5/6/1914
Cecil K. Hughes	"	12/9/1922
Cecil K. Hughes	"	2/25/1931
Harry L. Simonds (acting)	"	8/16/1935
Harry L. Simonds	"	6/17/1936
Roscoe E. Olmstead (acting)	"	6/25/1940
Roscoe E. Olmstead	"	4/21/1941 (still serving)

For many years the post office was situated in the F. S. Fuller store until after it was sold when it was moved into the Frost block, now owned by Dr. Osgood.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE IN SAXTONS RIVER

The telephone exchange at Saxtons River has undergone many changes of ownership since the first four phones appeared in the village in 1896 in the homes of Fred Rand, George Corey, Foster Locke's store and one brave unknown subscriber. Dr. Osgood remembers distinctly those first wall phones which were cranked up vigorously to get central and Miss Bertha Richardson and Mrs. Abbie Hammond, both operators of long standing, recollect vividly the days before dial phones replaced, with their impersonal system, the old friendly, single-position board at which they worked for so many years. The telephone business office and exchange were all in the same place which was in many places from the days in 1906 when Mr. Mesick owned it and put in a few phones at \$1.50 a month until it ended up in its present ultra building on Main Street. It was owned privately as well as by various companies, New England Tel. and Tel. being the first medium through which it operated after which it was owned for many years by John Alexander, Jr. The first office was over what is now the Stanley Adams Hardware Store and for some time the telegraph office was in the same place. From there it perambulated to L. F. White's house to that of Mrs. Ellen Stearns and then to what was last known as the Saxwin Building which Mr. Alexander bought to house his exchange. Its last move, before the dial phones pushed it out of existence, was in the Carl Whitcomb home on lower Main Street with Mrs. Abbie Whitcomb Hammond as chief operator.

Back in the days of Mr. Alexander's ownership, there were two private lines running out of town, one to Westminster West and one to Windham. Mr. Alexander and a helper could often be seen along the road, fixing their own fallen poles and wires in a day when the telephone company was a one-man concern. In May of 1929 the exchange was sold to Colonial Utilities with

the main business office in Chester, Vt. and in November of that year it had been moved from the Alexander building to the Whitcomb house with Mrs. Hammond in charge, a position which she held until dial phones went into operation. During this period the exchange was also owned by Central Vermont Public Service Corporation and the Central Vermont Telephone Corporation and today includes the villages of Athens, Grafton and Cambridgeport.

Like all small town exchanges, the operator on duty was always willing to answer questions or just to pass the time of day. It was a sort of "bureau of missing persons" and you could locate your husband who might be hanging around the barber shop or central would find the doctor for you. Country service used to be a personal thing. Now there is no helpful operator on which to call if your clock stops or you can't remember when the Ladies' Aid meets. Patrons often left their parcels there for safe keeping or just plain forgot them like the gentleman who dropped in one day to pay a bill and left his meat for dinner in the office which was discovered by hungry mice.

The Central Telephone Corporation was formed to acquire the telephone operations of the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation which took place on August 26, 1946. On March 1, 1953, the name of this corporation was changed to the General Telephone Co. of Vermont, Inc. which now controls the phones. When it took over in 1946 there were a total of 212 magneto type phones serving about 200 subscribers with five operators employed on a single switchboard located in the Whitcomb house where Mrs. Hammond lived. On January, 1949 there averaged 2,157 calls per day. In August, 1954, the calls were 2,117 and in December, 1949 the number of toll calls per month were 3,614 and for the same month in 1954 they ran to 4,223. On March 15, 1949 the Saxtons River Exchange was converted to the dial system and on December 31, 1954, there were 367 phones used by 337 subscribers. The company was once also owned by the Allied Vermont Utilities.

Among the longtime operators in Saxtons River were Elizabeth Wright, Mary Knowlton (Noyes), Laura Brace (Stone), Bertha Richardson, Ethel Richardson (Dodge), Harriet Richardson (Hemingway), Abbie Whitcomb (Hammond), Lucy Stone (Higgins), Marion Hall (Parks), Jessie Rand (Williams), Mabel Richardson (Barnes), Ruth Harlow (Tucker), Charlotte Marlboro (Oakes), Mary Kiniry, Helen Alexander (Frey), Margaret Willis, Helen Moore, Blanche Shufeldt, Ruth Perry (Bigbee), Lillian Dean (Oakes), Harold "Doc" Wilder who was night operator for many years, Beatrice Hammond Shattuck and Mrs. Frank Beals.

VERMONT ACADEMY

In the early days of Vermont Academy, the co-ed school in Saxtons River where girls banged and braided their hair and board was \$2.25 a week, many famous lecturers were on the program such as Wendell Phillips and Josh Billings and once the commencement music cost \$400. Every girl had a single bed with a bedroom and parlor for every two girls. No boy who was "working his way" was allowed to pay for entertainment for his girl friend; it was "Dutch treat." Tuition was \$8.00 a term and laundry cost so much, thirty cents a dozen pieces, that the girls washed their own handkerchiefs and pressed them between the pages of a three dollar song book placed under the bed post. The favorite winter sport was a sleigh ride and in April, school was dismissed while everyone, boys, girls and teachers had their annual field day in the woods gathering arbutus—which would probably cause every one to be arrested today.

Founded in 1876, the school was organized under the direction of the Baptist State Convention but it was always undenominational. Most pupils were from rural Vermont which lacked facilities for higher education. In 1879 the enrollment was 175 and some extremists among the young ladies shingled their hair! For some years the school vacillated between a co-ed to a boys' school and back again but not until 1931 did it settle down for good to a purely male academy. Perhaps it was influenced by the fact that the preceding year the Vermont Academy basketball team claimed the New England Prep School Championship!

The school had many ups and downs over the years. From 1906-1911 it enjoyed a full enrollment with about 150 young people registered each year. At this time it held the enviable reputation of one of New England's "well-recognized and well-reputed secondary schools" to use the words of a former teacher. But the enrollment ebbed with the years and finally the school closed down for five years, re-opening in 1921 with many hopes for the future which somehow failed to materialize and after a difficult struggle, was again ready to close its doors in 1934. At that time many felt that the days of the old Academy were numbered, that the property should be sold and the struggle ended, the proceeds going to meet the demands of the many creditors including several unpaid teachers. This, then, would have been the final chapter in the history of a brave and proud school which had met the winds of ill fate head-on but which seemed unable to withstand the succession of unfortunate circumstances.

But there were still men who had courage as well as faith that this was not the end. Among these were Messrs. Gay and Chase who, although the school was forced into bankruptcy

with an \$89,000 debt, decided, when they were appointed receivers, to see that affairs were settled in as advantageous a way as possible. And the impossible happened; friends rallied to the school and suddenly it seemed dimly feasible to carry on. It was at this hazardous time that Laurence Leavitt and his wife Dorothy accepted the invitation to come to this "school of faint hope," leaving a fine position in a New England school to attempt to build up, with little financial backing and nothing to build on, a new school which would be better than ever before. And that is what they did. In 1953 Olin Gay was named V.A.'s Man of the Year at the Commencement banquet because he had the courage of his convictions in those dark days of 1921. Headmaster Leavitt is still on the job, another man with a vision who likes to remember the sacrifices made by the staff that first hard year when they operated on low salaries, had double and triple duties and responsibilities not included in any call of duty. But everyone was determined that the school should succeed—and it has operated in the black ever since, every year but one and even that year boasted a small balance.

Today V.A. is a strong institution, nationally recognized and attended by a fine class of boys and no longer under any necessity of apologizing for inadequate facilities for even a suitable gymnasium was now assured of erection in the spring of 1955 at a cost of \$330,000 through the V.A. Gym Fund. A big boost toward realization of this building, so long needed, was the gift of \$50,000 by the widow of an 1885 graduate. The building so long used as a gymnasium was constructed as an armory for basketball in 1892. All locker rooms, showers and storage were in the basement of Fuller Hall, the main classroom building. The new gym is on Fuller Field just below the new athletic fields, reservoir and hydrant system completed in 1948 and dedicated in 1950, the first major construction since founding days. The first buildings on the campus since 1921, when Alumni Hall was built to replace Farnsworth which had burned, was the new Headmaster's house in 1937. By 1942 the school debt was wiped out through men who had faith, courage and imagination. You might say that V.A. pulled itself up by its own boot straps. You can surely say that it was an old school made new—the school that came back.

With an Alumni Fund established in 1940 to offset the lack of endowments, impetus has since been given to the operations of the school especially in the scholarship program. V.A. has now one of the best winter sports developments in any secondary school and better than in many colleges. As part of the Outing Club work, the boys have done much of the work on the ski tows, jumps and cross-country trails. The heart of the school is in its boys.

Headmasters at Vermont Academy:

Dr. Horace Mann Willard	1876-1889
Dr. George A. Williams	1889-1895
Mr. Homer C. Bristol	1895-1897
Dr. Henry Ellery	1897-1903
Mr. John L. Alger	1903-1908
Dr. George B. Lawson	1908-1916 (closed until 1921)
Mr. Raymond McFarland	1921-1923
Dr. John B. Cook	1923-1934
Mr. Laurence G. Leavitt	1934-

WARNER HOME (KURN HATTIN)

Although Kurn Hattin Homes are in Westminster, the portion occupied by the girls, called Warner home, is in Saxtons River. Here boys were also accommodated from 1908 to 1923 until it was decided to give girls the same advantages as their brothers. The Homes started from the dream and efforts of a former Westminster boy, Dr. Charles A. Dickinson, Harvard graduate and pastor of Berkely Temple in Boston. Dr. Dickinson saw the great need of many city boys for the advantages of a good home in the country. He felt that the church was not fulfilling its duty if it did not help all the people, young and old, in the community. So this man who had spent the first 16 years of his life on a Vermont farm but who died far from his native hills in California, remembered those hills of his boyhood especially the one behind an old summer hotel, later a sanitarium, which reminded him of the hill in Palestine beside which the Beatitudes were first spoken and called the Horns of Hattin. He bought the old place in 1894 after finding uncared-for children both in the wilderness of Maine and the city streets of Boston and established an "orphanage" with four boys under the superintendency of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Moore in July of that year.

"For a long time," he said, "I had been conscious of the fact that there are multitudes of children in New England growing up in vice, poverty and ignorance." He could, at least, he thought, begin a movement for their betterment on a small scale in his own native town. To what heights that "small scale" was to grow, he could never, even at his death in 1907, have had an inkling.

E. L. Walker of Bellows Falls was the first treasurer of the Homes and the only one for over 35 years. At his death in 1935, Robert Clark of the Bellows Falls Trust Co. took over the work, these two comprising the only treasurers which the Homes have ever had. The work was well along when fire destroyed the main building after an annex had just been completed on February 27, 1908. It was fortunate, that ten years before, Mrs. Sarah Warner of Saxtons River had left her spacious

home to the society which was now improved to take care of the homeless boys in Westminster. For 15 years it was used by these boys. The precarious beginning of the Homes was saved from probable extinction when the late W. G. Van Patten of Burlington underwrote \$30,000 in mortgages to save the organization. From these few small buildings in 1894, there were, in 1950, ten major buildings for 135 boys and girls. For the summer vacation home for girls became the permanent home for girls through high school when Warner Home became theirs exclusively in 1923 and a vital part of the life of Kurn Hattin and Saxtons River village.

The Homes are undenominational with attendance on the church of the child's choice. In Westminster are modern farm buildings, a fine vocational shop and residence for the director who for more than 25 years has been W. I. Mayo who came there with Mrs. Mayo and his family in 1927. In September, 1952, an anniversary celebration at Warner Homes to commemorate 25 years with the Mayos was observed and included an elaborate program, lunch served on the spacious grounds of the Home and speakers in the Wheeler gymnasium. The Kurn Hattin Band was on hand in new uniforms donated by the American Legion of Bellows Falls and provided music for the occasion. Among the speakers were Miss Eliza Sessions, financial representatives emeritus who retired in 1950 after 45 years with the Homes and W. C. Jewett of Bellows Falls, present representative who spoke of early experiences; George Cunningham, president of Kurn Hattin Alumni; John Menancon, alumnus and trustee of the Homes; alumnus Remington Woodhull; Mrs. Maude Jeffries, supervisor of the girls at Warner and Howard C. Rice of Brattleboro, chairman of the Kurn Hattin Board of Trustees. More than \$3,000 was collected by donations as a gift to the Mayos who were leaving for a trip to Europe.

Today, instead of being heavily in debt, the Homes have an endowment fund of \$700,000 and an annual budget of \$100,000. It is an education for an outsider to visit either of these homes and observe the exceptional training which these young people receive. There are courses in printing, carpentry, sheet metal work and agriculture for the boys; cooking, sewing, homemaking for the girls in modern, well-lighted rooms. From this training these children go out to take their part in the life of the community where records show that they do a fine job. However, they are already a part of the community in their undergraduate days for the Kurn Hattin Band travels to all parts of New England and the girls' choir sings to many audiences especially at Christmas. The school is unique in that children are accepted from New England only which taxes the capacities of the Homes to the limit with Vermont having the most admittances and many from New Hampshire and Massachusetts each year. No

child under seven is admitted and the usual age is 13 but they may remain through high school which they attend at either Bellows Falls or Walpole.

It took time to accomplish the things which have been done at the Homes, starting out so many years ago, with Dr. Dickinson's dream and an old house in Westminster. In 1928 the Dickey building for small boys was dedicated and in 1935 the Friedsam building for Manual Arts training. The next year the Leonard Grade School for girls was completed as well as their Domestic Science rooms. Still another building went up the next year under the extension system; the Judge Tyler water system was installed at the Boys' Farm and a similar one, on the Blodgett system, for the girls, each improvement named for some benefactor of the school. These water systems provide the best fire protection of any building in their respective towns. In 1938 the Hewitt Cottage at Saxtons River for older girls opened, the rooms furnished by Mrs. Arthur G. Wooley. The same year the Wheeler Gym was completed for the girls and a similar one for the boys the next year made a complete physical education program. In 1942, the trustees opened the Wilson Cottage at Westminster as a new home for the Mayos, with guest rooms for visitors. Kurn Hattin is under private auspices for which the National Society of New England Women has done much, fitting up the little hospital in 1945 at Saxtons River as well as a playroom, raising an endowment fund and equipment for the boys' print shop, In 1948 they were responsible for a playroom for younger girls in the basement of Warner Cottage.

Everything is done to make the Homes a real home and the kitchen in the girls' department now has a walk-in refrigerator and deep-freeze, donated by generous friends. The new school building for the boys was erected by a bequest of Miss Esther Thomas. In 1952 graduation included the dedication of the Bissell swimming pool for the girls and one for the boys has been added since. The farm in Westminster has seen the transition from horses to machinery; once two pairs of horses did all the work! Now everything is done by the most modern and time-saving devices such as rakes, balers and plows, all drawn by tractors. Each month the Bulletin is published, the official magazine and about 9,000 copies are printed by the boys. In 1927 the monthly out-put was 3,000 copies and consisted of local contributions. Today it is a newsy, interesting magazine giving a vivid picture of the life of these boys and girls, many of the latter, when they must leave, breaking into tears at parting with the only real home they ever knew.

The directors of the Homes have such diversified and multitudinous tasks that, at the anniversary party in 1952, W. C. Jewett, in giving a resume of the past 25 years, said that Mr. Mayo "was a farmer, contractor, architect, builder, editor and

publisher, columnist and financier as well as an authority on child welfare and institutions." And Mrs. Mayo has been bandleader for many years besides running her own home. The Band is famous all over New England and in 1949 won first place in B Division of the Junior Music Festival at Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., competing with older bands and received a Gold Certificate. In a cornet solo contest, Miss Ernestine Duby received a medal and cornet valued at \$275, given by the Vincent Bach Corporation of New York City and personally presented by Mr. Bach. The result of the Homes is the answer which the Vermont farmer gave the tourist who asked what they raised up in these hills. "Men!" replied the farmer. And, it might be added, women also—the human crops of Kurn Hattin Homes.

THE BAPTIST AND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN SAXTONS RIVER

There is one Protestant Church in Saxtons River today, Christ Church. The Baptist denomination is the oldest group in the village and the recent Catholic Church, the newest. Christ Church consists of both Baptists and Congregationalists, alternating services from one building to the other for although federated, the two denominations, have two edifices to care for. Six months of the year services are held at the Baptist, six months, during the summer, at the Congregational and today Sunday School is at the Baptist the year around.

For 30 years the Baptists met in the Old South Meetinghouse, alternating with the brick schoolhouse on Main Street. In 1840 they erected the present building, the oldest church in Rockingham in constant use with the exception of Emmanuel Episcopal in Bellows Falls. Fifteen pastors served the early church which began with 16 members and which, in 1912, at its centennial, had 86. The Ladies' Aid and the Judson Mission Circle were strong groups in the church and when they were in their new building, Vermont Academy augmented the church with both pupils and teachers. In November, 1912, the Baptists held their celebration of a hundred years of church work. It included Thanksgiving Day with Rev. Edward Mason as pastor and exhibits were on view in the waiting room of the trolley station and included the original communion set used in 1912. A pilgrimage was made to the Old South Meetinghouse, then used as a school, where the church was organized and hymns were sung there again. In September, 1936, the Baptists, too few in numbers now to keep their church going, joined their brethren of the Congregational Church which became known as the Federated Church. But even with the adoption of the articles of the new church, it was at first difficult to feel the interest which had kept the church alive for so many years.

In 1925 the Congregational Church with Rev. Walter Blackmer, pastor, who gave a historical address, held its centennial, dating from the time that the Rev. Sereno Taylor left the straighter-laced Baptist to help organize the new church. Seventeen pastors presided over the church in its hundred years and a biographical list of them was given in the booklet printed by the church at that time. Present at the centennial were Rev. George Chapin, pastor emeritus and his daughter Grace who wrote a historical pageant, partly in verse, for the occasion, and which was presented on the campus of Vermont Academy. This included scenes showing the early settlement of the village with Benoni Wright's scouting party in 1724, the first religious society in 1808 held in Isaac Willard's tavern—the origin of the Congregational Church—an old-fashioned choir, the Ladies' Benevolent Society in 1855, Vermont Academy of long ago with members of an early faculty, missions, the Primary Department of the Sunday School and the Warner Home girls. A committee of 58 local people, with the pastor, was responsible for the success of the historic occasion which covered 3 days, June 21, 22 and 23, ending with the pageant.

For about ten years under Mr. Blackmer, the church prospered and grew in numbers with old-time weekly prayer meetings and a Church Council. In September, 1930, the waiting room of the nearby trolley station, unused for six years, was purchased by the church for Sunday School rooms but became utilized mainly by the Outing Club and in 1945 was leased to the Community Club who agreed to contribute the use of one room for a library to be run by the P.T.A. Three years later, February 25, 1948, the church presented the building to the village as a community house and fire station.

The longest pastorate in the church history was held by, the beloved George Chapin who served faithfully from August 1883 to July, 1921, retiring in the later years of his life with the title of Pastor Emeritus. He was followed by Rev. Walter Blackmer who served next in period of years. The Woman's Society was formed in 1928, an organization which has always been a strong right arm of the church and today includes members of both denominations. Mr. Blackmer retired April 16, 1933 after eleven and a half years and from then until the next September, the church was without a pastor. At that time Mr. W. Burnett Easton, Jr., a young man taking up his first pastorate, accepted the call and was ordained in this church in December, 1933. He was capable, sincere and willing but his work was difficult as the church had been so long without a leader.

After the Federation of churches which took place September 20, 1936, the first pastor was Rev. Bert Richards who served for three and a half years with an average attendance of 137 against 176 as a separate church. Following Mr. Richards came two Baptist pastors, Rev. Joseph Peacock who served

from June 1940 to October, 1943 and during whose pastorate the church, in the spring of 1941, was redecorated and repaired at a cost of over \$1,000. This included a new carpet and art squares for the pulpit and the next year the church received the gift of a gold cross to hang behind the pulpit. Rev. John Gordon served the parish from January 16, 1944 to May, 1949, during the difficult war years, a man devoted to his work and beloved by young and old. From June, 1949 to December 15, 1951, Rev. Edwin Alexander was with the Federated Church, during whose administration there occurred some friction among members of the two churches who were discovering that although united physically, they were still separate groups. Rev. Charles Blakney came to the church January, 1952, his first full pastorate where he sincerely endeavored to create one "united" church. In October, 1952, the Articles of the Federation was revised and the name Federated Church changed to Christ Church of Saxtons River. In 1953 there were 18 new members joining the church on both Congregational and Baptist rolls and new by-laws for both societies created a more unified church. Both churches were recently painted outside and improvements made on the heating system at Christ Church and the vestry remodeled.

During Mr. Blakney's pastorate, the Religious Education Company was formed, a Board of Outreach and a Cabinet and regular meetings of the Deacons and Trustees held. Vermont Academy students and Warner Home girls still help to swell the congregation which otherwise is under 100 but the church today seems to have a new lease on life with a thriving Woman's Association, a Sunday School enrollment of 150 and an interested junior choir. After some stormy and uncertain years, church members feel that they are at last headed in the right direction and will continue to exert their good influence on the community. In May, 1955, Rev. Blakney and his wife Lorryne, after a year's study at Hartford Seminary, Hartford, Conn., were ordained in the Saxtons River church as Congregational career missionaries to Africa by the American Board of Southern Rhodesia of Boston, Mass. Their work will take them to Southern Rhodesia, Central Africa, along with their two small children, their interests lying in primitive cultures and the question of the possibility of adapting Christianity apart from western culture. The various Protestant churches in the area raised funds to provide the Blakneys with a jeep for their new work in Africa. All churches in Vermont have undertaken the support of these devoted young people, through financial aid, prayers and loyalty and the Saxtons River Church is proud of sending them forth from its parish. In July, 1955, Rev. Jack A. Smith of Painesville, Ohio, where he was ordained in 1953, became the new pastor of Christ Church. Formerly a business man and his wife an accomplished musician recently graduated from Overlin

College, the church looks forward to the new pastorate with enthusiasm.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SAXTONS RIVER

The new Catholic Church in Saxtons River, finished in 1952, with its 52 panes of colored glass called hammered cathedral and its grey and white interior finish, is an excellent example of the small modern church of today. The first service was held on June 29, 1952 and the formal dedication July 13 with the Most Rev. Edward F. Ryan, Bishop of Burlington, officiating. The church stands on a 125' x 112' plot with three entrances and a suspended staircase with a seven-foot gold leaf cross topping the ten foot tower. In the sacristy is the Chronobell system which regulates and controls the bell ringing and which is relayed to a loud speaker. The church seats 196 worshippers and took about a year to build. As in many of today's buildings, the keynote is glass. The side windows are of corrugated structural glass to be supplemented later by stained glass. Grey-stained fir planks form the ceiling and all other furnishings are grey-stained oak. A statue of St. Edmund of Canterbury, patron saint of the church, stands in the rear on a special shrine and was made by sculptor Oronio Maldarelli, instructor at Columbia University and summer resident at Townshend.

For many years before 1946, the Catholic people of Saxtons River, Cambridgeport, Athens, Grafton and Westminster West were served by the Bellows Falls Church. That year the Fathers of the Society of St. Edmund located at St. Joseph's Novitiate at Putney, Vt., were appointed by the Bishop of Burlington to take charge of Saxtons River and nearby towns and services were held in the Old South Meetinghouse for six years with the first Sacrifice of the Mass in June of 1946. The parish was served consecutively by the following pastors: Rev. Anthony McCue, S.S.E.; Rev. Francis Moriarty, S.S.E.; Rev. John F. Walsh, S.S.E. and Rev. George E. Demers, S.S.E., the present pastor of the new parish. There were about 100 parishioners in 1946; in 1952 there were 200. The pastor continues to live in Putney but works with his people daily.

SAXTONS RIVER ORGANIZATIONS

NATURE CLUB

The Nature Club was an outgrowth of the old Parliamentary Club and the first minutes of the newer club are dated March 31, 1903 with 20 charter members and Mrs. Walter Glynn, now of Bellows Falls, as the first secretary. The original objective of the club was the study of nature but today it includes travel, book reports, music, art and related subject in its monthly

meetings, summers excepted. At a special meeting in the schoolhouse in Saxtons River in 1941, the Saxtons River Civic Association was formed with Humphrey B. Neill, President.

SAXTONS RIVER GRANGE, No. 298

Organized March 28, 1902, Saxtons River Grange rented the Odd Fellows Hall (which they still use) for a dollar a night and paid the janitor a quarter to "open up and clean up." That June 20 men and 9 women were listed as charter members. The first meetings were held on the second and fourth Fridays of each month but seemed to be governed largely by nature; on June 14, 1929 the records read "thunderstorm—no meeting." "Dancing after the meeting was frowned upon as liable to reduce the membership but was later conceded, as proper entertainment for those who wished to indulge in it." In 1926 things did not seem to be going too well and at the December 30 meeting, the matter of discontinuing the organization was voted on with the result that it was agreed to continue for another 6 months. By March 1946, the membership was 62 and the Grange is still a strong arm of the community, sponsoring the 4-H Clubs and Scouts and celebrating Booster Nights and Neighbor Nights. In 1949 the light opera PATIENCE was given and in 1952, PINAFORE. The 30th anniversary was observed in 1932 with a history of the Grange, readings, original poetry and a one-act play. Silver certificates for 25-year membership were awarded at that time to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Leola Morrison, Helen Kelly, Lawrence and Hazel Burgess, Harlan and Carrie Barnes, Abby Hammond and John Alexander. In 1952 the 50th anniversary was celebrated with Harlan and Carrie Barnes and Abby Hammond receiving the Gold Sheaf Certificates for 50-year membership. Members who labored to make this event successful included Mr. and Mrs. Herman Weston, Gladys Stearns and John Patch. Among those who have worked faithfully over the years in the Grange were Henry Thomas, Otis Wilson, John Alexander, Joseph Barnes, Clark Simon, Leamon White and Harlan and Carrie Barnes.

The first officers of this Grange were Master, John Austin; Overseer, Colin C. Lake; Lecturer, Corinne E. Wiley; Chaplain, Clark S. Lake; Stewart, H. Ellsworth Richardson; Assistant Steward, Edwin Lake; Treasurer, Rodney Ober; Secretary, Elizabeth Lake; Gatekeeper, S. I. Thomas; Ceres, Mrs. Melvin Swain; Pomona, Mrs. Rodney Ober; Lady Assistant Steward, Anna Richardson. Of these officers, two are living today, Colin C. Lake and Mrs. Anna Richardson Paul. Officers for 1957 are Master, Alvin Paige; Overseer, Alice Paige; Steward, John Patch; Assistant Steward, Arthur Smith; Chaplain, Olive McBride; Lecturer, Marjorie Patch; Treasurer, Harley McBride; Secretary, Richard Barnes; Gatekeeper, John

Benson; Ceres, Myrtle Fletcher; Pomona, Elizabeth Barnes; Flora, Gladys Stearns; Lady Assistant, Alice Packard; Pianist, Frances Weston.

Past Masters have been:

John Austin	1902
C. C. Lake	1903
H. E. Richardson	1904
John F. Alexander, Jr.	1905-1906
William J. Wright	1907
C. H. Sanders	1908-1909
Mrs. Anna Wright	1910-1911
Harlan Barnes	1912
L. F. White	1913
John Austin	1914
L. F. White	1915
Harry Barnes	1916
David Stearns	1917
Clark Simonds	1918
Mrs. Nell Morrison	1919-1921
Ralph Cole	1922-1923
Mrs. Nell Morrison	1924
Theodore DeRoches	1925
William Smith	1926
Harlan Barnes	1927-1928
Lawrence Burgess	1929
Harlan Barnes	1930-1931
Charles Fancy	1932-1933
Henry Thomas	1934
Olin Clayton	1935
Joseph Barnes	1936-1937
Floyd Patnode	1938
Joseph Barnes	1938-1941
Marjorie Patch	1942 to May 12, 1943
Charles Fancy	May 12, 1943-1944
Aaron Mandigo	1944-1946
John Patch	1947-1949
Herman Weston	1950-1951
Richard Barnes	1952-1954
Alvin Paige	1955---

MOTHERS' RECREATION CLUB

This club was organized in 1912 with the following officers: President, Mrs. Blanche Osgood; Vice President, Bessie Fitch; Secretary, Carrie Wright; Treasurer, Cora Stearns. Meetings were held once a month in the afternoon and members were limited to bringing with them two children per member outside of the meetings held at Barber Park. One purpose of the club was to enable Mother to Have an Evening Out and Father takes

care of the children the first Thursday evening of the month. Past Presidents have included Mrs. Blanche Osgood, Mrs. Florence Alexander, Mrs. Minnie Thompson, Mrs. Carrie Wright, Mrs. Ora Campbell, Mrs. George Buxton, Mrs. P. D. Colvin, Mrs. J. L. Reynolds, Mrs. Edward Harty and Mrs. Louise Harty. Membership is limited to 35 mothers and a Hospitality Committee of two carries flowers to graves of deceased members each Memorial Day. It remembers sick members and deposits one dollar in the bank and presents a bankbook to each baby born to a member. The group supports all charitable and community drives and ends their year with a May Banquet.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

The Saxtons River Lodge of I.O.O.F. was formed February 15, 1888 with the following members signing the charter: A. H. Sabin, G. R. Tower, M. A. Wilder, W. P. Cassidy, S. T. Soddard, E. A. Houghton, L. Howard, E. L. Field, T. H. Hughes, F. C. Rand, F. E. Young, C. F. Simonds, E. R. Cobb, C. H. Twitchell, C. L. Gale, E. R. Lake, R. A. Marsh. Officers were Noble Grand, George R. Tower; Vice Grand, E. A. Houghton; Secretary, A. H. Sabin; Treasurer, M. A. Wilder; Secretary, T. H. Hughes. Officers in 1957 are Noble Grand, Clarence Walker; Vice Grand, Edford Perkins; Secretary, Claude Tenney; Treasurer, Dr. Raymond Lawrence. The organization has met in its present hall for 60 years and the building was purchased by them in 1920.

CHAPTER XII

DISASTERS: FLOODS, FIRES, EARTHQUAKES, HURRICANES

From time to time disasters have descended upon the town with loss of life and property. Among these was one of the most disastrous railroad accidents to ever occur in this end of the state and the worst in the history of the Rutland Railroad. It happened on a quiet Sunday afternoon, March 13, 1920 at 4:50 o'clock when the Montreal Express No. 165 collided head-on with extra freight No. 28, three miles north of Bellows Falls. Seven people were instantly killed and three died soon after reaching the Rockingham Hospital. The dead included Cornelius Sullivan of Bellows Falls, engineer of the Flyer; George F. Cady of Rutland, formerly of Bellows Falls, engineer of the freight; William Farrell of Rutland, fireman on the passenger and John Lent and his son Frank from Rockingham, passengers, who had taken the train at Bellows Falls to return to their work in a lumbermill in Chester, the train passing their home just before the tragedy. Ralph Bean of Bellows Falls, fireman of the freight, saw the impending collision and leaped from his cab, rolling into the river as three freight cars piled in after him.

The passenger train was due out of Bellows Falls at 2:35 p. m. but did not leave that day until 4:33. Its orders were to meet and pass the freight at Bartonsville and the orders of the freight were supposed to read the same way. Some rumors said that the crew of the freight tried to make Bellows Falls before the passenger left there but at the hearing held by the public service commission in Rutland the next week, copies of the train order were found to be so badly written that the word "Bartonsville" could easily have been mistaken for "Bellows Falls," and was misread by the train crew at Gassetts. It passed the Bartonsville siding— and there was no Green Mountain Flyer. The two trains met on the sharp curve, going only thirty miles and hour but the freight had 46 cars and had gained such momentum in the down grade that the engineer could not stop it.

"Holy God, there she is!" Cady shouted. Passengers said later that the emergency brakes were applied on the express but the impact was so great that the passenger was completely demolished and hurled to one side of the tracks and the freight to the other. The passenger was made up of two milk cars behind the engine, then a combination baggage and smoker, the latter next to the milk cars; also a passenger coach and dining car and pullman. The terrific force of the collision

smashed the milk cars to nothingness and the wreckage of them pushed through the front end of the combination car, instantly killing three people. Had the passenger car been next to the milk cars, many more lives would have been lost. Three more people died at the hospital. One man, in some way, escaped unscathed, crawling out on his hands and knees. The rest of the cars did not leave the tracks and although the passengers were shaken up, they did not realize what a terrible thing had happened. Although train men attempted to keep them in their seats, they were forced to open the doors for them who helped remove the dead and injured. About 15 freight cars telescoped each other, some hurled rods from the track and car loads of grain were piled on top of the passenger locomotive. William Farrell, fireman, died with his shovel in his hands and Cady's body has to be cut out with acetylene torches. Sullivan wasn't found for three days, buried under his locomotive.

The only eye witness of the disaster was William A. Busha of Underhill Avenue who was walking down the tracks after a day of trapping. He jumped over a fence into a field when he saw the impending tragedy which sent live steam 200 feet into the air from the punctured boilers and prevented anyone approaching the scene. Busha helped Bean from the icy water and they both aided in getting out the injured. Bean did heroic duty, his face cut, in freezing garments, as he chopped doggedly at the wreckage. His presence of mind and iron nerve saved his own life and probably the lives of the trapped victims. The first phone call for help came from Howard Illingworth and William Murphy who were on the ice of Williams River and who rushed to the home of the ill-fated Lents. One passenger, a Middlebury College professor, suitcase in hand, waded up the steep bank through the deep snow to the home of Lewis C. Lovell to give word of the accident.

At once a special train with two doctors and railroad employees from Bellows Falls was sent to the scene. Passengers were returned to Bellows Falls on the train with the injured which found the depot jammed with half the people of the village. A wrecking crew from Rutland was sent for and at 7:30 p. m. a similar crew from Bellows Falls left for the accident and searched for the dead until 1 a. m. At that time, a train carrying bodies returned to Bellows Falls. The first train went through on Monday at 3 p. m. and for 100 yards along the track, in the snow were china, grain and rolls of newsprint churned together in a horrible hash. Hundreds walked up the tracks all that Monday to view the wreck and many hired sleighs and drove to the Lovell farm from where they waded through drifts waist-high, down to the river. There was so much excitement that stores excused their workers and motion picture men and photographers were busy all day. A tragic note was that Engineer Sullivan's son, James, was a passenger on the express

and rushed through the train trying to find his father until he saw a dead man whom he supposed to be he, whereupon he rushed home to break the sad news to his family.

The final evidence was that, contrary to procedure, the engineer was not consulted on the jumbled orders, there was no exchange of signals and the plug in the caboose for applying air in emergencies was not used. No blame was attached to Sullivan who was 35 years an engineer on the Rutland Railroad, the oldest engineer in the company's service on that road out of Bellows Falls.

On October 29, 1931, ten freight cars were tossed from the rails near the Bartonville station, several of them plunging down a 30-foot bank into the Williams River. The accident was caused by a broken wheel on one car which left the track and dragged the rest with it. No one was injured but traffic was held up on the road all night. One car was loaded with dynamite and tipped into the river, fortunately. Grain was liberally sprinkled over the tracks from another car and was bought on the spot by an enterprising farmer.

FLOODS

The first of several disastrous floods in this century occurred on Sunday, March 30, 1913 when water reached the highest level since 1895 after almost a solid week of rain which melted the snow and sent tons of water into streams everywhere including the Connecticut. Here the gauge at the dam reached a high point of 18.9 ft. To add to the danger, 3,000,000 ft. of logs owned by the Champlain Realty Co., came hurtling down river and dynamite was used to prevent destruction of the three railroad bridges. The tunnel under the Square, always a danger spot, was sand-bagged when the I. P. Mills went under 6 ft. of water, ruining extensive machinery while crashing logs ruined their blacksmith shop. Trains stopped running as wash-outs undermined the tracks. At the depot, water stood deep on the platform which was choked with baggage and sacks of mail which could not be moved. Travelers who got into town, couldn't get out and the Hotel Windham put up 77 people the night of the 29th while restaurants and saloons and photographers did a land office business. Signs said that Bellows Falls was the only town in Vermont that could be reached. The water receded on Saturday afternoon and train service was resumed only to have 40 ft. of track at East Putney, on Sunday morning, drop into the river carrying with it the caboose and drowning fireman Willis Parrott. Less than an hour before, the crowded New York passenger train had passed over this same track. Jim Allbee, on the Rockingham Road, was marooned on the first floor of his house and refusing to leave, was removed by force from his bedroom window into a boat rowed by two high

school boys but unfortunately the boat came to pieces at the crucial moment which irritated Jim no end and slowed up proceedings. It was Jim's private opinion, vouched in incendiary terms, that it was no accident!

1927. What was no doubt the most terrible visitation of nature which this town or state has ever experienced, took place during November of that year of '27. To those who lived through it, it will never be forgotten and to those who did not, the story is a fantastic horror tale. While it was not felt as badly in the southern end of the state as in the north, the flood of '27 left Bellows Falls and vicinity in a state of desolation and isolation as the waters receded. Vermont suffered an impossible loss but borrowed 10 million dollars, paid it off and 30 years later, the state treasury had a larger surplus than in its whole history. (Vermont Tradition, Page 255. D. C. Fisher)

This storm was general over the northeast section of the country with a secondary storm centered over Massachusetts and south to Rhode Island and Connecticut. The maximum precipitation in the northern storm was over 9 in. in southern Vermont, covering about 457 square miles, the rainfall exceeding 8 in. over an area of about 1,660 square miles in the whole state. In 24 hours, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. of water fell in the Black River drainage area, dumping 50,000,000 tons of water there in that time which emptied into the Connecticut. The deluge was the result of a tropical storm from the south, meeting a storm from the north over Vermont between two high pressure areas on the east and west which squeezed the water from the storm like a giant sponge. Other things accounted for the destruction such as soil, contour and slope of ground, its condition and that of streams and ponds at the time. The rugged slope of the Green Mountains in Vermont, with steep slopes and hard-pan soil, shed rain rapidly into the streams. The winter and spring of that year had been unusually dry with only about 17% of normal rainfall, a record equaled only four or five times in preceding years. The weather reversed itself with excessive rainfall in summer and fall. By November, the ground was saturated, ponds overflowed. Then came the head-on collision of storms and the land could not take care of the water.

Immediately after this storm, pressure was brought to bear by the government to create reservoirs to care for excessive water in future emergencies, villages have been inundated and more work is being planned along this line. Much legislative squabbling has taken place since it was mainly upon the instigation of states to the south of Vermont, who received the bulk of the water pouring down the Connecticut, that this work has taken place. At present negotiations are under way for a dam which would flood parts of North Springfield and Perkinsville, Vt. In 1955 Philip Shutler, director of the Connecticut Valley Flood Control Commission, said that valleys still faced flood dangers

and that dams should be built at once. Following is a blueprint chart of the Bellows Falls Canal Co., giving highwater at various dates.

March, 1913	water on dam	18.9 ft.
March, 1920	water on dam	13.6 ft.
Nov. 4, 1927	water on dam	25.7 ft.
Dec. 8, 1927	water on dam	11.72 ft.

The Journal of New England Water Works Association, (Vol. XLII, No. 2; Vol. XLVII, No. 2) gives the rainfall of the floods of 1937 as follows:

Nov. 3	.24
Nov. 4	4.07
Nov. 5	.18
Nov. 2-5, inclusive	4.49
Nov. 2-4, inclusive	4.31

Now for the flood as it affected Bellows Falls. On Thursday evening, November 3, the river was rising at the rate of a foot an hour beginning about 4:30 in the afternoon. At 1:30 Friday morning, the coffer dams guarding the entrance to the tunnel gave way, flood water rushed through to the lower entrance of the canal where the new powerhouse parted the waves racing on to flood the Moore & Thompson and Babbitt & Kelly paper mills. From then on it was pandemonium. The water rose all day Friday until about 5:30 when it stood more than 25 ft. above the level of the old dam as the heavy rains to the north sent tons of water down the river. That meant that all bridges were threatened as well as the B&M tunnel under the Square where 8 ft. of water was thrown against the tunnel and a sand bag brigade was hurriedly set up by the New England Power Co., saving Adams Gristmill and International Paper Co. By noon, on Friday, Canal St. and the bridge to the station, were under four feet of water and cars loaded with coal were run onto the railroad bridge leading to the tunnel, to hold it down. The sand bags saved the whole Square from caving in as the sandy foundation would have washed out like sugar. So that such a nightmare could never happen again, the town afterward shared with the B&M Railroad the expense of \$4,300 to have steel pilings driven deep as well as wide shoulders made to the head wall. In 1930, the suggestion was made to remove the tunnel to accommodate the new engines. But it still remains to shake the Hotel Windham as trains thunder through. In 1929 the B&M started to reinforce the tunnel with a protecting wall at the entrance with cross ties so placed that sand could be thrown against them in an emergency.

While the new cement bridge on Bridge St. withstood the water, the western bank began to go out, endangering the Fall Mountain Electric Light Co. office and the old I. P. storehouse on the bank. Fed by a steam shovel from the gravel bank behind Fifield's garage on Rockingham St., a fleet of trucks went

to work filling the chasm. About noon, word came that dams to the north had broken and frightened residents waited in terror for the 8 ft. wall of water to descend upon them. But the water began to drop instead and by midnight everyone drew a long breath and settled down to take stock of what had actually happened while the Red Cross put on a huge drive for members, raising \$6,532.87 in a few hours.

And plenty had happened. The entire Rutland Railroad yard at the depot was four feet deep in water at the height of the flood, the roundhouse flooded and undermined and miles of track washed out. Deep washouts at the end of the steel railroad bridge from North Walpole to the depot constantly threatened the demise of the structure. The tracks of the B&M bridge near the toll bridge sagged into space. Of all the bridges over the Connecticut at Bellows Falls, only the toll bridge still stood, high and dry above the raging water. The main highway from Bellows Falls to North Walpole was feet deep in the flood and the entrance to the Saxtons River for the first time in its history, rose until it flooded the boilerhouse of the Liberty Paper Co. and basement of the Blake & Higgins Mill. It set back into the Basin Farm which became a lake again as geologists say it was in the beginning.

There was almost no way to get in or out of town unless you took to the hills. The meadows north of Bellows Falls were a huge lake with barns floating like rafts, washed down from up-river and only the tops of telegraph poles showing where the road was. But few residents on this side of the river were affected as the worst aspect of the flood was on the New Hampshire side where on Friday, North Walpole began to collapse along the river as the banks disappeared into the water. The east bank near the I.P. Co. log yard was under water, streets were flooded and the end of the Arch Bridge was swept away, leaving a wide gully between bridge and land. Then the houses began to go in a strange, terrible majestic parade. The Flavins lived nearest the bank and during that terrible Friday, the house creaked and shook and no one dared to go to bed, the men pacing the floor and waiting. They watched the earth slipping into the river, nearer and nearer to the house. At 5 a. m. a terrific cracking sounded all around them and everyone rushed out with the sound of crashing furniture and dishes filling their ears. Helplessly they watched while their home slid slowly into the torrent. Then came the O'Briens. Mrs. O'Brien was an old lady who refused to believe that her home was in jeopardy and it took a lot of persuasion to get her out and there was no time to get anything else out although ropes were tied around the house. The Roland's went last but they had time to get out their things. One house lost "everything except the piano"—which had been removed previously.

Crowds lined both banks as livestock, broken houses and trees, household goods and oil barrels, piled up against the bridges. A barn full of blazing hay sailed majestically down the river from the Charlestown meadows after dark, its owner, having fired it to destroy it before it hit the bridge, following in a boat. It smashed up as it hit. A pile of telephone poles, left on the east bank of the canal near the Canal St. Bridge, threatened to join the debris in the water and a steam derrick was rushed into place to save them but the water put out the fire in the boiler although most of the poles were saved. There were nine cottages along the river near the Herrick meadows but by Friday night there were only six. The others marched down the river in a stately procession and went over the dam, led by Jack Hennessey's, followed by Phil Grignon's with the rear brought up by the McWeeney cottage.

The week-end was a forlorn sight. A wash-out behind the Express Company office left most of their trucks abandoned when the employees were called from the rising danger on Friday. Freight cars had rolled over on the undermined tracks. There was no mail service for several days until a truck service was started, going to Brattleboro, White River Jct. and East Wallingford to Rutland. A terminal was set up in the depot freight office to take the place of the railroad mail. Miles of tracks, dozens of bridges all over New England had been ruined. Trains just didn't run any more. A letter destined for Rutland had to go by way of Boston, New York, Albany and Whitehall. What little mail there was, however, was delivered as usual. First papers arrived in town by truck from Brattleboro after four days, carried in by boys and met by frantic crowds who were willing to pay fabulous prices for them. One financier rented his out, ten cents for five minutes, and passed it from reader to reader. People had to wait for the papers to see what had happened to them.

Low-lying farms on the meadows north of the village were the main property sufferers outside of the mills. Jim Allbee again was in the midst of it with water this time up to his second story windows. He said he had been through many floods but this one topped them all. In April, 1862, water stood five feet on the lower floor; in the 1869 flood it was only two feet and in 1913, three feet and in 1927, eleven feet, 23 inches. At 8 o'clock on Friday, Jim and Mrs. Mary Buckley, together with her sister, were taken out in boats. This was one of the few cases during the flood where comedy as well as tragedy ensued for Mrs. Buckley and Mr. Allbee were not on speaking terms, each suing the other for ownership of the property. Jim, however, had little choice unless he wanted to swim and was literally washed upstairs to his enemy's door. His reaction was doubtless the same as in 1913 as he was an eccentric with a ready tongue and sometimes a quirk of Yankee humor as when a speeding

car smashed down his mail box and he padlocked the car to a tree while the driver went for help and had to pay for the mail box before Jim would un-padlock the car!

Near the Allbee farm, the Michniewicz family, a widow and several children, watched their cow drown when they couldn't get to her, their ducks and chickens washed down the river, struggling and cackling, their pigs drowned. As they huddled fearfully in their farmhouse, watching the water creep up through the floor, a door burst open and their furniture began to follow their livestock. Their barn was washed loose and deposited across the highway so that travelers had to negotiate the edge of the flood waters after the worst was over, until it could be moved. Another barn from up-river landed across the railroad tracks opposite their farm. But, like everyone else, they took up life again with grim determination and fortitude. On the same meadows the Brooks family were carried out on the backs of their men folk and carried up to Fred Crosby's on higher land, the only house which escaped there. All day they watched as the waters slowly rose toward the house, driving the sheep nearer and nearer the door, and their washing on the line disappear. When the tension became unbearable, the water stopped.

At the Herrick farm on the river, the men waited until the last minute to get the cattle to safety then mounted horses and tried to drive the crazed animals through the water to the hill behind the house. Bewildered, the cattle ran round and round the house, refusing to swim. It took hours to get them to the safety of the cold hillside. And then the farmer was faced with the fear of spontaneous combustion in his barn of wet hay with no one able to reach him to help. A Buick car drove down Weeden's hill on Friday, headed north. It struck the water with a terrific splash and went into it for 75 feet before it stopped, the lights still burning eerily under the water. There was quite a furor as police cut open the top of the car to find the driver—who had swum to safety. Francis "Bunk" Bolles, now postmaster, and Charles Capron, attending the University of Vermont, arrived home by devious ways and with stories of the damage up north where they had been working with rescue squads. Rockingham was sure that this must be the worst of such experiences it would ever see.

But in 1937 a rainstorm reached almost \$25,000 damage with roads from Saxtons River in such condition that travel was practically nil. The storm seemed to center on Saxtons River, Cambridgeport, Rockingham and Westminster West with many hill roads reduced to rock ravines from 4 to 10 feet deep. Crop damage to farmers ran into big figures as overflowing rivers spread rocks, debris and mud over fertile fields. A cloudburst in July, 1937, again washed out much of the same section, ruining the Weaver farm in Cambridgeport. Again in May, 1940,

high water covered the low spot on the Westminster Road and around Walpole station, making the bridge more ornamental than useful for some hours. Residents of Westminster, at the foot of Courthouse Hill, rowed around in boats and outboard motors were heard.

The next destructive flood descended upon the town on March 17, 1936 and almost made the '27 flood seem like an infant. Rain had poured down for almost two weeks and a cotton-wool fog shrouded the valley. As the snow on the hills melted rapidly, filling brooks and rivers, the Connecticut broke up with explosions like cannon fire. Folks began to be uneasy on Tuesday and Wednesday. Then the water started rising until the canal was 9 feet deep at the tunnel entrance and Canal Street was 8 feet deep. The railroad station was under water again with several feet in the waiting rooms and 2 feet going over the tracks. Herbert Niles, B.F.H.S. sophomore, waded through 4 feet of water to rescue a cat on the depot roof. Every foot of track was undermined and hung in the air like giant cobwebs with 4 to 7 feet of dirt washed out below. A 10-foot washout at the Vermont end of the railroad bridge carried tons of water around the roundhouse, undermining and collapsing it. Two switching engines tipped over on their sides as the tracks sagged beneath them but were jacked up and back to work on Friday. Tracks to the creamery were only a memory.

At noon, the first day, school buses collected their charges early and made a run for it through the rising water into the country. The power went off, ice piled into the roads and Bellows Falls was once more isolated from the world. The new Vilas Bridge, replacing the old Tucker Toll Bridge, lost both approaches. It did not fare as well as its predecessor in '27. Water raced through the small arches at the height of the flood. Skunks, rats and ducks went sailing past on cakes of ice. This time the meadows north of town had been bought and flooded by the Power Company but the mills "under the hill" received their usual damage. At the junction of the Saxtons River and Connecticut, the water rushed through the Blake & Higgins mill, 3 feet higher than in '27, the gauge for all floods, and damaging it to the extent of \$3,000. Again the Arch Bridge lost its approach to the New Hampshire shore but no homes tipped over this time although 28 families, remembering what happened ten years ago, vacated their houses, to return to them, damp and wet, on Sunday. Water rushed into the Green Mountain Power plant, making \$6,000 repairs necessary to the new dam. Engineers waited all night for the worst to happen. Under Maurice Stack, the employees, dubbed the Green Mountain Boys, stood on 24-hour service, keeping power lines open to out-lying districts. The Rockingham line went out of order on Wednesday night, was working again at 3 p. m. Friday, went out at 5 and was repaired on Saturday at

10 a. m. Bellows Falls did not lose its service and a truck-load of men and supplies arrived from Burlington to help the local crew. The Hydro-Electric had a transformer ruined by an explosion at 3 a. m. on Thursday when the peak of the water was reached. Pictures taken on Canal Street and Rockingham Road near where Jim Allbee had been through so many floods, might have been taken in '27. Before the new dam was built by the Hydro-Electric in 1929, these low-lying farm buildings had been removed.

Most farms in Rockingham are on high land and were mainly inconvenienced by their inability to get to town with their milk or for food. Fred Spencer lost all the wood he had been cutting all winter by the Williams River; it took off like a ghost of the old log drives. The first car to get through since Wednesday, arrived at 5 a. m. on Sunday, a Granite State bus, driven by Robert Woods and accompanied by Joseph Lokovich of Bellows Falls. They brought Boston papers and hair-raising accounts of their trip over bridges ready to go out, through washouts and water. At one point, where food trucks were lined helplessly up along the road, they wrapped their rain-coats around the motor and plowed through water sloshing on the floor of their bus.

Westminster received the full force of this last catastrophe as the ice-jammed river spread out over the valley meadows, ruining fertile land, truck gardens and tobacco fields. River farms were flooded and cattle drowned in their stalls. And no word of their plight reached the world until Sunday when a reporter on the TIMES rode a handcar down what was left of the track to what was left of Westminster Station where ruin amounted to more than \$100,000 and law suits raged for years afterwards. Dr. Bowen rode the same contrivance down to call on his patients. Between 60 and 70 head of cattle, the property of nine owners, drowned. W. S. Powers led his cows to high land, one by one, from a boat where they were taken to the Will Pierce farm in the Basin. Then he moved his furniture upstairs. Most farmers untied their cattle and left them to find their own safety, among them Mr. Potter. When people rowed back to their ruined homes on Friday, they were astonished to see seven bovine heads peering dolefully from the upstairs windows of Potter's house—and from his own room, the face of the big bull! Ralph Edson's home on the flats was isolated for a week with water 3 feet, 6 inches higher than in '27 when he escaped the flood. Edson, in trying to save his animals with a boat and ropes, towed 15 cows to safety behind the house but the horses rebelled and towed the boat round and round the house, once pushing their heads through a window. Finally, tangling themselves in the ropes around the colonial pillars, the men gave up and shot them.

Greenhouses in Westminster were ruined and garages went down the river. Swift's cabins floated to strange spots and tobacco sheds were crushed by huge ice cakes. The National Guard Units from Brattleboro were on the clean-up job after Capt. Brough of Bellows Falls phoned the Adjutant General in Montpelier. Trucks and freight cars of dead cattle went to fertilizer plants. In Bellows Falls, Mrs. R. L. Brooks and her stepson, Earl, walked over from their home on the Rockingham Road to watch the river. They returned hurriedly with water up to their waists and began moving things upstairs. They had been through this before. Charlie Doe, amateur radio operator, got a low power transmitter together to get word to the outside world and stood by, contacting relatives and friends and helping the New England Tel. & Tel. Co. until service was restored.

The R.F.D. carrier had no mail but he started out. Service was routed again to Boston and New York and a Railroad Mail Service center was set up at Bellows Falls Post Office under E. J. Howard. Trucks with newspapers were mired on back roads and wood fires and kerosene lamps became popular once more as children fished happily in the water for prizes which floated to shore. But Bellows Falls was fortunate for in Windsor 126 families were housed in the Armory and Zeno's bread trucks from Bellows Falls were the first to get through with food for these people. The movies in Bellows Falls closed only one day for lack of film and when Mae West was stranded at Marlboro, a private car carried her to the top of Cold River hill where she was gallantly rowed across the Cold River by Dennis Griffin and Harold Lorange. On Thursday a film was flown by plane to White River from Boston, taken by car to South Charlestown and rowed down the river to another car.

HURRICANE OF 1938

Vermont was getting used to floods but hurricanes were something else. In recent years we have become more and more aware of the autumn storm menace sweeping up from the doldrums in the south Atlantic. Perhaps it is because they seem to increase in violence and some experts predict more and more of them due to a change in polar air currents. In 1950 a Thanksgiving storm devastated northern Vermont but no one was ready for the terror which, on September 21, 1938, swept up the coast to Canada, laying waste New England on its way; or the one on September 15, 1944, a storm which skimmed the same coast and swept off toward Newfoundland. But the last few years saw a whole bouquet of storms some of which, like Carol and Edna in 1954, devastated whole areas in New England. So many of them sneak up on us lately that they are listed, not

too affectionately—and probably by a man—after the female of the specie! Vermont escaped the fury of Carol and Edna which wrecked its havoc in the southern part of New England and the steeple on the Old North Church went down in Boston. But the hurricane which people in Rockingham remember was the twister on September 21, 1938 when the fury of the elements struck this corner of the world.

People muttered about the "line storm" which was still coming down in torrents on that fateful day as rivers churned angrily at their banks in yellow-brown floods. Early that morning the world took on an unnatural appearance which made some folks uneasy but they went about their work. Several drove to the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., but they never got home until the next day and then they made it by climbing hill roads over fallen trees, driving with water in the floor of their cars and detouring washed-out roads. The storm struck in the middle of the afternoon and mighty trees which had withstood the gales of a hundred years, snapped off like toothpicks carrying wires and roofs with them. Streets were impassable and rivers over their banks as winds of terrific force added their terror to that of the water.

Thursday morning, after a night of horror, the sun came out on a strange, unrecognizable world. All through the village, great elms and maples had smashed into houses, slicing through them like butter. The lawn of Mrs. Minnie Riley on Westminster Street, now the Moose Home, was piled with trees blocking Henry Street. A tree removed the front porch of E. W. Dodge on Canal Street and the home of Dana Whitcomb on Atkinson Street was badly damaged as a huge elm went through the roof. On Williams Terrace the rest of the old trees for which Pine Hill was named, went down, making a rubble of gardens and lawns. There was no way out of town to the south except by the road past Kurn Hattin Home in Westminster. Silos were heaps of broken boards, delivery trucks were stalled and food ran low. The Drislane farm, just south of Bellows Falls, had its middle neatly scooped out and hundreds of barns in New England were lifted bodily and deposited in sections over the landscape. Bridges again washed away and in the town of Grafton alone, eleven had to be rebuilt. In New England, 500 lives were lost, miles of railroad track went out after the destruction of only two years before.

Surrounding towns were found to be in similar condition. The TIMES got out a special Hurricane Edition on Saturday. Electricity was gone and people flocked to restaurants which had some method of preparing food—and heat. Of the 1,300 telephones in town, 600 were out of use but the new cable was credited with holding down the damage. The repeater station on Henry Street operated on an emergency Delco System. Cables were down on 20 streets and 150 poles were snapped off



BELLOWS FALLS HIGH SCHOOL



ST. CHARLES SCHOOL



SAXTONS RIVER SCHOOL AND ADDITION



THE BELLOWS FALLS COUNTRY CLUB



MASONIC TEMPLE



BARTONSVILLE COVERED BRIDGE



THE WORRELL BRIDGE

by falling trees or high winds. Fire alarm boxes were out of use and schools closed on Thursday and Friday. Again people resorted to pioneer methods of life. In Westminster, the Swift cabins once more took to sailing the flood waters and no trains ran until late Thursday afternoon when two trains began to run daily from Northampton, Mass. to White River Junction. The railroad station once more suffered heavy damage and tracks were gone between Keene and Boston. The Robertson Paper Co. suffered about \$5,000 damage as the roof from the old Island House blew onto the plant, driving boards through its roof. The force of the wind, plus debris, pulled huge bolts from the smoke stack which toppled over. Windows blew in and the sprinkler system went haywire, ruining much stock.

Milk collections from the creamery were performed under almost impossible conditions for three days as truck drivers chopped trees from the road and by-passed bridges no longer there and plowed through roads still under water. Milk from Bellows Falls was the first to reach Boston from New England. The big chimney on the creamery was "gone with the wind" when the roof from the old Vermont Farm building hit it. Gas stations went out of business until Yankee ingenuity devised home-made pumps but no one could drive anywhere, anyway. Woodlands were a shambles as valuable timber was destroyed and "hurricane timber" is still down in inaccessible places. Back roads were blocked until, the next day, work crews from CCC Camp No. P-54 in Westminster were made available for emergency work in removing fallen trees as well as the worst fire hazard material and making fire lanes. These boys also assisted local road commissioners in neighboring areas. The next year they cleared 985 acres of blown-down hazards, opened 80 miles of road and in the winters of '39 and '40, cleaned up and burned about 10,000 piles of brush.

All towns in Rockingham suffered. In Saxtons River, almost every resident accumulated a nice, if unexpected wood pile in his yard, by dint of a lame back and arms. The dam at the Frey mill was partially destroyed and Ellsworth Richardson had 100,000 feet of timber down in his woods. Ralph Forristall lost his new silo and John Alexander his barn roof. Ben Williams lost the roof from the back of his house and Harry Simonds' small barn was blown over. Elisha Camp drove into Dr. Osgood's yard just in time to have a huge tree crash down on his car. On James Moore's farm, 20 trees went down near his house and his apple orchard was ruined. His big barn lost its roof and his small barn was bottom-side-up. The Mason family lost two sides and the door from their garage—but the car was not scratched.

Water helped wind and the Saxtons River was higher at one time than ever before. It rose to the floor joists of the covered bridge making it unsafe for traffic. The Cambridgeport

Road above the village, caved in and the new bridge near the Wright place wasn't finished yet and the temporary one wasn't safe. Near the woolen mill the river went on a rampage and gouged out a hole larger than the mill. The Hadley house was an island and lost its front steps. Mail was still getting through to Bellows Falls from Saxtons River and Cambridgeport but the Townshend carrier was held up for several days. The carrier on the Westminster Road went as far as Wright's Bridge and relayed to another carrier on the other side. There was little incoming mail from anywhere for a few days although R.F.D. men made their regular trips. Out-going mail was routed through Greenfield where trucks carried it to Boston. New York mail was trucked to Rutland and entrained for Whitehall to make connections. Friday saw the first Boston mail into Bellows Falls when three trucks loaded with pouches arrived, several of them salvaged from the train wreck in Winchendon on Tuesday and were still wet. It took much ingenuity to decipher the addresses as clerks spread them to dry on post office radiators. Tile flew from the post office roof as the men tried to take down the flag which was in ribbons from the wind, tied into a neat knot. Postmaster Fitzgerald kept the flag this way as a souvenir of Vermont's worst hurricane.

FIRES

Like every village, Bellows Falls has had its share of fires over the years. Probably the worst year for fires in the last half century was in 1914 when the department answered 49 alarms, including the Congregation Church in November, a bad fire on Tuttle Street, The Wilson block in the Square in February, the Rockingham Paper Co. in December and even a bad woods fire around the Pond in October. Following are some of the larger fires in Bellows Falls during this period.

1906. One of the first bad fires after the turn of the century was on Christmas Day when the old Brown block on Canal Street was gutted in bitter zero weather that sheathed everything in ice as fast as water was pumped onto the flames. It started in the Come-Eat-A-Lunch room and when Fire Chief Gately arrived, he pulled in four alarms, calling all firemen out of bed. Before it was controlled, damage to the extent of \$14,000 had ruined the lunchroom, a cobbler shop, Byrne's barber shop, the Stuart Bakery, Baldasaro's fruit store and Exner & Holmes Tobacco store.

1907. While the Brown block was being rebuilt, another fire in it the next December nearly cost the life of a well-known resident. A workman, drawing gasoline from a 5-gallon can into a lantern, set the container on fire and rushed from the building. The blaze communicated itself at once to the combustible materials about the place. While some rushed for

fire extinguishers from Field & Lawrence and the Hotel Windham, Henry Blake dashed from his fish market across the street, picked up the can of blazing oil and raced into the street with it, making an inferno of himself. Someone yelled to him to jump into the canal which he did, without stopping to reflect that he had never learned to swim. However, he surfaced near a tree which stopped his progress toward the canal gates. He was badly burned but lived to be an old man and tell of his experience. He was the son of Seth Blake, a dentist of the 1850's and carried on both a fish and flower market. His father, at his home on Atkinson Street, built one of the most powerful telescopes in Vermont in a tower room which was removed during the occupancy of George Dickinson many years later.

1907. Another spectacular fire that same year was at the Island House bought by the Bellows Falls Machine Co from C. W. Osgood in 1899. This consisted of two fires and caused much criticism of the fire department for lack of men; of 65 volunteers, only 15 responded and the steamer didn't work for lack of coal for there was only two bushel in the engine house and more had to be gotten hastily from the sheds of Howard Hardware. Three times the laboring engine "went down" for lack of fuel. The first fire started in the afternoon in the office of the Gobie printing plant from a kerosene stove attached to the monotype machine. The fire boys got it under control easily and went home to relax. They didn't consider that it even needed a watchman. About 12:30, that night the Fire Chief got word that the Island House was on fire again and this time it did a good job, cleaning out the Bellows Falls Machine Co., P. H. Gobie, the stock and printed matter of the Vermont Farm Machine Co, and Simons, Hatch & Whitney, the overall factory. Closed as a hotel in 1887 after a period as one of the most famous hostelries in the area, it was now nothing but a shell. The town felt that it needed better fire protection and the fire department was called on the carpet by the trustees. Today, rebuilt, it is used for storage and there is little to remind anyone of the fine hotel with the tall white pillars to which came guests from miles away to benefit from the salubrious water of the Abenaki Springs on the Cold River Road.

1911. On February 16, a \$40,000 fire wiped out the Walter C. Hadley Co. harness shop on Canal Street, storehouse and three houses and threatened the Hotel Rockingham and Wheeler's Laundry.

1912. On the night of March 28, on the coldest night of the year, when the mercury dropped to 14 below, the whole east side of the Square went up in smoke in the worst conflagration the village had ever known, with a quarter of a million dollars loss. Wiped out were Richardson Bros. shoe store, W. H. Bodine & Co., Collins & Floyd, jewelers, M. K. Holmes Co. Later the pages of the TIMES were plastered with fire sales of

these firms. Mason Bros. music store, two drug stores, several professional offices, Co. E. Armory and Union Hall, all disappeared. The fire was discovered by Mrs. Mary Marden, storekeeper at the hotel who smelled smoke at 2 a. m. and getting out of bed, saw smoke coming from the back of the Union block. Patrolman Angus McKinnon saw the smoke at the same time that the alarm was turned in at the hotel and found the Union block filled with it. It took three alarms before a dozen fire hoses were on the spot, fighting the flames. There was no fire wall into the Arms block but the one at the hotel checked the fire there for a time only to have it break through a window and the four-story building was doomed, the third time that a hostelry upon this site was burned. It took much hard work to prevent the fire from sweeping down the whole length of Canal Street, and wiping out half the business district. Pictures taken the next day show the whole east side of the street coated with ice.

Among the offices destroyed was that of Bolles & Bolles. A. I. Bolles started for the Square at once that night and later his brother, E. C. phoned Almon's wife, asking where he was. Panic stricken and seeing him trapped in his burning office, Mrs. Bolles started running down the hill from their home on Williams Terrace in the cold so bitter that she says it cut her lungs like a knife. At the fire, distracted, she asked this person and that if they had seen her husband. But no one had. She tried to hold onto herself as she pushed through the crowds, the water, ice and firemen. At the height of her despair, someone told her that A. I. and his brother were both in the alley behind the hotel, helping push the fire horses up the icy slope! Which was where she found them, one pushing, the other pulling. They got all the law books out of the office but they were so wet that it took days to open them, a page at a time, and dry them.

1916. Each May, for many years, might be said to have been forest fire time as fires regularly started along the railroad tracks from sparks from the locomotives. Woods fires, you might say, were all the rage each spring—at least they raged annually, from one cause or another. This year a vicious fire started where men were getting out wood on the Lovell land on the Missing Link Road, threatening for a time to wipe out several farms and all the cottages on the river. A strong southwind turned the fire into a blazing inferno which swept across the road toward the Herrick farm, taking with it a building on the Divoll land and sending billows of smoke toward the camps on the river until hope for them was given up. Fire fighters from Springfield, Charlestown and Bellows Falls were called out and while the river camps escaped, sparks crossed half a mile of water and started blazes on farms in Charlestown, N. H. Thousands of dollars damage was done and excitement was so great

that every automobile in town was offered to carry men to fight the fire.

1917. On May 4 the unrest in the paper mills was augmented by a big fire which destroyed the Liberty Paper Co. in the old 200-ft. long Casein building built in 1893 for the Casein Company of America and bought by the Liberty in 1913. The noon train was stopped by the flames at the Blake & Higgins mill and it was always remembered as the worst fire in town up to that time, even exceeding the hotel fire in 1912.

1919. The fire in the Times block on November 12, started in the Boston Lunch on the first floor and burned up part of the next day's issue which appeared only a day late with a story of the fire on the front page. Shrunken in size, it was printed on the Gobie presses.

1921. In a tragic fire in February at the Phelps House on School Street, three small children were burned to death when their mother could not get back into the room which was heated by a coal stove after going out to answer the telephone. The baby was rescued but died in the hospital. It is thought that the children ignited a magazine at the stove. That same year the depot burned to the ground with \$75,000 damage and a 60-mile gale on a December night with the thermometer dropping to 10-15° below zero. Destroyed were waiting rooms, the American Express office, restaurant, baggage rooms and the Western Union office. The station was used by the B&M and Rutland Railroad and Central Vermont. Starting in the kitchen of the restaurant, everything was gone in half an hour. The wind was so strong that it blew the water back from the hoses. The Freight and Express buildings were saved.

1925. This was the year of the two big fires which seriously upset the budget of the town. In the early morning hours of Sunday, May 10, the Town Hall building in the Square, or the Opera House, went up in flames with a loss of over \$200,000. In the building was the F. G. Pierce store which lost everything and the Post Office from which little was saved except the mail which had come in the night before. The sudden loss of the Opera House, Post Office and Banquet Hall below it as well as various offices and shops, was a serious blow to the town.

Upstairs in the three-story brick and steel structure, built along architectural lines long out-dated, was the Eugene Leonard Insurance office and that of Judge O'Brien. Records of the Municipal Court were removed by Sylvester Tidd and Jack Pickett via ladders while Eugene Leonard, Jr., pushed another ladder up to the insurance office and climbed in that way, removing most of the records and files. Jack Pickett did heroic work until he was ordered out of the danger zone. This fire removed the town's largest public building, built in the summer and fall of 1887. In July of that year the U. S. Post Office moved into it, having been trolleyed around to various locations.

The Woman's Club rented Banquet Hall and L. S. Hayes, town clerk, had moved into the ground floor when the library went into its new home in 1910. On the third floor were the Moose, Grange, Daisy Circle, Railway Trainmen and the New England Order of Protection.

The fire was discovered about 2:15 a.m. by Dan Cray, Jr., who noticed puffs of smoke around the front door. Several people had passed the building moments before including Police Chief Tracy, Night Officer Diekamper, Automobile Inspector Marsh and Edward Barrett who had just come in from Boston. Cray rang in the alarm from Box 12 in the Square and firemen found the halls already filled with smoke and the whole basement ablaze. After three streams of water had been played on the building by Fire Chief Grignon, the worst seemed over and the tenants who had been contacted by phone, abated their anxieties and activities. Suddenly the flames shot up through partitions and ventilating shafts to the roof and everyone realized that the Opera House was doomed as red hot slates flew through the air. Furious attempts were made to remove the contents of the Pierce store, Post Office and movie records from the Latchis theater. But most of it was in vain. In the Pierce store, now owned by George Page, was Margaret Bolles' new brown suitcase, waiting for her initials which was to accompany her to Europe. Mr. Pierce couldn't get another one like it so she started on her voyage with a black bag which was so conspicuous on the mountain of brown luggage at every stop all summer that every custom official always pounced on that one to examine first!

Because of the many air pockets and shafts with few intervening walls, the whole thing was over in an incredibly short time and at 3 o'clock the town clock in the tower struck for the last time, valiantly calling the hours amid flames and smoke with the whole tower ablaze. It was the swan song of the Opera House. As the tower dropped bit by bit to the sidewalk, the old clock, in one last burst of glory, its bell glowing in a mass of fire, dropped into the inferno below. By 5 o'clock there was only a smouldering ruin and the last spark was not extinguished until Sunday afternoon.

The replacement of the building was adjudged to be around \$150,000. Postmaster Blakely said the government loss in supplies and fixtures would be only a few thousand dollars and the Woman's Club's biggest item was their piano but added to this were the many offices and lodge rooms. Mr. Hayes' office suffered excessively from fire and water and many unbound copies of his Town History were badly water soaked. Someone figured that these damages would add up to another \$30,000. Several offices and stores had been there since the building was built including the Pierce store, E. S. Leonard and George Weston's Law office on the top floor, then occupied by D. H.

Cray and the Strout Real Estate Agency. Other tenants were once Dr. Elmer, Dr. Eddy and Dr. Parker, dentists; Charles Labaree and C. H. Robb, lawyers.

When the Town Hall was built, it was a pretty fine building. The TIMES said of it at that time that "the new Town Hall is one of the finest buildings in the state and there are probably not more than two or three halls in Vermont that will compare with it." It had a floor that could be raised or lowered for dances, probably leveling it off and you always stepped over a big crack in the floor when you went to a play or the movies. But the powers-that-be forgot that all the seats would have to be removed for a dance—which were bolted down. Or maybe they planned on settees. But the auditorium was never used for dancing. They opened that first Town Hall in grand style with the famous Mary Howe of Brattleboro to christen it with her golden voice for this was to be a real opera house and was always so called. When the new hall was opened in 1926, it was celebrated with a movie.

The burned-out occupants immediately located elsewhere in town. Mr. Hayes moved into the Municipal building on Rockingham Street. His valuable collection of historical data was damaged in the vault and copies of the Town History were spread out to dry in the Bellows Falls Savings institution. The selectmen held several meetings to consider rebuilding and it was finally voted to do this at once, at a special village meeting held the next month. But not before the town was torn into two factions with each side voicing its reasons for and against. Some suggested a memorial to the American Legion. Dr. Hill claimed that "from the day it was opened until the fire nobody in town had a good word for it." He reminded the town that it had been erected "for the future" and turned out to be nothing but an expense all the time and that the new \$200,000 building would cost \$10,000 a year. The editor of the TIMES objected to any further use of the hall for moving pictures and Dr. Hill suggested, later that year when another catastrophe had hit the town, that the new high school with which the voters were also faced, could be large enough for graduations instead of putting this hall into the new building in the Square. As it turned out, the result of having to build two edifices at once, in the snowstorm of expenses, Peter was robbed to pay Paul and one wing of the high school was deleted from the plans, an error keenly felt twenty years later.

Father John Currier was against renting any part of the building "to business concerns or private enterprise of any kind." But the net result was a larger and finer building today, housing the town clerk with a fireproof vault for all records and vital statistics; offices for the town manager and a large auditorium. George Page's Men's store and John Fletcher's newsstand and cafeteria occupy the ground floor and the Woman's

Club has its own rooms in the basement as well as public rest rooms. And when it was completed Charles Vilas of Alstead, the good angel of this area, donator of the new bridge to replace the Tucker Toll Birdge, presented the town with a new clock to replace the old one. This was started on July 23, 1927. The first clock was given April, 1901 by the heirs and friends of two Scotsmen, Daniel Campbell and John Robertson and the inscription over the new Town Hall reads 1752-1926. The building committee for the new structure included A. I. Bolles, chairman; Dr. J. T. Rudden, W. W. Hall and John P. Lawrence plus Selectmen Stoddard, Frost and Thompson. Later a special committee was appointed as some felt that three months of deliberation and three special town meetings had gotten nowhere. This new committee consisted of F. H. Babbitt, Charles Higgins and Walter Glynn.

The Bellows Falls High School burned November 26, 1925 at 6:30 a. m. Built in 1896 at a cost of \$50,000 and renovated in 1919 to the amount of \$15,000 more, it went up in flames so fast that Wednesday morning, crumbling into ashes while you watched, that people shuddered to think of what might have happened at some other hour of the day. At 9 a. m. it was gone.

Discovered by the janitor, Charles Fuller, under the stairs and probably from defective wiring, the flames shot to the roof through the many ventilating shafts. Firemen struggled vainly to throw water to the second story windows with no pressure, demonstrating that besides paying for two new town buildings in one year, modern fire apparatus was also needed. All books and apparatus were destroyed with insurance of \$96,000. Selectmen called a special meeting for December 8 at which it was voted to start building at once. On November 20 a special town meeting had been held to vote to build a new town hall. At this meeting Dr. Osgood had remarked that the town was spending too much money and that he expected, any day, to hear that the high school had burned down too! He also added that the Arch Bridge would doubtless be washed downstream and that the community spenders would want to build a cement bridge to Chester. (But that was Calamity Week in Bellows Falls with a boy killed on the railroad, Alstead had a \$40,000 fire, two people drowned in Saxtons River, a girl fell to her death and someone broke an arm.) The town voted to build a \$275,000 high school of 24 rooms. The building committee chosen consisted of F. H. Babbitt, Dr. A. L. Miner and Walter Glynn and there were no complaints this time. Classes met in the vestries of the various churches and the Armory, carrying on without books at first.

1931. When the Star Theater, now the Crayco Hotel, burned, it removed also Rugg's Trucking, Fred Lewis' jewelry store, Mrs. Olive Davenport's beauty shop, Page's barber shop,

Fletcher's newsstand, the Washington Candy Co. and the United Cigar store. Owned by the Suter Estate, the land was leased by S. J. Cray.

1932. For the fourth time the Hotel Windham, or a hostelry upon that site, succumbed to flames on April 5, doing \$175,000 damage. Discovered shortly after midnight by Clifford Patterson, hotel manager and Mrs. Katherine Curran, proprietor, 44 guests left the building and everyone had time to collect their belongings. Three people were removed by firemen by ladders, two guests from the top floor and Mrs. Dascomb, an elderly woman from the second floor. No one was sure where it started but it seemed to have originated in an unoccupied room on the second floor where it worked its way through the partitions to the ground floor. Five stores on the first floor were wiped out together with the hotel dining room and lobby. For awhile it seemed to onlookers and firemen, that neighboring blocks including the Star Hotel, the old Bellows Falls Times block which had burned a year ago and the Corner Drug store beside it, would also go.

At noon the next day the ruins still smouldered and firemen began the dangerous task of pulling down the walls that were in danger of toppling. When it was all over there was only the rear wing of the hotel standing, charred and blackened and only part of the lobby furniture saved. Built snugly into the business district, it was a terrifying ordeal as sparks flew and timbers crashed but valiant work on the part of the firemen, prevented a holocaust. The shops on the street level destroyed were the C. C. Collins, jewelry store; E. S. Whitcomb, dry goods; Western Union Telegraph, office; Vermont Paint and Paper Store and Hodgdon & Shaw, drugs. A fire wall between the hotel property and the MacLennan block saved the latter. The hotel was rebuilt at once with the firm of Harper & West as architects and reopened in May of the next year. Clifford Patterson returned as manager.

1941. The Bragg Lumber Co. storehouse and adjoining buildings burned with a \$10,000 loss while hundreds of spectators lined Hyde and Tuttle Street. In the building were 200,000 feet of lumber and 10,000 feet in the yard which was ruined. Carpenter & McArdle had their upstairs and storage room damaged to the extent of \$1,000 and Smith Auto had their warehouse damaged to \$3,700 while cars inside added another \$500. Sparks traveled hundreds of feet in the Air and buildings facing the inferno had the paint blistered from their clapboards.

1944. The First National Store went up in flames in January along with the Reliable Bargain Store, both owned by the J. H. Blakely estate and probably starting in the boilerroom of the Reliable Bargain. The worst fire in ten years, it broke out with an explosion in the grocery store which blew out a big front window. The heat cracked the windows in Fletcher's

news store in the Opera House building across the alley.

1946. The old icehouse on the Pond Road burned one July night and spelled an end to the ice business in town for all time. It was a bad fire with apparatus having a hard time negotiating the narrow road to the Pond but 6 lines of hose went into play as the black smoke billowed high in the air. There was still ice in the sawdust when the roof collapsed as the men chopped a hole in it for the hoses, throwing three men into a strange inferno below which was both hot and cold. Seven men were injured, causing an adjustment in insurance for fire department men. With half the summer's ice still in the house, there was a shortage of that commodity that summer and to top the climax, the ice company's truck caught fire the next week. As the TIMES said, "the fire gods frown on ice."

1948. There have always been fires on Fall Mountain, usually in May. These are difficult to handle with the terrain such as it is, steep and rocky. In August of this year, during an unusually dry summer, a two week fire burned the back side of the mountain in dry brush and slash. It went over the Langdon town line and men from both Vermont and New Hampshire were on duty with the Red Cross mobile unit serving food. Until the first soaking rain, an air patrol was kept up by Langdon, flying over the mountain every few hours. This fire cost New Hampshire \$10,000 and Bellows Falls was filled with smoke for many days.

1952. On November 4, the night before deer season opened, when hotels were jammed with hunters, a bad fire swept the west side of the Island practically bare. (One stranger at the Crayco Hotel, who did not get out of bed to look out, said that Bellows Falls was about the noisiest place he had ever been in, with people and cars raising a ruckus under his window all night. But coming from Czechoslovakia, he had probably seen worse.) This fire put many firms out of business including Saratoga Plastics, H. P. Hood & Sons, Vermont Poultry, Inc. and Cords & Cables. Carl Parker, realtor, was part owner of these buildings, once the Vermont Farm Machine Co. At this time the unsuccessful building fund drive was opened but the Island has been cleaned up and some industries re-located including Cords & Cables. Saratoga Plastics moved to North Walpole and the Parker and Dymond chicken business found quarters in Walpole.

1957. During a terrifically dry spring, with no rain for weeks, the worst forest fire in Rockingham for many years, started on the railroad tracks behind the country club and burned over 40 acres of land belonging to Frank Weeden and Elbert Blodgett, just missing large stands of pine. For over 8 hours, 150 men climbed the mountain side in the explosively dry woods.

EARTHQUAKES

In the winter of 1925 occurred the first of several earthquakes, one upheaval of nature which Vermonters had never figured to contend with—until they learned that New England was in an earthquake “fault” extending to the St. Lawrence Valley. Taking place at night, this quake frightened the town out of its collective wits, shaking pictures from the walls and banging doors back and forth. At the author’s house, north of the village on a rocky foundation where it was customary to feel the bed shake when trains passed, there was no excitement. To many, the end of the world appeared to have arrived. The next quake took place December, 1940 and the picture was repeated on a more violent scope with furniture dancing around and everything loose, banging and crashing. It lasted only two minutes but most of the town was out of bed at 2:20 that morning. Another tremor took place an hour later so that most people never went back to bed at all but sat up, expecting the worst. Arthur Elias had most of his Dutch Treat restaurant on the floor that morning and a Rockingham family rushed out to the barn and spent the rest of the night in the hay, evidently believing that barns were impervious to earthquakes. A week later it happened all over again at 8 in the morning with less damage to homes and nerves although many wondered if Vermont was going to be in a class with California. A few slight tremors have been felt since, the latest in the spring of 1958.

CHAPTER XIII

CREATIVE ARTS AND LOCAL FOLKLORE

DR. WM. C. T. ADAMS: WRITER AND TEACHER. Although Dr. Adams lived the last years of his life quietly in town, a familiar figure for many years, he had enjoyed an active and full life in many parts of the country, with many degrees after his name. Graduating from Wisconsin State Normal in 1895, he received an A.B. from Taylor University in Indiana in 1900 as well as Doctor of Philosophy in 1903. He received an A. M. from Upper Iowa University in 1905, an A.M. from Harvard and an LL.D. from Highland (Kansas) College. He began his educational career as superintendent of schools in Hunter, North Dakota in 1903 and became professor of Pedagogy at Upper Iowa University, 1904-1905 and professor of Philosophy and principal of Bellevue College Normal School 1905-1909 when he started a four year term as president of Highland College. Dr. Adams was outstanding in the educational field and was, at one time, a research student at Harvard and head of the educational department at Plymouth, N. H. Teachers' College. In 1921 he resigned to become superintendent of the Keene, N. H. schools, a position which he retained for 10 years. In 1931 he came to Bellows Falls as head of the social science department of the high school for four years during which period he also conducted a naturalization night school for prospective citizens there. At the end of his long career, he became caretaker at the Playground for several years. Along with his wide educational background, he was also well known as the author of the ADAMS' SILENT READING TESTS, DOUBLE RATING OF TEACHERS, PRACTICAL METHODS OF TEACHING GEOGRAPHY, EDUCATION IN ACTION and the lovely little book, INDIAN LEGENDS IN VERSE which, while never, he said, paying much money, gave him a wide readership. His poetry in lighter vein, as written for papers and magazines under the nom de plume, The Rustic Bard, for, like another great teacher Lewis Carroll, he found relaxation in writing for children. Moreover, Dr. Adams, to cap his many exploits, was an ordained Presbyterian minister, a member of the American Poetry Society, the National Educational Society, Harvard Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa and many other similar societies. Perhaps few local people realized the full extent of the importance of his life, as an enfeebled old man walked about the streets of Bellows Falls in the last years of his long life. He died in 1954 at his home on Atkinson Street.

ORSON BEAN: DRAMA. Although this famous young man is not a native of Rockingham, being born in Burlington on July 25, 1928, he is the son of the late Marion Pollard Burrows. His given name is Dallas after his grandfather, Dallas Pollard, long a well-known citizen of Bellows Falls who was always active in local dramatic productions. Bean chose to work under an assumed name, choosing Bean, he said, because he was brought up in "Beantown" or Boston. His career started at an early age in Cambridge where he performed magic tricks before local groups and when drafted in W. W. II, was soon a "must" to entertain troops in Japan where he added monologues to his sleight-of-hand. Upon his return he began to write skits for night clubs and with New York as his goal, he performed in various places at starvation wages (he said that he lived on hot dogs and milk once for two weeks) until stage people began to hear about him and he found a spot in the Blue Angel night club for two years in New York. Soon important people became interested in him and he was cast in several plays which, however, eventually folded in the big city. John Murray Anderson's ALMANAC gave him his big chance with a monologue of his own and at this time he made his famous Newspaper Tree. This was followed by radio and TV shows with such celebrities as Helen Hayes and Boris Karloff (Arsenic and Old Lace.) and in 1955 he was an outstanding success in Boston in WILL SUCCESS SPOIL ROCK HUNTER? He has appeared on the Ed Sullivan TV show many times as well as other shows and today he has his own show on NBC. In 1955 he went to Hollywood to make the picture HOW TO BE VERY POPULAR but after four months decided that the atmosphere of movie stars was too artificial and he came home. Although his earnings by this time were no longer in the lower brackets, when his grandparents met him last year at the airport, his luggage consisted of one paper bag. On July 2, 1956, he married Jaquiline De Sibour, daughter of Count and Countess De Sibour, after which he was called to Detroit to do a play and to Paris to make a film for NBC. Again in Hollywood, he did CHARLEY'S AUNT (which his grandfather once did in the old Barber Park Theater) with Art Carney. Bellows Falls can claim part ownership in Orson Bean.

STEPHEN BELASKI: ARTIST. Stephen Belaski, a local boy, first won the Fontainebleu Scholarship in Boston, giving him a four months art study in the American Academy in France. He also studied for three years at the Vesper School of Art where a mural decoration made a great impression on the judges and was exhibited in the Bellows Falls High School in 1931. In 1935 he completed the large center panel, 20 x 15½ feet, for the school which was exhibited at the Fleming Museum in Burlington. The small panels were part of the group of three depicting the first Protestant sermon preached in Vermont by

Rev. Williams to the Deerfield captives at the mouth of the Williams River in Rockingham in 1704. These were exhibited at the Wood Art Galleries in Montpelier and hung in the high school in 1935. The other mural done by Belaski and which also hangs in the front hall of the high school building, shows Abnauqui Indians spearing salmon at the Great Falls and was hung in 1940 after being exhibited in the state. Belaski also did six new panels of murals for the new Federal Building in Rutland in 1935. In 1938 he did a series of four panels for St. Michael's College in Winooski, Vermont, representing the birth of Catholicism in the state. That same year Elizabeth O'Brien of Rockingham painted wall panels of industries in Vermont for the Vermont building at the Eastern States Exposition with Belaski acting as advisor. In 1941 this gifted artist finished his second mural for the Officer's Club of Ft. Ethan Allen in Burlington, depicting Burgoyne's surrender to Gates at Saratoga. His previous mural portrayed Col. Knox transporting cannon from Ticonderoga to Bunker Hill. In 1945, while with the Army Signal Section of the Middle East, he won a ten pound prize for his entry of the best cartoon idea in a movie contest. He is unmarried and lives in Bellows Falls.

GEORGENE BOWEN: SOCIAL WORKER. The daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Bowen of Bellows Falls, Georgene graduated from B.F.H.S. in 1916 and attended the New England Conservatory of Music in 1917-1919 and from 1920-1924 was state executive secretary for the Massachusetts and Rhode Island League of Girls' Clubs. She attended Boston University of Religious Education and Social Service and the school of Japanese Language and Culture in Tokyo, serving there as a missionary from 1925-1937 when she returned to the United States before the outbreak of W. W. II, when she became a settlement worker in Hull House in Chicago, one of the first social settlements in the United States, founded by Jane Addams in 1889. She was also Executive Director in other settlements in Chicago and New York City from 1937-1945. In 1946 she went to Philadelphia to promote, organize and direct a recreation and leisure time program for older people in that area, being employed by the Health and Welfare Council as Director of Recreation for Older People.

GENE CARR: ARTIST. In 1951, Gene Carr, famous artist, illustrator and cartoonist, was living in Bellows Falls where he remained for several years. Born on the Battery on New York Bay, he grew up to know such celebrities as John Barrymore, O. Henry, Damon Runyon, Eddie Cantor and Lillian Russell. Without any training, he learned to sketch arriving immigrants but his early ambitions were to be, not an artist, but an actor. Like many other talented people, he could never draw anything to please his art teacher and early in life he took a job after school with a news agency, working

from 6 p. m. to 2 a. m. in a building with no elevators where he climbed countless flights of stairs delivering copy to different papers. At fifteen he had a job with the New York Evening Journal owned by William Randolph Hearst on the bulldog night shift. One of his duties was to see that illustrations reached the engraving room on time. Photographs were unknown, all pictures were pen and ink drawings and Carr's first cartoon happened when the sports editor failed to locate the illustrator of a wrestling match who was absent on a drinking bout. Carr offered to take his place and, pressed by necessity, the doubting editor took him on. Hearst was so impressed with his work—although Carr had never seen a wrestling match before—that the young artist was transferred to the cartoon department which came out once a week with the Sunday American. He soon became one of the foremost purveyors of wit and comedy of his day, learning by the trial and error method. He became the inventor of the present-day comic strip when he dreamed up his popular Lady Bountiful character which was later played by Lillian Russell on the vaudeville stage of the old Weber and Fields Music Hall when Carr was only 16. The Carrs now live in Walpole, N. H.

MARIAN HERTHA CLARKE: ENTERTAINER. Marian Hertha Clarke is the daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Charles T. Clarke of Bellows Falls. She was born February 22, 1890 at the Clarke farm in Saxtons River, now owned by the Brooks-Shepards and which was the second house built in 1812 in Rockingham, on land purchased from Col. Bellows and cleared by the Clarkes, before Vermont became a state. She attended Bellows Falls grade and high schools, later changing to Vermont Academy where she graduated in 1909. In 1911 she graduated from the Leland Powers School of the Theater in Boston and toured the country as an entertainer, later serving in the field of radio, being associated for several years with the Boston Radio Stations in all phases of this work. She was the first woman news commentator in New England with a daily news feature from Boston. Retiring from active radio work in 1947, she became a lecturer on world events as reported by radio and TV and now resides at her home in Sharon, Mass.

GEORGE FRENCH: ARTIST. George French, whose great-uncle was William French, the first man killed in the Revolution in the revolt at Wesminster, made carriages and sleighs all his life until automobiles removed his business. He lived in Grafton for many years, working in his carriage shop and copying the wild flowers around him for the designs which he painted on his sleighs. In 1879, among the artist colony in Grafton, was William Bartholomew from Massachusetts who needed a guide. George took the job and in watching his new friend work, decided that this was what he wanted to do also. He obtained an easel and after many false starts and much ad-

vice from Mr. Bartholomew, began to do saleable oils. His first one sold in 1880 and until his death in 1924 at the age of 93, he was still painting and selling, without ever having taken a real lesson in his life. Many of his paintings are in possession of local people who purchased them and some are still owned by his granddaughter, Miss Marion French.

HETTY GREEN AND HER FAMILY: FINANCIER. When Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks, the former Hetty Sylvia Ann Howland Green who was always known as Sylvia, died at her home in New York on February 5, 1951, the last of the famous Green family was laid to rest in the old lot in Immanuel Cemetery in Bellows Falls. The last Green slept beside their famous mother who was once known as the richest woman in the world.

Hetty Green was at once the pride and the pain of the town. She is remembered mostly in Bellows Falls for her eccentricities which ran all the way from a lack of plumbing in her house because "all her money was in the bank" to entering her son in the charity ward of a New York hospital and utilizing newspapers under her coat to obviate the necessity of buying a winter coat. The Greens lived in the big square yellow brick house on Church Street built by Capt. Hall in 1806 and later owned by Nathaniel Tucker who also owned the toll bridge and who was Mr. Green's grandfather. This house Edward Henry Green bought in 1879, a dozen years after he married Hetty, a daughter of the whaling industrialist of New Bedford, Mass. and who inherited seven and a half million dollars when she was twenty-one. This landmark of the town with its lovely staircase and penning, was later occupied for many years by caretaker Hugh Miller and his family. In need of repair, it was presented to the town by Silvia Wilks and torn down in 1940 to make way for a park and parking lot for cars. Today town-folks may rest here and look down the Connecticut River where once flatboats sailed, the same view which Hetty saw from her front porch. Hetty herself, wife of a wealthy tea merchant, died on July 3, 1916 at the age of 82 after several paralytic shocks at the New York home of her son, Col. Edward or Ned as he was called locally. Col. Edward Green lived next door to the office where for so many years his mother had sat behind her rosewood desk and kept her fingers on the pulse of Wall Street. She was carried home to lie between her husband and father, "buried north and south," leaving behind an estate of a hundred million dollars. A Quaker, she had joined Immanuel Church in New York in 1912 at the age of 77 because, she said, she wanted to be buried in the Bellows Falls Churchyard. When, as a boy, Ned lost his leg in a sliding accident, rumor has it that it was buried here. For many years after Mrs. Green's death, people came from far and wide to view her grave, only to find that the wealthiest woman in the world had no headstone.



THE ROCKINGHAM DEPOT BRIDGE



THE HALL COVERED BRIDGE



THE JONES BRIDGE, SAXTONS RIVER



THE ARCH BRIDGE BETWEEN BELLOWS FALLS AND
NORTH WALPOLE



SAXTONS RIVER IN WINTER, Covered Bridge, Mill and Church



THE TUCKER TOLL BRIDGE, Replaced by the Vilas Cement Bridge



NEW BRIDGE IN SAXTONS RIVER

Also for many years a bitter wrangle took place between New York and Vermont as to whom should benefit from the inheritance taxes, the Green family insisting that their residence had always been in Vermont (where taxes were lower). Actually, although still a legal resident and tax payer, Mrs. Green had not lived here for many years save for occasional summer visits when she opened the old house—but lived at a hotel. She had resided variously in Hoboken, the Plaza Hotel and at sundry rooming houses, often under an assumed name. Bellows Falls, by a majority vote, agreed to repudiate her citizenship if New York would abolish the crumbling eyesore of the old house on Church Street, a sorry monument to a famous woman. Although state and town both tried to prove Mrs. Green's residence here, they failed in favor of New York and Texas and the town lost millions in taxes.

The "Witch of Wall Street" as she was sometimes called, said that she received her first lessons in money making from reading her father's and grandfather's financial papers with them, often upside down, a trick which she retained all her life. She helped her father with his books and when he died in 1865 he left nine million dollars of which she said that she got "only five million." But her natural astuteness and remarkable business ability enabled her to multiply her money many times before she died. At that time a trust fund was released of a million dollars to be divided among the lineal descendants of Mrs. Green's great-grandfather Gideon Howland of Dartmouth, Mass. which would run into the sixth generation and included "a small army of heirs." In 1917, her daughter Sylvia Wilks wrote a book called THE HETTY GREEN HEIRS, portraying the romance of the fortune made in the whaling industry and which was released after Hetty's death, for distribution among 450 heirs. Unlike her contemporaries Vanderbilt, Mellon, Rockefeller and Ford, Hetty left no art, no books or mansions but a hundred million dollars of "liquid assets" (Age of the Moguls, Holbrook). Hetty's own will, found after her death in a cabinet drawer along with several cakes of soap, left several tax-free bequests including one to a Bellows Falls woman, Mrs. Herbert Bancroft, Sr., formerly of Bellows Falls. Besides other inheritances, both of Hetty's children received jewelry, furniture and portraits to be divided between them. Also more than a million dollars worth of stocks and bonds were left in trust for ten years. Because of her strange capacity for planning details far into the future and, some said, anxious to atone for any privations which Sylvia may have suffered in the past, Hetty willed the income from this fund to Sylvia each month for ten years when she would receive the capital. Upon the death of one child, the residue of the estate should go to the remaining heir. Edward died in 1936. For a woman whose financial sagacity was world famous, it is interesting to note that in 1908,

in order to save \$3,000-\$4,000 in what she insisted was an exorbitant fee, she spent several times that amount in the courts.

Upon Hetty's 78th birthday, she announced from her office in New York that her secret of health and longevity was due to her habit of chewing baked onions. She had no use for woman suffrage, then rearing its ugly head, for woman's place, she contended, was in the home. She herself remained active in a man's world until the end. Although neighborhood tales carried the idea that her husband died without proper care in the yellow brick house, Hetty insisted that "she took care of her husband and his stomach and he lived to be 83 years of age." She often laughed about people who wrote her, asking to buy her old black reticule for luck. There are still those who remember the eccentric old lady sweeping about the village in her long black skirt in an age when even a dust ruffle did little for gowns of the period. But Hetty used to stop to have her skirt washed at Wheeler's Laundry "just the bottom part" while she waited. To those who wonder how much enjoyment she received from her money besides the excitement of making it, there are those who tell of the good she did for those who needed help. But tales of her parsimony seem to loom above the others. Patrick J. Keane remembers when she used to come to his meat and grocery market to buy broken cookies, which came in bulk, because they were cheaper and that she always returned her berry boxes for the nickel refund. Dewey, her dog always got a free bone, too, but these were economies shared by everyone and remarkable only when practiced by a millionairess. When in New York, she ate her 15c dinners at a "cheap eatery on Pie Alley," a basement cafe, a favorite spot for photographers and newsmen to gather.

Ned, a good natured, big man, promised his mother never to marry until he was forty. In 1917, the year after she died, at the age of 49, he married Mable E. Harlow of Chicago and the wedding was a society event with a honeymoon on a palatial yacht which was the "talk of the town," and a high spot in the rotogravure section of the city papers. Ned, now a big railroad man, rode from Chicago to Highland Park in the smoking car to claim his bride and his ticket cost him fifty-eight cents! His wife, like Sylvia's and Hetty's husbands, had to sign away any interest in the Green money. Colonel Green owned several homes, at Dartmouth, Mass., Miami and Texas where he had large holdings and became an enthusiastic floriculturist with many acres under glass, specializing in orchids. He was, it is said, the only happy member of the family as Sylvia, like her mother, spent her life in preserving the family fortune. At one time he was the youngest railroad president in the country for when he was 25, his mother discovered that a branch of a Texas railroad in which she owned stock, was about to be sold to satisfy its creditors so she promptly bought the whole thing,

lock, stock and barrel, installing her son as president. He evidently inherited his mother's sagacity as he turned the "streak of rust" into a paying proposition. And when he was not running railroads, he was organizing baseball and tarpon fishing clubs. He got fun out of life. In 1922 he became vitally interested in the new miracle of radio and at Dartmouth, erected a large experiment station "the most complete broadcasting station in the country." This was for the "free use of worthy amateurs lacking means to work out their ideas—and for college professors to put their theories into effect." He offered prizes for "revolutionary discoveries." So were some of the Green millions put to a use never dreamed of by Hetty and doubtless aided materially in furthering the progress of the new miracle of the air. (Quotes from Boston Sunday Herald, October 29, 1922.)

In 1911 the Colonel was paying income taxes on five million dollars annually and in 1930, together with Sylvia, built the Hetty Green Hall at Wellesley College to replace one burned some years before. In 1936 he came home to Vermont to sleep with his family in the lot behind the church which the Greens had helped to build more than 150 years before. His widow died in Miami in 1950. In 1909, Sylvia, when thirty-seven, married the 63 year old Matthew Wilks, great-grandson of John Jacob Astor. To recompense Mr. Wilks for the usual prenuptial financial arrangement, at her death, Hetty left him a substantial bequest. He died in 1926 and Sylvia, the last of the Greens, died without issue and joined her family in the churchyard in 1951, a lonely recluse who left, among many bequests, funds for the million dollar hospital in Bellows Falls and half as much to Emmanuel Church. Her jewelry was divided among her friends including the late Father John Currier of Emmanuel Church, an old friend who probably influenced her in her local bequests; also Miss Helen Guild, a close friend. Although not in Bellows Falls since 1940, Mrs. Wilks had always contributed generously to local institutions.

So the saga of the Wizard of Wall Street had its beginning and end and the town of Rockingham will always remember gratefully the Green family. The younger generation will see only the fine new hospital, one of the best in the state. They will not see the ghost of a shadowy old woman behind it. The yellow brick house is gone and in its place now stands the Hetty Green Municipal Park and parking lot of which even Hetty, with her brilliant, farseeing mind, could never have conceived. She would probably have said that cars were a waste of money and stuck to her old horse David. Six maple trees were planted by the village in the pleasant park. Several hundred dollars were paid by the town for shrubbery, much material coming from the Fanny Mason farm in Walpole and planted under the direction of Clarence Bodine and Mr. Hooper, a retired

landscape gardener. Additional plantings of lilacs, hydrangeas, syringa, privet hedges and bulbs were set out by the Garden Club.

HELEN G. GUILD. Miss Helen Guild was the daughter of George O. and Martha Aldrich Guild and for many years a beloved music teacher in Bellows Falls to which work she dedicated her entire life, living in the family home on Westminster Terrace for many years alone before her death. Graduating from B.F.H.S. in 1897, she studied music for years with Mrs. Thomas Tapper of Boston, later with her at the Institute of Musical Art in New York; harmony with Mr. Tapper. After Mrs. Tapper's death, she studied with Louise Parkhurst of Boston who was a pupil of Myra Hess, noted pianist. All of Helen Guild's education was earned by herself. Failing eyesight impeded her work during her later years and she died in 1955, mourned by the entire town, most of whom had grown up under her patient tutelage.

MELVIN ADAMS HALL. The son of William A. Hall, founder of today's successful Casein Co., Melvin Hall was brought up in the big house, later owned by John Babbitt at the corner of Westminster and Hapgood Streets. He became a successful author, writing, among other things, *BIRD OF TIME* and *JOURNEY TO THE END*, both published by Scribner's. He also had a distinguished career in the army and in 1949 was living at "La Grangeotte," Vezelay, France.

GERTRUDE SIMPSON HAYES. Miss Hayes, daughter of Lyman S., is one of the early pioneers in this country in the nursery school field. She instigated the first movement in Syracuse, N. Y. for the study of the pre-school child and established in 1926 the first nursery school in that city. This school, the University Hill School for Pre-school Children, has functioned continuously to the present day under her directorship and many of the city's most outstanding citizens started preparation for their careers under her guidance. This school co-operates with Syracuse University's School of Education in training students for teaching in the nursery school field. In 1955 she received the Post-Standard Award as Woman of the Year for Achievement in Education.

LYMAN SIMPSON HAYES. L. S. Hayes, author of the *History of Rockingham, 1753-1907*, was also, for many years, local correspondent for the AP and during the Spanish-American War, started a series of historical sketches in the Brattleboro, Vt. Phoenix. These were discontinued when the Phoenix became a weekly instead of a daily paper and Mr. Hayes arranged with the editor of the Bellows Falls Times to run a similar series in his paper which ran for 111 weeks and up to a few years before he died. Without his painstaking research, much information concerning the early history of Rockingham would be unknown today. In 1905 a Town History Committee consisting

of N. L. Divoll, A. N. Swain and E. R. Campbell arranged with Mr. Hayes to write and handle for the town a publication of a History of Rockingham in which he was assisted by his daughter Gertrude and son William D. He made the study of local history his chief interest, building up, over the years, a valuable file of historical data including newspaper and magazine items and covered by a complete index. This material was turned over, after his death, to the Old Rockingham Meetinghouse Assn., to be preserved in the vaults of the town clerk's office and has been of much assistance to the author of this book. The Lyman S. Hayes Memorial Committee was formed at that time consisting of Rev. John Currier, Miss Imogene Parker and Roland Belknap. His extensive library was presented to Dartmouth College. In 1915 he also published THE OLD ROCKINGHAM MEETINGHOUSE and THE FIRST CHURCH IN ROCKINGHAM, of which much of the detail work was handled by his son. In 1929 he published THE CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY IN SOUTHERN VERMONT AND NEW HAMPSHIRE, sketches of the early history of the river, its navigation and surrounding towns and villages. He was instrumental in the restoration of the old meetinghouse in 1906 and in the formation of the meetinghouse association of which he was librarian until his death.

As a young man, before coming to Bellows Falls, Mr. Hayes was connected with the railroads, at one time running what is genteely known as the Ladies' Cars, today known as parlor cars and was conductor of the first such cars ever run on the Vermont Central Railroad. He was also vitally connected with the early days of the telephone and telegraph in town, local express agent, school teacher and in the insurance business. An interesting anecdote of his life was that, as a member of the Vermont State Republican League, he was present at the banquet of the State Fish & Game League at Isle La Motte when the speaker, Vice President Theodore Roosevelt, was notified of the death of President McKinley and of his own election to the Presidency. Fourteen years before his death, Mr. Hayes suffered the amputation of one leg to prevent the spread of cancer which curtailed many of his physical activities but never those of the mind and his interest in people never flagged. Although he had to be carried up the stairs to his work as town clerk, he was still able to drive his car which was adapted to his infirmity. He was a strict temperance man and with only a brief district school education, became well-known for his many works. Since his death in 1934 his assistant, Mrs. Imogene Parker Downing, has held the position of Town Clerk.

ALICE TOTMAN HAWKS: ARTIST. Mrs. Hawks is an acclaimed artist. Graduating from Greenfield, Mass. High School in 1927, she took her first lessons in that city from Leo Pennagar, high school art teacher and from Mrs. Marie Day Alexander, a noted artist of that area. In Greenfield, appro-

priately, in 1957, she had her first one-man show of paintings and drawings at the WHAI Art Gallery which is sponsored by that radio station and which exhibits the work of noted artists in individual showings throughout each year. In addition to her work, Mrs. Hawks arranged pencil studies and photographic material showing how an artist prepares for portrait and figure work. In 1957 Mrs. Hawks also won first prize with her oil, *Hunter's Dream*, in the Southern Vermont Federation of Woman's Clubs contest and has exhibited at the Rutland Fair and the Southern Vermont Artists' Show in Manchester.

DORIS ADAMS HUNN. Another local girl who made an outstanding place in musical circles was Mrs. Doris Adams Hunn, daughter of Frank and Stella Allis Adams, who began her lifelong study of music at the age of seven in Bellows Falls under Mrs. Nettie Lovell Wheeler and went on to study privately while attending Wellesley College, traveled for a year with Tony Sarg and his famous marionettes and for fifteen years gave symphonic previews. She also gave radio lectures under the title "Adventures in Listening" and was music instructor at Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa where she lived after marrying Hiram Hunn in 1925. She was an officer in the National Federation of Music Clubs and a graduate of B.F.H.S. in 1915, being valedictorian of the class. A scholarship in her memory known as the Doris Adams Hunn Fund was set up at Wellesley College after her death in 1950, to aid students there who are seriously concerned with improving their own and others' capacity for musical understanding.

EDWARD C. KIRKLAND. Edward Kirkland is the son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Edward Kirkland of Bellows Falls and insists that he is more scholar than author but he classifies as both, having written a number of academical books. These include *PEACEMAKERS OF 1864*, *A HISTORY OF AMERICAN ECONOMIC LIFE*, *BRUNSWICK'S GOLDEN AGE*, *A STUDY IN NEW ENGLAND HISTORY* and *THE GILDED AGE*. In addition he has contributed to the encyclopedia Britannica and the Dictionary of American Biography besides many book reviews for learned journals. Since 1930 he has been a teacher at Bowdoin College and previous to that at the Dartmouth, Mass. Institute of Technology and Brown University. He was visiting professor of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in 1955 and has served long on the Committee in Research in Economic History and briefly on a committee supervising a history of the relations of the national government and science for the Natural Science Foundation.

CHARLES W. LADD. Probably one of the most "creative" men in town was Charles Ladd who died in 1946 at the age of ninety after a full and interesting life and whose memories drifted in his keen mind to the first airplanes, electric lights and radios, the latter made by him in his shop. His recollections covered a great part of the life of Americana from the Civil

War to W. W. I with all the Myriad things in between, the greatest period of physical growth in the country's history. At 86, this man with the gentle face, reminisced of the first uncertain attempts of the Wright Brothers over New York Bay where he was living as a young man and where he produced some of the first incandescent lights with the Brady Manufacturing Co. of Brooklyn. He saw one of the first gasoline engines in this country, brought from Belgium and he crossed Brooklyn Bridge the day it opened and went through the East River Tunnel when that opened, too. He helped develop a metal and cement testing machine which made skyscrapers, still far in the future, possible. He was in the bicycle business for ten years in Brooklyn where he had his own shop on Bedford Ave. between two popular bicycle clubs, definitely a wise choice! Bicycle clubs then produced men with long stockings and short pants and women in the new "bicycle bloomers." And all his life Mr. Ladd corresponded with the famous "mile a minute Murphy," the speed cyclist who made world records. Mr. Ladd, in his shop sandwiched between two popular clubs, made bikes to order for leading men such as ministers, doctors, teachers and merchants with most of the fittings and bearings coming from England. This ingenious man who lived so quietly for many years on the corner of Henry and Atkinson Streets where he came to live in 1930, also invented an instrument called a "smiling jimmy" to take dentists' drills to pieces quickly and made 500 of them by hand. At the height of the radio furor, he made one of the first instruments and took orders for 25 more. In his later years, in his shop behind the house, he repaired clocks and lawn mowers and became a wood carver of no little fame and anyone today owning one of his handmade ladder-back chairs, copy of antiques, is fortunate indeed. His covered bridge models, weather-beaten and grey as the original, sold at souvenir stands in the White Mountains. His carvings of New England characters, horse-drawn street cars, horse and buggies, have been exhibited at the annual shows of Vermont artists and his water colors, oils and etchings decorated his home and shop.

GLEN LAWRENCE. The son of John Lawrence of Bellows Falls, Glen Lawrence was named senior representative in 1945 of Pan American Airways at Port of Spain, Trinidad as well as district traffic manager there. This was one of the focal points in Pan American's globe circling coverage of key cities in Latin America in the war as from Trinidad businessmen and high priority passengers traveled across northern parts of South America to Colombia for connections with Mexico, Central America, Chile and Peru. This airline linked more than 300 trade centers and capitals through Latin America down the eastern coast of South America. Lawrence joined the company in 1935 at Miami, Florida with the 55-passenger, four-engined clipper planes.

MARTIN J. LAWRENCE. The son of Mrs. Lena Lawrence of Bellows Falls and the late Jay Lawrence, Martin Lawrence, cousin of Glenn, became a Rear Admiral, U.S.N. in 1956 and is now commanding officer of Mare Island Naval Base. On July 2, 1957, he was officer in charge of the launching of the Navy's new submarine, Greylock, the 27th submarine designed to carry guided missiles. Rear Admiral Lawrence graduated from B.F.H.S. in 1921, attended the University of Vermont and graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1937. He has two children.

MARJORIE WINNEWISSER LEE: GRAND OPERA. Marjorie, daughter of Fred and Marie Winnewisser of Bellows Falls, began studying piano at the age of five and continued with voice and piano in Boston, Copenhagen, Denmark and Germany which latter place she went in 1913, remaining for five years during W. W. I and although much concern was felt for her at that time, she became successful in grand opera, returning home in May, 1918. After the war she returned to Europe, receiving great acclaim in Scandinavia. In 1918 she married Carl L. Loewe of Copenhagen, Denmark, consular agent for the United States at Archangel, Russia and also a lieutenant in the Royal Danish Reserve. She returned to Denmark in 1921 where Copenhagen papers said that her voice "was like a sunshiny day in June." She sang in English, French, Italian, German and Norwegian. At one performance in New York she was accompanied by Doris Adams Hunn who was studying piano there and once in Bellows Falls by Hannah Gove Jenkins, a local girl who traveled extensively as a Chautauqua violin artist. In 1931, WHO'S WHO IN MUSIC said of her, "Soprano, Washington, D. C., studied in Boston, Berlin and Copenhagen, Philadelphia and Washington. Sang at Danzig, Stadt Theater, Germany, 1917-1918; Director of Music at Gunston Hall, Washington, D. C.; member Philadelphia Art Alliance and Arts Club of Washington, D. C." With John Wiggins, also of Bellows Falls, she gave a concert in 1931 before the University Club of Washington. She married Ellison Lee in 1937, a descendant of Gen. Robert E. Lee and opened a music studio in her home in Bellows Falls. She began work with Columbia Artists Management of New York in 1944, becoming field manager in 1951. She is now with the National Concert and Artists Corporation of New York.

WILL D. LOCKWOOD: CAMERA. Another local man who made good many years ago, starting out in a new business in 1889 and who in 1950, with his wife, was still hale and hearty although almost 80 years old, was Will Lockwood of Hartford, Conn. It was the newfangled camera which carried him over the country in the days when cameras were nothing to fool around with and to many people on hill farms, an uncanny and strange machine. Will used to play the snare drums in the old

Bellows Falls Band and he sat beside a young man, P. W. Taft of Saxtons River, a photographer. Will became enthused with the picture business but instead of operating a studio like his friend, he went "on the road." He trained for six months with Taft, then sent to New York for a 5 x 7 Rochester Optical Ideal Plate Camera with a bulb operated shutter and two interchangeable metal apertures. With the studio doing his processing, he started out with his horse and buggy and was immediately swamped with orders by picture-hungry people whom he charged 75c a print, 3 for \$1.50 and 6 for \$2.50. It cost him 17c to have the glass plate developed and three prints made and he shipped back a gross at a time. In 1905 and 1906 there were people who had never heard of or seen the machine which made pictures and Will often made as much as a hundred dollars a day. And when New England winters brought deep snow and impassable roads, the ingenious youth hit upon another idea and drew 16 x 20 crayon portraits from his prints or from any picture which the customer desired. It was a cinch to sell the idea and ship the print to Somerville, Mass. where a concern made crayon portraits for \$3 each—and for which Will got \$10 per. Even lumber camps appreciated art, he learned, when, upon a skeptical visit to one near Rutland, upon the insistence of a Bellows Falls friend, he pocketed over \$250 in a few hours, all of it in gold coins. But competition caught up with him after six years and he went to work in a store, taking pictures after hours, especially evenings when he used the new flash powder, covering everyone with ashes as if they had been in a fire. He was in the antique business for many years, perhaps centered around his first camera, also the only one he ever had.

GEORGE MARK: ARTIST. A kindly, white-haired man of 82, George Mark lives in Saxtons River as he always has and still paints, a self-taught artist. He has always been very active, walking several miles a day. Always an artist, he formerly worked as an interior decorator for private families and doing much work for Vermont Academy. A familiar figure in the village, for many years he has found his field in landscape drawing, painting and etching of covered bridges, country brooks, hillsides and valleys. He has exhibited at art shows with the Southern Vermont Artists at Manchester. He works entirely outdoors, "capturing the scenic natural beauty of the countryside with the brush," for he believes that God's colors are the best colors. He says that he does not advocate academic formulas for successful painting but admits the necessity of school art study for the basic fundamentals and principles. He enjoys portraying old colonial homesteads and typical New England churches and inns of 200 years ago and his painting done in 1902, of the old Saxtons River Inn built in 1859, is one of his best as well as that of the covered bridge in his village, razed several years ago. He has sold many of his oils and etch-

ings and in his home, where he lives with his daughter, Mrs. Hazel Burgess and her husband, hang many of his framed works.

WILLIAM MASON: ARTIST. In the little village of Cambridgeport, William Mason, aged 80, paints in oils and originates his own scenes. His daughter, Mrs. Mildred Cushing, besides being an ardent camera fan, has inherited his skill, working in pastels and oils. And in the same village, Raymond Jondro, paints besides carving wooden dolls.

GEORGE MERKLE: ARTIST. Born in New Rochelle, N. Y. and now living in Bartonsville, George Merkle attended the Art Students' League in New York and among other free lance work, authored and illustrated an adventure series for the Chicago Tribune, New York Herald-Tribune and the New York Daily News. With his wife and two sons, he came to Vermont in 1948 and his first thought, when he became accustomed to this new way of life in a country town, was to illustrate and interpret in simple terms the rich historical heritage of Vermont, blended with the unusual and not-too-well-known facts, an idea on which he was backed by Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Thus was born the delightful series of drawings called *This is Vermont* which first appeared in the state's daily paper and which have since been published in book form. This seems to typify what an outlander can do to acclimate himself to the atmosphere of our state.

GILBERT MILLER: PIANIST. Gilbert Miller is a son of Hugh and Daisy Miller, formerly of Bellows Falls, now of Bartonsville and he has done noteworthy things in the music world. Starting piano when he was ten, he became the pupil of Miss Helen Guild and organist at the Episcopal Church for five years, beginning when he was twelve. Active in high school music, with the help of Father Currier, he left in September, 1932, for study at the London Academy of Music, in Musicianship and piano. After his second year there he was awarded the Gold Medal and became assistant at the Academy in 1934, using the initials A.L.A.M. after his name. In 1936 he directed the WPA music project in this area, training anyone over twelve years of age in piano, musicianship and music appreciation. In 1938 he played the organ in Convention Hall in Philadelphia before 10,000 people and that year and the next became organist for the Temple University Commencement held in the same hall. He studied under Agi Jambor, Hungarian pianist who was then teaching in Philadelphia where Miller was later coach at the Academy of Vocal Arts. After serving in W. W. II, he returned to serve on the staff of the Delaware School of Music in 1951 in Wilmington, Del. and today continues his work at his own studio in his home in that city with 73 students of the piano. He is also organist and choir director at Hillcrest Methodist Church in Wilmington where he lives with his wife and small daughter.

EDWIN MINER: EDUCATOR. Son of the late Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Miner, Edwin was graduated from Dartmouth in 1927, received his M.A. at Columbia's Teachers' College, studied and taught at the University of Pennsylvania as well as several other schools and became superintendent of Wellesley public schools in 1936. Wellesley papers said of him "while a New Englander by birth, steeped in New England traditions, he is possessed of a perspicacity of national scope in educational matters gained from training to which he has most diligently applied himself." He was ranked as one of the younger public school educators and administrators of national scope.

HUMPHREY BANCROFT NEILL: BUSINESS WRITER. Humphrey Neill, a fourth generation resident of Saxtons River, is well-known as a non-fiction writer on business subjects. In addition to books, pamphlets and articles, he is the author of a weekly newspaper column that appeared for many years in the Bellows Falls Times and other papers in Vermont, New Hampshire and New York. From time to time his columns have been syndicated by one of the prominent news bureaus. He also writes and publishes the "Neill Letters of Contrary Opinion," pertaining to business and economic subjects and which are mailed to subscribers throughout this nation and abroad. Because of the unusual nature of his writings, wherein he advocates "clearer thinking through a contrary approach," Mr. Neill has received wide recognition for his unique views and interpretations on socio-economic questions. As he has stated in his writings, "there is nothing new in the theory of contrary opinions. It is only that the average observer is so absorbed in surface details and statistical data that he overlooks the human equation—it is people—who formulate our trends." Books by Humphrey Neill include the History of the New York Stock Exchange and American speculation, a textbook entitled "Understanding American Business" and similar business publications. His latest book, "The Art of Contrary Thinking" is being re-issued in a second edition as this book goes to press. He has been active in civic affairs and has served the community in various activities through the years. He was in business in New York for sometime but Saxtons River has been his editorial headquarters since 1940.

FLORENCE FARNHAM OSGOOD: ARTIST. Among the sons and daughters who have called this town home, is Florence Osgood, wife of the late Col. Edward Osgood, residents of Bellows Falls for many years where Col. Osgood was in business with his father, the late C. W. Osgood, in the City Plumbing and Heating Co., formerly Osgood & Barker. He was also on the staff of Gov. Grout. Florence Mary (Farnham) Osgood is the daughter of Ex-Gov. Roswell Farnham of Bradford, Vt. where she was born in 1866. In 1891 she married Edward Gardner Osgood. Now 91 years of age, she has painted in

both water color and oils for many years, graduating from the College of Fine Arts at Syracuse University in 1888. Until recently she was a member of many organizations including the Florida Federation of Art, the Art Club of St. Petersburg, Florida, the Northern Artists' Group of Vermont, the Wellesley College Club of St. Petersburg and the National League of American Pen Women. She studied under such well-known artists as Mr. Wagner of St. Petersburg and Mr. Peters of Gloucester, Mass. An artist of wide experience, Mrs. Osgood has exhibited her work in many places and in St. Petersburg where she spent her winters for some years, she was given several one-man shows. In 1950 she showed 16 paintings of Florida, Vermont and Canada in the American Room of the Detroit Hotel. In 1952 she showed a collection of water colors also at the Detroit, portraying the New England coast north of Boston, all recent accomplishments. She has had private showings in Scarsdale, N. Y., Bradford, Vt. and exhibited at the Mid-Vermont Show at the Rutland, Vt. library and also at the library in Nashua, N. H. In the summer of 1951 she held a one-man show at the Fleming Museum in Burlington, Vt. with 35 water collors. Illness and infirmity today prevents this well-known artist from carrying on her work but her spirit remains undaunted.

JOHN RILEY: ENGINEER. John J. Riley is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Riley and his father was connected with the International Paper Mills in Bellows Falls for many years. John graduated from Cornell in 1922 with the degree of Civil Engineer, starting out in life as a construction engineer ranging from Mississippi to Quebec. He married the former Barbara Rudden of Bellows Falls in New York in 1931. In 1939 he was in charge of construction with the New York City Housing Authority, becoming progressively, chief engineer and director of development and has had approximately \$750,000 worth of housing. In 1951 he was loaned to the Board of Education at the request of the Governor's Commission on School Buildings and the mayor of New York City, to overhaul and expedite the school building program of the city which had fallen so far behind the needs of its 900,000 school children that a special commission was named to investigate. John became the Special Co-ordinator of School Construction and doubled the school building program the first year and in two years put about \$100,000,000 worth of schools into actual construction. Since 1952, at the request of the Secretary of the Air Force, he has served as civil engineer member of construction air bases and to advise the Secretary on better, faster and more economical methods of building for the needs of the air force here and abroad. He was one of two men chosen in 1952 from the whole United States for honorary membership in the American Institute of Architects, one of the few engineers every chosen for that honor.

He serves as vice president of the New York City section of the American Society of Civil Engineers and is also a member of the Cardinal's Committee of the Laity. He has a summer home in Walpole N. H.

FLORENCE R. SABIN: RESEARCH SCIENTIST. The name of Florence Rena Sabin of the class of 1889, stands at the head of the Cum Laude Society on a scroll at Vermont Academy. One of the most famous women to which Vermont can lay claim, Florence Sabin of Columbus, Colorado, grew up just over the line in Westminster but went to school in Saxtons River, entering the Academy at an unusually early age. But the mature mind of this future scientist enabled her to grasp a curriculum far beyond her years. The first woman to graduate from John Hopkins Medical School and at the early age of 21, she was also the first female to teach there, ranking full professorship. In 1925, as a tireless fighter and investigator, she joined the Rockefeller Institute as research scientist where, until her retirement about 1940 at the age of 60 years, she studied the cause and cure of tuberculosis. Here, internationally famous, she discovered the origin and process of the lymphatic system. She could not retire from life and returned to Colorado to become chairman of that state's post-war health committee. Chosen as one of America's greatest women by the National League of Women Voters, she graduated from Smith College A.B., 1893; was a teacher at Denver, Colorado, 1893-1895; assistant in Zoology at Smith College, 1895-1896; an interne at John Hopkins, 1900-1901; Fellow of the Baltimore Association for the Advancement of University Women at John Hopkins, 1901-1902; assistant in Anatomy there, 1902-1905; assistant professor of Anatomy 1905 and elected to the National Academy of Science of America, 1925.

FREEMAN TILDEN: AUTHOR. Although not a native of Rockingham, Freeman Tilden lived in Bellows Falls and worked for the Vermont Farm Machine Company for a number of years, being editor of the Dairy Bulletin published by that company. While there he met and married Mable Martin, a fellow employee and later became a contributor to the Saturday Evening Post and many other magazines. He also did some work for the movies including *The Garments of Truth*. He became a successful magazine writer.

BLANCHE A. WEBB: HISTORIAN. Blanche Adaline Webb is a member of one of the old Rockingham families and still resides in her old home on Atkinson Street. She graduated from B.F.H.S. in 1897 and is a faithful member of Immanuel Episcopal Church being president of the Chancel Committee of the Altar Guild for many years besides other church offices. She has also been secretary and vice regent of the William French Chapter of the D.A.R. Always interested in writing and in the history of her town and church, she is best known for her

book *A History of Immanuel Church of Bellows Falls*, published in 1953.

ROBERT C. WHITMAN: INVENTOR. Robert Whitman, now a civilian engineer at Portsmouth Navy Yard, lives in Kittery, Maine. At the beginning of W. W. II he spearheaded the government's attempts to develop a snorkel, that device which enables submarines to submerge indefinitely. Selected by the Navy for one of its most important research jobs, Whitman attended the University of New Hampshire where an intensive course in air conditioning was arranged by Uncle Sam for a selected group of draftsmen and engineers working on submarines at the Portsmouth, N. H. Naval Installation. It all became very secret as it was Whitman's job to invent a device similar to one which the Germans used on their submarines called a Snorkel which means a breathing device. By this means, no submarine would need to come to the surface to take on fresh air and recharge its batteries which had caused the loss of so many lives. It was an extremely hush-hush assignment and no one, not even Whitman's wife and family—he has three daughters—nor his fellow workers knew the important task on which he was engaged while he studied at Durham. He continued with his evening courses at the school for four months then kept right on studying and working on plans for an American Snorkel. Finally it was tried out on a submarine tied up at the navy yard dock. It went down the Piscataqua River to the sea with Whitman aboard. It worked but not perfectly so he perfected it. Some captured German Snorkel plans showed him that the American device was now far ahead of the enemy's. And finally his Snorkel allowed subs to stay under water for a month which the Germans could not do. After the war, the Civil Service gave him long due praise. He was born in Bellows Falls and is remembered for his activities in football, baseball and track. He graduated in 1914 and went to Mt. Hermon to prepare for the University of Vermont but went to New Hampshire instead. He found summer work at Portsmouth Navy Yards and never returned to college. Quiet and unassuming, perhaps you could say about Bob Whitman that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

DR. RICHARD G. WOOD: HISTORIAN. On November 1, 1956, Dr. Richard Wood resigned from the staff of the National Archives in Washington, D. C., a position which he had held since 1942, to become the new director of the Vermont State Historical Society in Montpelier, following the death of Dr. Arthur Wallace Peach. Dr. Wood came to Bellows Falls as a child to live with relatives and graduated from B.F.H.S. in 1918. He was born on Patriot's Day, April 19, 1900 in Randolph, N. H. and seemed predestined to a career in American history from the start. He specialized in history at Dartmouth, receiving his A.B. in 1922. After briefly teaching and working

in a lumber camp, he took up the study of history at Harvard where he received his M.A. in 1924, continuing to teach and study there and received the Harvard Ph.D. for a History of Lumbering in Maine, 1820-1861. For two years he was a member of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and for seven years served as a member of the Historical Department of the University of Maine. In 1935 he joined the Historical Records Survey of New Hampshire, his work including an inventory and check list of the towns, cities and counties of that state and a history, Town Government in New Hampshire. Between 1940 and 1942, he served as State Supervisor of all WPA research and records projects in New Hampshire. While with the National Archives in Washington, he was connected with the General Reference Section, Navy and Army Sections of the War Records Branch and Section Chief of Army Records. Since 1933 his historical scholarship has been widely recognized with a continuous record of scholarly publications in many learned and popular journals. He has been a member of the American Association for State and Local History since 1941; charter member of the Society of American Archivists and long a member of the Vermont State Historical Society. A quiet, unassuming man, he has the zeal of a scholar and the enthusiasm of a native returned home at last (Vermont History, January, 1957).

Other artists in Rockingham who do recognized work include Lester Sheehan of Saxtons River who studied commercial art at Pratt Institute, who was born in Springfield and who has painted since he was fifteen years old; Stewart Eldridge who lives just over the line in Springfield on Parker Hill and who with his wife and four daughters, are all artists and Mrs. Mollie Bancroft of Bellows Falls.

In 1938, realizing that a number of local people were interested in the art of creative writing, a group was formed at the home of Lillian Stickney in Charlestown, N. H. It later met at the homes of its various members where unpublished manuscripts were read and criticized, consisting mostly of poetry. Lacking an adviser to criticize constructively and because death and the difficulty of holding meetings had made serious inroads on the membership, this group was disbanded after a few years. Officers voted in at the first meeting were President, Lillian Stickney; Vice President, Nellie Richardson of Springfield; Secretary, Jessie Dowlin of Bellows Falls and Press, Frances Lovell of Bellows Falls. Other members included Mrs. Bertha Collins of Westminster, Mrs. Mary Nims Bolles and Dr. W. C. T. Adams of Bellows Falls. Of this group, all became published poets. Mrs. Collins is the author of the book of verse, *Around my House*, published in 1939 and Nellie Richardson has published a number of books of verse. Mrs. Stickney has, for many years, written a column for the Vermont Newspaper

Corporation called Nature Notes. Miss Dowlin died in 1942 at the age of 53, well-known for her children's and adult poetry in many magazines and papers including the Christian Science Monitor, Driftwind, and Etude and was a constant contributor to The Vermonter, the state magazine for half a century.

Following is a list of residents of Rockingham of the past century who have achieved an unusual measure of success during their lifetime but have never been recorded as such in the annuals of the town:

1811. Jonathan Blanchard: president of Knox and Wheaton Colleges, founder of The Christian Era, author, famous abolitionist.

1814. Royal Earl House: inventor of electrical devices, author, contractor.

1817. Warren Felt Evans: author of works on medical cures and publisher of similar magazines, an able fore-runner of the Christian Science faith.

1818. Horace Henry Baxter: adjutant general of Vermont 1860-1861, banker, president of the New York Central Railroad, builder of the New York Elevated Railway.

1818. George Sumner Weaver: author.

1829. Selim Hobart Peabody: president of the University of Illinois 1880-1891, author of numerous text books.

1835. Henry Franklin Severns: U. S. Judge of Circuit Court of Appeals 1900-1914, U. S. District Judge in Michigan 1886-1900.

1838. John Butler Smith: manufacturer, Governor of New Hampshire 1893-1895.

1842. Franklin George Butterfield: officer through the Civil War, chief examiner in the Bureau of Pensions.

1843. Amzi Lorenzo Barber: capitalist, founder and president of the Barber Asphalt Co. and the Trinidad Asphalt Co.

1853. Timothy Edward Byrnes: vice president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston & Maine Railroads, president of the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad.

1873. Edward Elliott Richardson: professor of anatomy at George Washington University, leading clergyman in Washington, D. C.

1877. Phoebe E. Spaulding: author.

1879. Ray Osgood Hughes: educator, author of many books on civics and economics.

1882. Herbert Robbe Pierce: secretary of National Life Insurance Co.

(From VERMONTERS by Dorman B. E. Kent, 1937 in archives of Vermont Historical Society.)

THE MARJERY GREY LEGEND

For many years a legend has persisted in this locality concerning the tragedy of a young woman and her child, Marjery

Grey of Rockingham who, lost in the woods for many weeks, ended up in Charlestown, N. H., her child having died and been buried by herself in the woods. This legend derived from the poem by Julia Dorr, at one time of Rutland, Vt. and which appeared under the title, "Marjery Grey, a Legend of Vermont" in her book POEMS, published by Lippincott's in 1872. This tragic tale took great hold on the imaginations of people and has been accepted by fact by many. However, when L. S. Hayes wrote his HISTORY OF ROCKINGHAM, he queried Mrs. Dorr, who was then alive, concerning the authenticity of the story. Her letter to Mr. Hayes is as follows:

Brooklyn, March 31, 1904

Mr. L. S. Hayes:

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 20th has been forwarded to me here. I know nothing whatever of the real history of "Marjery Grey." The poem was written for OUR YOUNG FOLKS, published in Boston and was printed, as well as I can remember, somewhere between 1865 and 1870. I did not even know that the incident had anything to do with the town of Rockingham. The poem was founded on half a dozen lines that caught my eye in some newspaper, simply stating the fact that a woman of the pioneers, being lost in the woods and unable to cross the Connecticut River, had wandered northward around its source and came down on the other side. The paragraph appealed to my imagination and the verses were written. I cannot remember if the dead baby was or was not, a creation of my own fancy.

This is positively all I know of the matter. To tell the truth, I was always inclined to regard the story in somewhat the nature of a myth.

Very cordially yours,

Julia C. R. Dorr

But many people have accepted the tale at its face value and in a newspaper article, found in an old scrapbook and without doubt the same on which gave Mrs. Dorr her inspiration as it antedates her poem by some ten years, one Julia Gile presented a vivid account of the same story and added that "This singular legend has descended to the writer from an ancestor of hers who was the third child born in the town of Rockingham, Vt. and is an undoubted fact." While the article was dateless, the accompanying remark places it between the years of 1861 and 1865. "Woman Lost!" What telegram in these exciting days of battle ever fell more thrillingly on human nerves than these words, going from mouth to mouth among the home nests of the new country!" Perhaps, however, the words "mouth to mouth" may explain a great deal for what tale has not been enlarged and embellished in the re-telling!

Long interested in tracking this strange tale to its source and knowing intimately the north woods around the Connecti-

cut and their imperviousness to travel even today, Mrs. Mary Nims Bolles of Bellows Falls did extensive research on the subject and presented a paper on it to the Vermont Historical Society of which this account is a digest. Mrs. Bolles, incredulous of the wandering Marjery Grey around the entire Connecticut and back again on the other side, made a comprehensive search of old records and histories. The "third white child born in the new township of Rockingham" (Hayes History) was found to be Edward Richards who was born October 4, 1763, who married and moved to Charlestown, N. H. and died in Perry, N. Y., aged nearly 90. This family was among the earliest in town and prominent in its affairs but evidently left early, with none of the family remaining as they are not mentioned again although there were many descendants. And in neither Rockingham nor Charlestown is there a record of such a happening as occurred to the unfortunate Marjery Grey. However, the Walpole History seems to have what may be the original occurrence, changed and twisted as it passed from mouth to mouth, from year to year. It tells of a Mrs. Prechard who was lost in the woods "and subsisted, like beasts, on berries and bark of trees for twenty-one days." Evidently frightened during a thunder storm, alone in her cabin, the young mother took her two-year-old child and started through the woods to stay with a neighbor. On the trail, marked only by blazed trees, she came upon a large snake and took a wide berth around it into the woods. She never found the trail again. It was three weeks later that she was discovered at the mouth of Cold River, naked and half demented. The account does not say but had she actually traveled around the source of this small river, now Crescent Lake in Acworth, N. H. she would have been on the north bank. Perhaps Rockingham men, as neighbors always will in an emergency, crossed the Connecticut to help in the search. Perhaps Charles Edwards, father of Edward, may have been with them and carried the tale home to his town and family. Adding what probably happened to what is known DID happen, Mrs. Bolles feels that the whole episode may easily have concerned this woman from the New Hampshire side of the Connecticut, who wandered around Cold River, which river eventually, in the long telling over the years, became the Connecticut; three weeks became three months and so was born the legend. The original tale was recorded by Helen Hartness Flanders and George Brown in Mrs. Flanders' book, VERMONT FOLK SONGS AND BALLADS, Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, 1931, as sung by Mr. Orlon Merrill of Charlestown, formerly of Pittsburg, N. H. Mr. George Abbott, a blind singer, learned the tune but not the full text from Mrs. Bern Watts also of Pittsburg. Latter Mr. Abbott learned all the words from Miss Alice Woods of Beecher Falls, Vt. As a boy of eight, Mr. Merrill persisted in memorizing the unusual words until,

after those many years, they stayed with him. The ballad appeared in *The Northern Gazette* about one hundred years after the event is supposed to have happened. In later life Mr. Merrill lived around the Connecticut Lakes as trapper, guide, lumberman and carpenter. The words describing the wandering woman came poignantly to him who occasionally himself missed the blazed trail in the woods and had thrown a stick in a stream to determine its direction. Mrs. Bolles suggests that probably Mr. Merrill came down the Connecticut to Charlestown with the logs in the spring in the great annual log drives on the river.

But since women were seldom called "pioneers" during the Civil War, the source of it all may very well be in a story in an old *Springfield Reporter* of 1886 and discovered by a Chester man recently. This claims the woman was lost in 1766, from her long cabin situated near the Springfield-Rockingham line, once known as the John Fairbanks farm and now the Robert Jones home on the Connecticut. The woman, name unknown (and probably supplied by Mrs. Dorr) went visiting, carrying her linen yarn in her apron and her baby on her arm. Her husband, hoeing his April wheat among the stumps of the cleared-off forest, was to meet her on the trail before dark when his work was done. He and his neighbor, whose house she had already left when he arrived, spent all night hunting and shouting for her. "With iron muscles and determination the warm-hearted settlers turned out," building fires, blowing horns and shouting. After many days they had to give up the search. The story goes that the woman paid more heed to her child than to the axe marks on the trees and became lost as darkness came on. She heard the horns and shouting but they were always gone when she struggled toward them, only the dead embers of their fires remained. She could not feed her baby which died and she carried it day after day until forced to bury it beneath an uprooted tree. She walked all through the summer days, subsisting on berries and bark, her clothes in tatters. Each time that she came to a large stream, she walked to its source until she could wade across. In this manner the tale assures us that she crossed many tributaries of the Connecticut. In an idiotic state, she appeared in Charlestown one October day, naked, emaciated and still insisting that she had never crossed any river. Did she, indeed, follow the Connecticut into Canada and down the New Hampshire side? You may believe what you will but doubtless this woman, like many others, was lost in the wilderness of those pioneer days. It is an interesting legend which will doubtless never be solved.

CHAPTER XIV

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural picture for Rockingham over the past 50 years, with its ups and downs, its changes and vicissitudes, is also a picture of Vermont as a whole so that this chapter on Vermont farming may be taken as largely representative of our own town. Vermont's farm life has undergone a greater change in this last half century than in any other phase of its existence. And this change, in spite of inflation and other economic pressures, has been, says Senator Aiken, for the better, socially and economically. While Vermont stood in the foreground, agriculturally, 50 years ago, few farmers were what might be called prosperous. In 1924 a quarter of the farms in America were said to be bankrupt. Few had money in the bank or sent their children to college. Most of them had mortgages on their farms and never quite caught up with their local bills. Their children worked their way through college—not, however, a bad idea at any time. Most farms were small, one-family affairs. The exception was the large family employing a lot of help. A farmer expected his growing family to take care of the farm chores, year in and year out. To some of them, this became an accepted way of life and they stayed on, either on the home farm or another like it, nearby. Others rebelled at the long hours, the grueling labor and shook the dust of the farm from their feet as soon as possible, changing the milk pail for a factory machine. Today such youth groups as the 4-H Clubs and Green Pastures are persuading farm children that "theirs is the life." In 1790, 94.1% of people lived in rural areas; in 1890, it was 64.95%; in 1950, only 41.0%. (Hammond's Pictorial Atlas, 1954.)

Once there was no such thing as an eight-hour day. Farmers toiled from before sun-up to late at night if there was hay out or a sick calf or if there was ploughing to be finished. No one punched a clock. Some farmers saved their evening chores until after supper so there would be a good ten hours in which to get the work done. Some "worked out" so that taxes, at least, would be paid, a sacred obligation. A man's wife might lack a washing machine and his children clothes but the taxes were always paid on time. Today many small farmers carry a double duty job with both farm and factory work. Most farms had small dairies, family affairs, with from one or two to ten or twelve cows. They had their own herd sire or used a neighbor's. To-

day artificial insemination, using a blooded bull, is practiced by many farmers, eliminating the need to keep a herd sire and insuring blooded offspring. The creamery was not a place where farmers sent their whole milk; the creamery made butter and only when the big 40-quart can was full, maybe once a week, did the farmer hitch up and take his cream to town. Before the advent of the local co-operative creamery, many farmers sent their cream to Amherst or Springfield, Mass. or to Westminster Vt. Senator Aiken has said that it was always a nine day's wonder to him how good butter could be made from "such terribly rancid" cream but the fact was that Vermont creamery butter sold in Boston stores at five cents a pound above the market price. Oleomargarine was made in the United States as early as 1879 with sixteen factories producing it that year but thirteen of them closed down because of the low price of butter! For years the oleo war was carried on in Vermont with users having to color their own, a messy process which infuriated the housewife. Farmers fought the bill until 1952 when the legislature passed it, allowing oleo to be sold, colored yellow, in the state. It had been easy for many Vermonters to purchase it, along with other commodities, in surrounding states.

Every farm had its laying hens years ago and the egg and farm made butter money belonged to the farmer's wife, her "pin money" which she seldom squandered on pins. It meant a new hat or shoes for the baby or drapes for the front room. Turkeys were another matter as they wandered far and wide and fell prey to foxes if they were lucky enough to grow up which was problematical as turkeys are as delicate as babies about getting their feet wet and catching cold. But they are not very smart and one Rockingham woman kept her flock of White Hollands out of the road by the simple expedient of setting a stuffed fox in front of the house. Every farm, too, had a few fruit trees; extra apples, pears, plums or peaches went to market along with the berries and a few surplus vegetables. Apples were shipped in empty flour barrels and grading was an uncertain affair. Sometimes these barrels of Bottled Greenings, Blue Pearmain, Sheep Noses, Pound Sweets, Baldwins and Russets, maybe all in one barrel and mostly species unknown today, brought only a dollar or two to the farmer. Senator Aiken remembers that a neighbor of his used to sell his apples labeled "One hole, No. 1; Two holes, No. 2," depending on the number of worm holes in the fruit. Not until 1910 did farmers begin to spray and those who did, scooped the marked with their slogan of apples "being safe to eat in the dark." In 1915 a meeting was held in Montpelier to consider an apple grading bill which eventually led to the law in force today. But no longer does a man have a few fruit trees in his back yard. Too many bugs and diseases have appeared over the years to make

it worth while and we leave them to the big orchardists with their expensive equipment for spraying. Even the gardens are hot beds of pests today unknown to our grandfathers. Mexican beetles are newcomers and the Japanese beetle arrived in New Jersey in 1916—but didn't remain there long.

More families produced their own food and living than today. They canned and jellied and dried. Today they buy store-canned and frozen foods. There were no electric refrigerators and if a family had an icebox, they cut their own ice in the winter on the pond or river and stacked it in the icehouse in sawdust from the woodpile. They did their own butchering or had the neighborhood butcher, who was busier for a few weeks than the community dressmaker, arrive after the first hard freeze in November, to kill and cut up a pig, veal or a whole beef. The meat was stashed away in the icehouse, too, where it remained frozen until the first warm days in March when the housewife had to start canning fast. Lard was made in the farm kitchen, cut up on the big table as well as salt pork; bacon and hams which were cured in the smokehouse over a corncob smudge. Sausage was often stirred up in the bread mixer and stuffed into long tubes stitched up from old bed sheets and stacked in the shed like cordwood. Farms didn't need a deep-freeze; almost any unoccupied room would do in the winter. Bedrooms were unheated and every child carried a hot freestone to bed with him. The kitchen was the living room with its iron or soapstone sink, its kerosene lamps and the great black stove which, together with chunk stoves and base burners in the seldom used front room, consumed vast quantities of split wood. Today 90% of all farms have electric power with all its accessories. While some farm work let up during the winter months, there was always work in the woods on fine days, with horse and sled as the next year's supply of wood must be gotten up, drawn home in four-foot lengths ready for the gasoline saw which replaced horses and oxen for power. Many, like the Lewis Lovell farm, once used a dog on the turn table to do the churning and sheep were often used. While you hear someone remark that "we never had all these diseases of men and animals fifty years ago," Senator Aiken insists that we did and with none of the modern medicines and facilities for curing them which accounts for so many youthful graves in old cemeteries.

Farm people did not belong to half a dozen clubs years ago. Neither did they have television or radio. If they had a Model-T they didn't use it unless necessary which meant going to Grange or to town once a week and in winter with a horse and sleigh. The Farm Bureau, about 1912, and the Extension Service, began to change the over-all picture of farm life and in 1955, its goal was 9,000 members (Rutland Herald, February 9, 1955). It would be folly to say that farm women suffered from loneliness or ennui during this period. In the

first place they didn't have time and in the second, it was their way of life and they always got out to Grange meetings and schoolhouse parties.

Agriculture began to pool its resources for individual and group betterment in 1913 with the farms in Windham County organized with John Dennison of Bellows Falls as temporary president. Although agriculture in Vermont has always had its ups and downs, most of it has been up and the depression of the 30's did not hit as hard here as in the mid west. When Aiken became governor in 1937, he said that the price of milk was about \$1.35 a hundred weight but better organization and a Federal Marketing Order pulled us out of the slump. The surplus milk was used for schools in a "penny lunch program" which brought the school lunch project into being. In 1940, over 80 million dollars worth of dairy products were used in the school lunch program alone. Not until the 1930's did such things as soil improvement, the use of lime and "super" phosphates come to the farm to reclaim much of the state's worn-out land. Less grain is raised than once but new forage crops and better use of the land has enabled the farmer today to purchase his dairy and poultry rations and yet make more money. The natural endowment of New England farms had two disadvantages in the beginning; it was stony and leachy, needing fertilizer and lime but once fertility is built up to a high level, most land now farmed will produce more per acre than the fertile land of the great plains.

Agriculture covers many things, most of which have moved from home to factory production (The Hill Country of Northern New England, Wilson). The labor of marketing milk caused Vermont's production to drop from 142,000,000 in 1899 to 122,000,000 in 1909 but as roads became better and city dealers were able to get to the farms, production increased until, in 1929, it was back at the 1899 level. As Massachusetts farms began to be devoted to truck gardens to feed the increasing urban population, Boston had to look farther north for its milk supply and Vermont came into the picture. In 1910, Vermont shipments were made only from main line railroads but in 1920, shipping stations were opened on branch lines and the farmer's output was hauled to them by truck. By 1930, 90% of all milk was carried by truck, often owned by the farmer. Today bulk tanks are superseding trucks and carry about 5% of milk to the creamery. Another reason for Vermont's increase in fluid milk to city markets was the drive, begun in 1915, for greater use of milk, by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and by 1922 Boston used more milk than any other city as well as butter and cheese, all of which meant more milk from Vermont. By 1930, 207,000,000 gallons of milk were used in Boston alone, most of it coming from Vermont. Bellows Falls shipped fluid milk and cream to Boston by train as early as 1890. With the advanced production of fluid milk for city markets, the production

of butter and cheese decreased as the farmer made more money through his whole milk sales. Factories for these products decreased as well. In 1900 Vermont had 240 creameries which sent all of their product to market as butter and cheese. By 1915, from 60 to 70% of these were owned by eight or ten city dealers who sent out most of their produce as fluid milk. By 1910, Vermont led all the United States with the amount of dairy products per capita and a few years later, it held the unique distinction of being the only state in the union with more cows than people, a position which it still holds. It was conceded that you could argue this point, as to just what is meant by a cow, the over-all coverage including beef cattle, oxen, steers, bulls, calves, heifers and cows. One biennial report of the Commissioner of Agriculture showed 465,565 head of cattle in the state, far ahead of the last human census which was 377,747 persons. If you eliminate the calves, it was figured, you would still have 358,435 "cows." In 1950 the Rutland Herald said that Vermont's cow population had increased more in the last five years than ever before in its history, adding 50,000 animals to the bovine list, making a total of 449,000 with people only 377,000, "way behind the 'udders'."¹⁵ Between 1910 and 1920, Vermont lost 3,528 people, mostly from rural communities. World War I was blamed in part for this exodus, for, as after the Civil War, many boys elected to remain in the cities. "The total rural population of Vermont reached its maximum in 1850, steadily declining ever since" (Migration from Vermont, Page 217. Stilwell).

Vermont is naturally suited to dairying and farmers could raise much of their own feed which kept it in the front line as a dairy state. As before stated, the general outlook of the state can be taken as a yardstick with which to measure local farms which were concerned in the early endeavors to improve the quality of milk production. This consisted, among other things, in a law passed in 1925 to test cattle for tuberculosis by areas. Under this law the Commissioner of Agriculture could have all cattle examined in any town if presented with a petition signed by 90% of all cattle owners of that town. And any farmer who refused to submit to examination was quarantined. It also prohibited the importing of cattle into a clean town without examination. These tests actually started about 1920 with only 625 head of cattle in the state under supervision (Vermont History, "The Blood Farm of Stamford, Vt.", by Marion Lawrence). In 1931 T.B. tests were carried on by the State Department of Agriculture in Rockingham and in one week in April, resulted in a large number being condemned and taken to the packing plant in North Walpole for slaughter. Although the exact number from Rockingham is not available, 135 were brought in from Windham County with more expected. Some farmers objected strenuously to the slaughter of their cattle

¹⁵ See Addendum

with only partial reimbursement by the state. Among those who did not consider it necessary, were Lewis Lovell and Will Pierce, leaders in the opposition. But as creameries put stricter regulation on their milk and agricultural leaders taught farmers to clean out "boarder" cows which ate as much as the rest but did not produce and as T.B. tests cleaned up infected herds, the whole picture of the dairy industry improved until in 1940 gross revenues from milk made up 62% of all farm income. About three fourths of this income is still derived from the milk pail with dairying in good condition and with excellent prospects today. It is said that enough milk is produced in Vermont each year to fill a river 80 miles long, 20 feet wide and 3 feet deep.

In 1953 the Meredith Commission of Taxation showed that most small Vermont towns have been growing smaller as the cities grew larger. In 1920 there was 32% of the state engaged in agriculture with 4,235,811 acres of farm land. (An acre was first defined as the amount of land which a yoke of oxen could plow in a day.) In 1950 only 17.9% of the population was farming on 3,527,381 acres. The number of farms had declined from 29,075 to 19,043 but the average size of farms has increased as well as their productivity. But much of our once farmed land will soon have little value unless used for some other purpose than being allowed to grow up to brush and scrub timber. This brings in the picture of deserted farms in Vermont which, by 1916, had assumed a large place on the horizon. Windham County had eleven in two school districts. The calamity was taken up by the papers with a hue and cry to the effect that thousands were looking for new and cheap homes; who ached to be real farmers on real farms but who "don't know that they can get comfortable homes in Vermont for a few hundred dollars." Much was said about advertising these derelict farms but everyone seemed to forget that many of them were deserted because their owners could no longer make a living on the worn-out soil. These have been reclaimed in many instances by summer people who remodel the buildings but who are not farmers. The hay is sometimes used by neighboring farmers, often for the cutting of it. Fields are rented for pasture. But in other cases, nature simply takes back its own. Re-forestation is the answer to many of these places. There are few deserted farms in Rockingham as modern agriculture has kept the land up to high productivity and many were originally on the wide, fertile river meadows. Some farms consolidated and some farmers moved down to the main roads for commercial ventures. During the wars, machine shops paid high wages and some farms were sold because of lack of help. Wages for hired help began to rise with the years, competing with the factories. During the period from 1910-1914, a hired man's wages was \$351, half of what other occupations paid. From 1920-1925, farm wages rose to \$586 while a

factory worker could bring home \$1,399. While farm prices also rose, for many the struggle was too great.

Condensed milk and milk powder, that "strange shadow of dry and canned milk" (Dorothy Canfield Fisher in *Vermont Tradition*) seem to be increasingly on the up grade. The fact that milk is mostly water which is heavy to transport is being played up by both science and industry. Mrs. Fisher says that factories have grown in size and number while manpower on farms had dwindled, absorbing the excess labor supply. "The latest figures I have seen, indicate now that there are rather more men and women working in them than there are left on the farms—Vermont's living-and-earning program has three supports; small industry, farming and the tourist trade." (Ibid.) Although tax commissioner Leonard Morris, in 1954, said that Vermont is "no longer a serf tied to the tumbrel of agriculture," (not every farmer loses his head, literally or figuratively) and who believes that manufacturing is the key to our economic security which brings into the state \$225 million a year, Vermont dairy farmers in 1953, formed a unit of the American Dairy Association to promote the sale of dairy products. It was instigated by the Vermont Farm Bureau and included representatives from every county in the state. Vermont is the first unit of the organization which hopes to have a membership of 25 states, representing 60% of the country's milk supply. Industry, it must be admitted, has become a powerful factor in the life of the state but she can still hold up her head as the "dairy state."

To advertise and instigate improved farm methods in the state, Vermont sent out a Better Farming Special Train in 1915 over the Rutland Railroad with a baggage car containing two dairy cows, one having made a profit of \$15 a year, the other \$45, also dairy utensils, horticultural and forestry exhibits. Morton Downing, a student of agriculture at the University of Vermont was on the train and many local people gathered at the depot to view the exhibition. Mr. Downing later became county agent for Rutland County.

From the following figures, the contention that farms are decreasing in number but increasing in acreage is proven. In 1880 the average size of farms in the United States was 134 acres; in 1920 it was 148; today it is 210 acres (Rutland Herald). It is an era of fewer but bigger and better farms. The average size of Vermont farms increased 22.4% during 1954 while the total number decreased. In a four year period, the number of Vermont farms declined from 19,043 in 1950 to 15,981 in 1954, farms being counted as places of three or more acres if the annual value of agricultural products sold amounted to \$150 or more. Of these, 10,000 were accounted as "real" farms.

In 1914 there were 598 horses on Rockingham farms. In 1955 there were forty-nine. Horses, mules and oxen are a thing

of the past. The peak of the horse population was in 1915 after which it steadily declined as tractors moved into the picture. One editor said that the horse and mule population was shrinking "almost as fast as the buffalo did back in the good old days." Most of today's horses and mules are in the south with Texas in the lead and even the famous Missouri mule needs a "save the mule campaign." The tractor influence has contributed largely to the agricultural revolution with its mechanical horse power. "Where once a man bought a team of horses for \$350 which reproduced themselves with a surplus of colts to sell and which fertilized the land, his son has \$20,000 or more invested in machinery whose lifetime is unlikely to be more than five years before it is turned in for far below the original price." (Dorothy Thompson in Ladies Home Journal, January, 1957.) It usually brings about half price. Today a leading automobile factory makes one truck for each three cows in the country; 34 years ago the ratio was one truck for one hundred cows. One tractor and one man have replaced four pair of horses and four men a generation ago. Behemoths of machines move across the land where once Dobbin bent his patient shoulders. But in 1954 there was the unusual sight of four pair of oxen hauling the trunk of a huge elm tree over the snow in Kingston, N. H. Work is done faster and better in this machine age. There is little difference between the farm home and town home today. It is interesting to note that a higher percentage of Vermont farm dwellings had running water piped into them than in any other 44 states, according to the 1950 census.

Once Vermont raised more sheep and wool than any other state in the country. It was our largest crop until 1850 when western competition and consequent drop in prices, plus the ravages of dogs and bears, forced Vermont farmers to mark sheep off their list. Between 1900 and 1910 sheep in the United States, outside of the western states, decreased 3,900,000 head although the market value was 35% higher that year. Stray dogs were given as the main reason for this. In 1913, of 894 answers as to why they were no longer raising sheep, 531 farmers said "dogs." Vermont is one of only three states having a weak law on this subject which does not protect the sheep raiser. In 1918 the bank at White River Junction sold sheep to farmers at cost in an attempt to persuade them to raise them again. Most Rockingham farmers once kept at least a few sheep, to be sheared of their winter wool by the peripatetic shearer in March or April and turned out to the hillside pastures for the summer. But when you have to sit in the pasture with a gun, as one Rockingham woman did, it is not worth the effort. However, sheep can still be profitable, according to Reginald Switzer of Bellows Falls who, for a number of years, raised a large flock on his Grafton farm. He said that while natural conditions are the same as 50 years ago, farm habits have changed and sheep

raising is more of a specialized industry. A new experiment was started in Dorset, Vt. in 1953 and Vermont still had 13,000 in 1957, 2,000 more than two years ago. The pastoral picture of grazing sheep on a Vermont hillside may still be found.

Most Vermont farmers have a few hens and chickens and some have turkeys but the two breeds do not mix. Most farmers have either one or the other. In Rockingham, Old Town, Warren Skelton cares for thousands of chickens on the Abbott farm. In 1936 Frank Weeden together with Francis Bolles of the Green Mountain Farm, went into the turkey business in a big way with the largest White Holland turkey farm in New England. In 1940 they combined forces with five growers, pooling 5,000 turkeys at Thanksgiving for New England markets through Hubbard, Parker & Small. In 1943 this farm was awarded the Grand Champion prize for the third time in six years at the annual Poultry Show in Boston.

Silos began to be built in the 1880's and by 1896 the Babcock tester was in use to test the milk of individual cows. In 1900 attempts were being made to help the farmers which led to the Farm Bureau and Extension Service. The Farmers' Institutes were the first steps in this direction which were taken over in 1928 by county agents. Farm Extension work originated in the south with the eradication of the boll weevil. In 1865 an agricultural college was formed in Burlington as part of the University of Vermont and the Grange was instituted to aid the farmer also, the first Grange in Vermont being at St. Johnsbury in 1871. Farmers were struggling toward the light back in 1869 when one hundred met in Montpelier, seeking ways to place their business on a more solid foundation.

Forestry control began in Vermont in 1904 when the legislature authorized the governor to appoint a member of the Board of Agriculture to act as Forestry Commissioner and the first selectman of each town to control forest fires. It exempted from taxation for ten years, lands planted to trees under certain regulations. In 1906 a nursery was established to raise seedling trees for reforestation to be sold at cost. In 1910 there were 376,000 trees sold and the year before the office of the State Forester was organized with a commissioner of Forestry. Today tree farming is an accepted way of life for worn-out pastures, after a fire or to replace the down timber after a hurricane such as that of 1938 when many farmers took advantage of seedlings at a minimum price. An interesting item is that witch grass, the farmers' enemy, was introduced into Peacham, Vermont from England by a congressman and first dubbed "congress grass." It was considered valuable because it did not winter-kill—how we wish that it would—and yielded much hay. How it got around the country is anyone's guess but it soon outlived its usefulness and became known as the farmer's curse.

Vermont farms were slow to acquire electricity although it

had been in force in the villages since the turn of the century. The cost of wiring houses and barns were prohibitive for many and private generating plants were installed on the more prosperous farms. Power companies were not anxious to run their lines into areas with only a few subscribers. In 1930 only 11% of Vermont farms had electricity with its freedom from lamps and hand work. But soon 30% of these farms were wired as the power companies co-operated in building the rural lines which web the hills and valleys today. To the farm women, it meant a lessening of her labors and made her a sister to her village neighbor. Today Vermont has modern conveniences on a higher level than any average American rural and village home in the North Central states. (Vermont Tradition, page 256.) With the radio came the special broadcast by the Vermont Extension Service during haying, a consideration to the farmer who never knew, in the morning, if it would rain or not. All in all, farming is a way of life in Rockingham today as it is in the state and nation.

Number of farms in Vermont		Value per acre
1900	33,104	\$ 10
1910	32,709	\$ 13
1920	29,075	
1930	24,898	\$ 37
1940	23,582	\$ 30
1950	26,490	\$ 39
1954 :	15,971	\$ 62

THE MAPLE SUGAR INDUSTRY

"An early Vermont poet once said that this state was famous for four things:

Men, women, maple sugar and horses;
The first are strong, the latter fleet,
The second and third are exceedingly sweet
And all are uncommonly hard to beat.

At this time of year perhaps it is the third item which comes first to mind although probably no woman would care to have it said that a mere "drop in the bucket" had the jump on her!" (This is Vermont, sponsored by the Vermont Historical Society)

About 63% of Vermont consists of trees and of these a goodly part are sugar maples. It is said that maple syrup was first made in the state in 1752 by Capt. Samuel Robinson of Bennington. Today about one third of Vermont farmers make maple syrup and in 1938 there were 29,000 farmers. While there are probably today few of the ancient maples still in existence which, not long ago, must have been here when the Pilgrims landed, there are trees enough tapped to make Vermont the leading state in the country in the maple industry with New York, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire

following. It produced, in 1954, 620,405 gallons, according to a state bulletin and although most of this industry is in the northern part, Windham County was third in production with 59,990 gallons of the sweet stuff, an increase over the 46,888 gallons in 1949. Fifteen years ago the total value of Vermont's maple products was \$3,143,000, a gain of two million over 1909. Since there seems to be a decided tendency for syrup to become stronger the farther north you go, Vermont would seem to be in the position of a happy medium.

Sugar making, like everything else, has come a long way from the primitive methods of Vermont's first inhabitants, the red men and of the pioneers with their great iron and copper kettles which, the rest of the year, were used for washing, soap making or any other household chore. One old man recalled that it was always the potash kettle that was slung over the open fire when he was a boy, filled from the sap pails on the yoke balanced on the shoulders. No dry wood was stacked up the year before, green wood was chopped as needed. And one mess of syrup was never finished for all day they dumped in the new sap as it boiled away and they only "syruped down" at night and carried it home to cook down some more for tub sugar as no one thought of selling it. The next step was the sheet iron pans set over a crude fireplace of field stone in the woods, sans chimney or flue. These graduated to the first sugar houses with arches for the pans and chimneys for the smoke but no one called them evaporators. In the early days cane sugar was a luxury; everyone made up their own maple. But as farm children went to the city, they introduced their homely sweets there and gradually it began to have a market value. One day cane sugar became a commodity and maple the luxury.

The sugar season varies. It may last from the middle of March to the middle of April; it may begin in the middle of February or the first of April. It is as unpredictable as a woman. It may last six weeks or two. The 1954 season was early in Rockingham and the next year saw trees tapped in February but with a first short run. Weather is the chief factor but the previous season's growth and health is conducive, too. For three years before 1900, maple caterpillars stripped the trees so that for half a dozen years the syrup was of inferior quality. The same pests returned in force in 1953 and 1954 but with less destructive results. Methods in tapping trees have changed also, wooden spiles or spouts giving way to metal and pails passing through the same conversion. Today producers are urged to use plastic containers to replace buckets and in 1957, plastic tubes to carry sap were displayed at the Eastern States Exposition, cutting labor cost by 50% and increasing sap by 75%. Oil burning evaporators are also coming into use, eliminating the picturesque stacks of cordwood in the lean-to behind the sugar house, also, it must be admitted, the labor involved

with them. And if an old-timer misses the fragrance of wood smoke drifting through the bleak March woods, it is just that time is marching on and making things easier for the farmer in every way. On the gathering sled or wagon is the metal tank into which the sap is poured but the great pair of horses which strained to "break out" the road to say nothing of their predecessors, the patient oxen, and to pull the heavy load to the sugar house, is replaced by the ubiquitous tractor which is all things to all men. And in the big sugar orchards or "sugar bush," on side hills appears the web work of pipe lines connecting trees directly to the sugar house. These were always backed up to a hill so that the loads of sap could be driven along the upper bank and dumped into the storage tanks which were always on the north side to prevent the sun from souring the sap. The old arches were often of brick but the new ones are iron under the evaporator pans where the sap boils furiously and the sweet steam pours in grey clouds through the ventilators in the roof. Nothing is left to guesswork today; sugar thermometers make accurate work of the once homely job and the hot syrup is strained through felt to remove the "sugar sand" or nitre which is part of the process of nature. The "sugaring off" rig is smaller and often the syrup is cooked down on the kitchen stove to make cakes. Once every family laid in a five or ten pound pail of sugar each year, which formed a thick, dark syrup on top as its contents were scooped out.

Among Rockingham farmers who make syrup for sale today are Hugh O'Brien and Natt Divoll in Old Town; Robert Hitchcock, Elisha Camp and Harlan Barnes in Saxtons River; Lee Willard in Cambridgeport; Burton Stickney, Arnold Fisher and the Ralph Andrews farm in Pleasant Valley. Until recently Henry Stoddard was one of the bigger sugar makers, handling about 650 buckets and employing one man to drive the sap wagon or sled from tree to tree. He said that 20 gallons of syrup was a good day's run but that temperature and weather have to be just right or it won't run, it's that temperamental. He used to boil down two and a half barrels of sap every hour, most of which went off in steam over the wood fire in the old grey sugar house near his home, where he sawed wood the rest of the year. Syrup was selling from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a gallon in 1935. Today you can't get a fancy grade for less than \$7.00. When you think that it takes 40 gallons of sap to make one gallon of syrup, it would seem that an awful lot of work goes off in water.

The modern technique is used by Judge Divoll with his oil burning rig that uses ten to twelve gallons of furnace oil an hour, making three and a half gallons of syrup in that time. He has 1,500 trees on his 640 acre farm. In 1955 only one sugar maker in Rutland County used an oil-firing rig. Much concern was felt in 1912 over the decline of Vermont sugar making and in

1926, the Maple Sugar Special train left Bellows Falls on a tour to Chicago advertising the sweetness of the state which still leads all others in maple products. (Excerpts on maple sugar story from Vermont, Maple Sugar and Syrup, Department of Agriculture Bulletin, 1938.)

One of the best farms in the town is that of John Abbott of Old Town. Agronomist and farmer, Mr. Abbott was connected with the National Fertilizer Co. for six years and the next twelve with the American Cyanamid Co. Today he lets the younger generation do the work but his farm is always in the limelight as an example of an outstanding combination of dairy and poultry farm. In 1952 he was host to the sixth International Grasslands Congress, a group from many foreign lands who saw Vermont farming methods for the first time. Sixty-eight students of the Animal Husbandry Division of the University of Massachusetts visited the farm in 1955 with its 60 head of registered Holstein cattle and 1,200 laying hens; 380,000 pounds of milk and 18,000 eggs. Mr. Abbott carries on an experiment in cattle feeding for he has not bought any hay for 30 years save for two drought years when he was forced to use grass silage in the summer. His first crop is ensiled with beet pulp as a preservative and his second crop cured for hay. He has received several rewards in the Progressive Breeders' Association, the highest recognition obtainable by a breeder of registered Holstein cattle. These are represented by bronze plaques.

Another outstanding farm, the Homestead Farm, in the same village is that of Natt L. Divoll, Jr. In 1941 he was presented an award at the Springfield Dairy Herders' Association annual meeting for his herd of registered Holsteins which earned this honor by showing the highest gain in production for any herd on record in the association during the previous year. This herd was started in 1918 by Natt L. Divoll, Sr. and has been carried on since his death in 1943, by his son as a well-known Holstein breeding farm. This farm has also won several awards in the Progressive Breeders' Association. This is one of the top herds testing under the Dairy Herd Improvement Association and has won many prizes in Vermont and New England as well as first prize in the H. P. Hood Herd Improvement contest in 1943 also the New England prize in the same contest and the second in Vermont in 1941. Divoll, who is also a Superior Judge of the state of Vermont, aims to raise foundation sires for farmers at farmers' prices. The Homestead Farm was awarded a plaque in 1953 as being one of five of Vermont's century-old farms, having been in the family 145 years, a project instituted by the Vermont Historical Society. About 40 years ago, Lewis Lovell of the Lovell Track Farm was one of the biggest dealers in pure-bred Holsteins in the vicinity, having, at one time, 600 animals on seven farms in Rockingham accumulated by his father, L. T. Lovell. He sponsored many

auctions in town and Brattleboro and after W. W. I he aided France in buying and shipping to that country, registered bulls to replace the herds slaughtered in the war, sending more than 1,000 animals to Newport News for shipment. His son later purchased the old Track Farm and specialized for many years unpedigreed Guernseys, maintaining a herd of 50 animals. The amusing story is told of L. T. Lovell who, when he was married, hitched up the only team he owned, a steer and a horse, to take his bride and their worldly possessions to Putney where he rented a farm. At his death in 1913, he was, outside of the paper mills, the largest individual tax payer in Rockingham.

Meadowhill Farm in Saxtons River has been one of the noteworthy farms in town with a valuable Hereford herd including the prize bull H. C. Zato Larry 25th, a four-year-old purchased for \$21,500 in 1954 by Roland Aldrich. This magnificent animal that same year, won championships at the New York State Fair, Eastern States Exposition, the International Livestock Show in Chicago and the New England Hereford Show in Maine, again winning a trophy at the latter in 1957. The Aldriches bought the farm of 150 acres which now totals 700, in 1948 and acquired 100 head of registered stock. In 1957 Meadowhill also had the Grand Champion Female at the New York State Fair besides other honors. Mr. Aldrich is one of the incorporators of Vermont Beef Producers and a past president.

For many years Will Pierce ran a large dairy farm in the Basin and carried on an extensive milk route with his herd of 60 Holsteins. The Mandigo farm in Saxtons River, with only 16 Jerseys, had the reputation of producing 3 sets of twin calves in 6 years, twin males in 1944, male and female in 1947 and twin females in 1950. For a number of years the Herman Westons raised Brown Swiss in Saxtons River, the farm now owned by Stanley Furgat. In Cambridgeport is the large farm of Edwards & Brosnan with registered Jerseys and the Fred Smith place now owned by F. O. Coburn. Other farmers in Old Town are Edward Soboleski, George and Hugh O'Brien, George Kenyon, Frank Weeden, Frank Watson, Elbert Blodgett and Lucien Ufford. In Pleasant Valley are Burton S. Stickney, Arnold Fisher, Edward Cenate, Arthur Ballou and Scott Merrill and in Saxtons River are Robert Hitchcock, Harlan Barnes, Raymond Lockerby, Harry Barnes & Son, Webster Hall, Harley McBride, Edwin Torrey and Frank Mark. Bartonsville farmers include David Anderson, Kendall Beam, Worden Hale, Jr., Roy Douglas, Harry Reed and the Town Farm. Eva Rovetti, Fred Bussino and Nelson Smith are in Brockways Mills. Chicken raisers include Albert Doyle and Harold Taylor of Cambridgeport; Morton Downing in Old Town; Arthur Thompson, Hugh Hatfield, Jed Vancor and Clarence Coleman in Saxtons River.

INSECT PESTS

For several years previous to 1940, men in CCC Camp No. P-54 in Westminster worked to control gypsy moths, destroying hundreds of thousands of egg clusters in Rockingham, Westminster, Putney, Athens and Grafton. During 1939, heavy infestation defoliated a hundred acres on the village water shed at Minard's Pond. Effective work had just begun there when the hurricane of '38 took the men for that emergency work. In 1940 they were again free to work on the gypsy moths. Three scouting crews were sent out to determine areas most heavily infested so that the remaining four crews could reach these effectively. The method of control was the Silvi-Cultural Control and test plots and records showed that by removing the favorite food of the moth from an infested area, gratifying results were obtained. This necessitated studying food habits of the moth and the Minard's Pond area was the seat of extensive work as the watershed was seriously threatened with destruction if not checked at once. Several hundred trees were blown down here in the '38 hurricane which, together with a previous loss of trees, made work in this area imperative. Another vital spot was near the Hit or Miss Gun Club where several white pines had been killed by the caterpillars whose favorite foods, however are oak, poplar, scrub apple, shad, grey birch, willow and a few other species. By removing these trees from threatened areas, work crews were able to lessen the deforestation.

The year of 1915 will be known as grasshopper year. That summer the hoppers descended in clouds on Rockingham and other parts of the state. Fields were stripped clean of their hay and other crops. Cars rolled over carpets of them in the road. It was unpleasantly reminiscent of the plague of locusts in the Bible. Practically every farm in town lost its crops that year. In Brookline, six bushels of dead insects were gathered in one day. The grasshoppers descended upon the oat fields and climbed the stalks, eating their way to the top which they chewed off but did not eat, leaving a field of leafless stems. County Agent Sweeton sent out a prescription of lethal bait to Windham County farmers, consisting of the juice of oranges and lemons mixed with Paris Green and bran. But it didn't get them all and they swept over the land, leaving denuded fields behind. At Lovell's Track Farm the oat field was cleaned out and Mr. Lovell and Agent Sweeton tried an experiment. There was a new crop called alfalfa which seemed worth trying, Mr. Sweeton thought; the soil and location seemed suitable. So they planted this new crop while nearby farmers watched with interest to see what happened. It was late in the season but in the first part of August, they put in two acres of alfalfa and in a week it was up. So one of our standard crops came into being, with necessity again the mother of invention.

In August of 1918, the corn borer, a friend imported from Europe, made its appearance in Massachusetts and New York and Vermont trembled in its shoes. The Commissioner of Agriculture issued an edict that no "stalks or ears, green or dried, of the corn plant (*Zea Mays*)" should be permitted to enter Vermont. Cars were stopped at the Massachusetts and New York lines and investigated. But the borer sneaked in just the same and has never left. It seems to have appeared next in New Hampshire and after an automobile trip through that state, George Halladay, who had examined quantities of the new pest, set himself up as an authority and announced that he could identify any found in this vicinity. He may have been quite busy. In 1938 army worms marched in battalions through the corn and oat fields in Westminster and Walpole but didn't get to Rockingham until 1954.

THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Early in the century a thriving organization in Bellows Falls, calling themselves the Connecticut Valley Poultry Association, flourished for a number of years. The annual exhibition was in Union Hall and was open to poultry men far and wide, the first one being held for three days in December, 1910. These were gala occasions with many classes and prizes offered by local firms for high and low scorings. Outstanding was always the \$500 silver Trophy Cup, an elaborate affair shaped like a longitudinal boat standing firmly on four cock's feet with a fowl perched proudly at each end. This is still kept in the vault at the Windham Bank. In 1912 the silver bird-boat was won by the famous Etwinana Farm of Poultney and the same year the newspaper account stated that among the entries were "Gertrude Bolles' bantams, as usual, the best." More than 1,000 birds were shown and score cards had 45 classes with 17 special classes. After the 1914 show which was poorly attended and a financial loss although 700 birds were on view, interest in the shows petered out. Yet the 1915 show was the largest ever held in southern Vermont. The club carried on for awhile with an exhibit in December, 1919 with 510 entries of pigeons, rabbits, turkeys and other fowl. But it soon faded into the limbo of forgotten things and local fanciers raised their birds "without benefit of clergy" especially as Rev. A. C. Wilson was its first and only President. Vice President was G. D. Clark, proprietor of the Brookside Poultry Farm in Bellows Falls; Secretary, G. H. Buxton; Assistant Secretary, A. I. Bolles and Treasurer, W. G. Freeman. Webster Hall is the only surviving member of the club today. Perhaps misfortune began in the low year of 1912 when W. F. Barnard got three lone chicks from 100 eggs; Ruel Thayer had one chick as the survivor of the fittest from 50 Black Orpington eggs and W. C. Belknap set 195 eggs and got 20 chickens.

THE ROCKINGHAM CHINCHILLA FARM

In Bellows Falls is Josef DeMuzio's chinchilla farm. There isn't much of a farm look to this immaculate unit of cages in the pine-paneled basement of his home on Rockingham Street where the valuable little animals live. A graduate of New Hampshire State college where he studied the business, DeMuzio bought two pair as the basis of his venture. Since a pair costs from \$1,000 to \$1,500, it takes money to enter this business—but a chinchilla coat costs from \$75,000 to \$100,000, using 200 to 500 pelts. He built his stock up from two pair to twenty animals in less than a year. He is the first and only local breeder and one of the few in southern Vermont raising these rare little animals with the soft grey fur, a new facet of animal husbandry in Vermont. There are about 100,000 chinchillas in America now, all raised from an original eleven animals shipped into this country in 1920 from their native Andes mountains by a mining engineer. It evidently gets its name from the fact that it was trapped for many years by the Chincha Indians for use in the royal robes of the Incas of Peru and Bolivia, with the death penalty for any other use of the sacred fur.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR TOWN OF ROCKINGHAM, VT.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Total number of	1914	1920	1930	1940	1950	1953	1955
Silos		27	40				49
Horses	598	418	186				
Sheep	610	353	237				
Milch Cows	674	805					
Other Neat Stock	567	715					
Registered Neat Stock		170					
Pure Bred Bulls		58					
Hogs or Swine	139	285	111				
Cattle kept only for beef			32	34			3
Oxen	20		2	4			
Dairy Calves			123	408	161	187	203
Registered Dairy Cows and Heifers			187				
Registered Bulls			18				
Grade Cows and Heifers			966				
Grade Bulls			28				
Steers and Bulls				90	38	68	51
Heifers (1 to 2 yrs.)				376	197	260	211
Dairy Cows and Heifers (2 yrs. and over)				1,746	840	856	845
Hens (over 3 mo.)				2,330	6,869	1,853	3,670

CHAPTER XV

TWO WORLD WARS AND A COLD WAR

WORLD WAR I

Before World War I lit its red flares across the world, there had been minor conflicts which touched the men of Rockingham. This was Co. E of which the town was proud. On June 19, 1916, Co. E was called out to go to Eagle Pass, Texas during the Mexican border trouble and did not return until October 10. That war proved disappointing to a couple of local eleven-year-olds, Reginald Clarey and Richard Lynch who, filled with the spirit of '76, tried to enlist as drummer boys. In the same conflict, Patrick Hartnett was on the Scout Ship Prairie and Clifton Kendall, yeoman on the Georgia.

Even before the United States had joined the war against the Kaiser, five Italians had left to help their mother country in 1915, having come to this country without serving their two years in the army and unless they returned to their duty when needed, could never have returned without danger of imprisonment for a possible 15 years. These young men were Gerald Grippo of Bellows Falls and Michael Fornell, Louis Porat, Frank Colombo and Carmine Crampa from North Walpole. In 1912 several Greek residents had left to fight for their homeland.

But W. W. I became an actuality on a Monday night, April 2, 1917 while Co. E was at drill in the Armory. Lt. Walter Shaw received a telephone call from Gen. Lee S. Tillotson that the Federal Government had called up for service the First Regiment of the Vermont National Guard. Just before they were dismissed, Capt. Harold Cady told them the news as they stood at attention. Soon the place was in an uproar as the men shouted and cheered. The next morning Fire Chief David Lawlor sounded ten blasts on the fire alarm calling Co. E together for active duty and until they left on Friday morning, they remained at the Armory. Many young men from town joined the colors and every small boy in Bellows Falls camped around the Armory, thrilling in reflected glory. When the company organized, it had only three officers and 67 men. It boarded the train Friday morning with three officers and 100 men. A large crowd was on hand to see them off for Fort Ethan Allen but they no longer shouted and cheered. War was a grim reality and faces were sad and eyes were wet. Some of these boys would not return. Some families said goodbye to

more than one son like the Victor Fontaines who sent Herbert, Melvin and Amedee. There were 17 men from the I.P. paper mills and of the nine employees of the Express Company, five left for war.

During the long months across the sea. the 103rd Machine Gun Division which had absorbed Co. E, saw plenty of action with the 26th Division. For some time the boys lived in quarries in France and took part in the following engagements: 1918, Chemin des Dames Sector February 6-March 21; Toul Sector, April 3-June 28; Champagne-Marne Offensive, July 15-July 26; Aisne-Marne Offensive, July 18-July 25; St. Mihiel Offensive, September 12-September 16; Troyon Sector, September 17-October 8; Meuse-Argonne Offensive, October 18-November 11. Among all deaths of local boys, the majority were members of the 103rd.

The first military funeral held in Bellows Falls for many years was for Joseph J. Fenton, Jr., one of the first casualties and the first body to come home. He was drowned when his plane came down during night flying at Pensacola, Florida, as it went over backwards, pinning him beneath it. The first local boy to lose his life was Private 1st Class William O'Brien who died of scarlet fever in France. Two Rockingham boys served with the French forces before the United States entered the War, Gerald King and Henry Stickney. King, grandson of Cornelius King, was well-known here and in New York for his theatrical work and joined the French ambulance service. His war record was exceptional and he was one of a chosen few to go to Salonica where he was taken ill in May, 1917 and on shipboard, enroute for home, became paralysed in his lower limbs when only three days from port and died in a New York hospital. Stickney joined the Lafayette Esquadron in 1915 as aviator, later joining the American Flying Corps until the end of the War and downed two German planes inside their own lines, winning the Croix de Guerre. In his "flying boxcar," he instilled interest in local flying after the War. By November, 1917, there were 97 men enlisted from Rockingham including 34 graduates of B.F.H.S. and in March of the next year, 155 local boys were in the service. Private William G. Pierce, Co. A., 102 Machine Gun Battalion, one of the first local men to enlist, was reported killed in action on April 20 in the battle of Seicheprey. About the same time word was received of the death of Capt. Arthur Locke of Saxtons River on the same date and in the same battle. Frank Griffin, Jr. and Fred J. Hickey of the 103rd Gun Battalion were killed in action, on July 23 and July 18, respectively. Paul and Fred Lawton were among the first local boys to lose their lives, both enlisting with Co. E and dying in 1918 and buried in the American Cemetery at St. Mihiel.

On the home front, the town was a busy place as it swung

into high gear. The whole community organized itself and a Committee of Safety was formed with Judge T. E. O'Brien, James Barrett, J. E. Piddock, George R. Wales and L. J. Royce as its first members. The Opera House was jammed with 1,000 people on April 9 for a patriotic meeting presided over by Rev. V. E. Blagbrough. Seats of honor were given the Civil War veterans who marched onto the stage to the tune of Marching Through Georgia with Fred Hobson leading them. Chaplain A. W. Stone of the U.S.S. Georgia spoke on the duties of the U. S. Navy and Judge Warner Graham told of the causes of the war—whose effects were yet to be seen. The Vermont Farm was working full time and soldiers guarded all bridges day and night as sabotage reared its ugly head. Guards were posted at Minard's Pond to protect the village water supply and on July 23, an intruder was shot at twice as he disappeared while help roared up in three police cars with members of the Home Guards. The Guards, Co. M of the 1st Vermont Volunteer Militia, worked overtime, clad in their British-type uniforms consisting of shoes, a sweater, two shirts and a rubber raincoat. Composed of unmarried men over 35 and married men over 30, it was formed in the Armory with A. I. Bolles as chairman of the Home Guard Committee and was divided into two squads at first which drilled with old Krag and Springfield rifles from Vermont Academy. By mid-summer there were 32 men enlisted at the Recruiting Station for the Vermont Ambulance Co. No. 25, one of the first such companies to see action overseas. Mrs. A. M. Richards was appointed a member of the Vermont Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Five Liberty Bond Drives were held, Rockingham going over its first quota almost 50%. James H. Williams chairmanned the first three drives and A. I. Bolles the last two which were as follows: \$282,000, \$282,000, \$293,000, \$461,000 and \$359,000. In 1917 a group of boys raised \$5,300 and in the third drive, Troop No. 2 of the Boy Scouts raised \$6,300, including Albert Bolles, Raymond Bradley, John Angell, Howard Illingworth and Verne Crosier, who received medals for having sold the most bonds. Everyone went to war and even the weather put on a sleet storm which turned red and yellow, a grim reminder of bloody fields in France, people thought. Everyone bought War Savings Stamps and at the close of the War it was announced that Vermont's contribution to the War through stamp bonds was exceeded by no other state east of the Ohio River. There were judged to be about 25 so-called aliens in town, two Austrian and one German but most of the Austrians were designated as Poles and all were obliged to register with the authorities. There was quite a fanfare about these people remaining in this country without becoming naturalized. Newspapers took up the challenge and the Springfield Reporter

suggested that they either serve in Uncle Sam's Army—or go home. Probably the most intense feeling took place in Saxtons River where a German, Max Wolff, gardener for Dr. Bowen, was arrested for using words of "disloyalty" and abuse against the United States and for refusing to take out naturalization papers as advised. Wolff, when approached concerning his intentions of joining Co. E said, "To hell with the United States! I'm going to fight for a good country!" Suddenly he refused to continue his work, saying that he "would not feed England while Germany was starving." He was arrested and taken to Federal Court at St. Johnsbury where he was pardoned and returned under \$1,000 bond for good conduct and obliged to report each week to the U. S. Marshall at Brattleboro. It was a time of unrest and worry. All strangers were under suspect and at least one visiting photographer was taken into custody until he could prove that he had no subversive intentions and that the pony upon which he posed children, did not deliberately harbor death-dealing germs. In 1917 someone cut the Western Union wires early one morning between Bellows Falls and New York, causing much consternation for awhile. One patriotic gentleman, Italian by birth, who could not speak English but who bought several Liberty Bonds, fell victim to the old "flim-flam" game. Michael Monobel, laborer in the ash pit of the Fitchburg Railroad yards, used his hard-earned money to help his adopted country, then met two of his countrymen, strangers in town, who convinced him that they could both increase his bonds plus \$600 in cash besides paying him for taking care of their own \$10,000 until they returned. Monobel trustingly turned over his bonds and cash, accepted the shoe box of money—and that was the last he saw of anyone or anything except a box of old paper and three one-dollar bills.

To top it all, 1917 saw the big polio scare in Vermont and Dr. Hill quarantined everyone who had been to New York. Washington County was the trouble spot and rigidly quarantined that summer. The winter of 1918 was the flu year with twelve people dying in the week of October 12 of this new malady, a disease born, it was said, of the war. This very virulent disease raged almost unchecked over the land and was still on the rampage when the Armory was turned over to the town as a temporary hospital with Miss Josephine Loveland, R.N., in charge. Later the Red Cross reimbursed the town to the amount of \$300 for this work. Dr. Hill, health officer, announced many deaths from flu-pneumonia each week, sometimes several in a family. It was a period of fear for many and suffering and grief for others. Dr. A. L. Miner watched helplessly while his own son, Clement, passed away. On March 1, 1919, seven teachers and 75 pupils were absent. Schools and churches closed for a week and all minors were excluded

from the movie houses. In 1918, there were 129 deaths in Rockingham, with 31 from influenza-pneumonia.

In February 1918 was held the National War Week of Song which took place in the Assembly Hall of the high school where many people stood in line for two hours to participate. A program of patriotic songs was prepared by Miss Alice Jackson, school music supervisor, led by Exner's five-piece orchestra. The walls of the old building rang to Tipperary and Over There. There was a meeting to raise 300,000 new Red Cross members in Vermont with George Wales in charge. The town was slow to organize but it came across in the face of the great need and the fact that with 100,000,000 people in the United States only 2,000,000 belonged to the Red Cross.

In the meantime everyone was planting gardens to augment the dwindling food supply, costs of which had also increased 300% in the last 20 years. The same ten staples including flour, butter and potatoes which in July, 1916 had cost \$9.69 were now \$18.39. So everyone went to raising "garden sass," canning, drying and salting it for winter use. Food rationing began and people were pardoned for working in their gardens on Sunday. Directions were broadcast for canning without sugar. For about the only thing that was not rationed was garden food. Plots of beans and peas, corn, tomatoes and carrots appeared in every spare corner and along with the popular song "I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier," was the one about "The Little Garden in My Back Yard." No longer did Morgan's Field cater to circuses and carnivals; girls and women donned middy blouses and blue serge bloomers, called themselves Farmerettes and went down on their knees in the dirt. It was a new experience for many and there were doubtless many, like the author who, working desperately to help plant a government field of potatoes, was sharply reprimanded by the young man in charge for "slicing 'em up like French fries." The wide meadows, the farm of Quartus Morgan 100 years ago, and today built up with new houses, rang once more to the sound of hoes and spades, a sound which must have done old Quartus' heart good, wherever he was. The land was rented out in small plots, including school gardens, for Liberty Gardens and a waterpipe was run from M. H. Ray's house to 25 plots which actually made money for the town, after the bills for fertilizer and plowing were paid by Mr. Ray who acted as agent—to the magnificent sum of \$27.87. However, one man who rented half a plot for \$5.00, said that he harvested \$60 worth of produce from it. Gardens also sprang up at Barber Park and the B.F.andS.R. Street Railroad had 15 acres of meadow land plowed and rented in quarter and half acre lots at \$2 a plot. But the weather was not co-operative and on the 20th of that June, a heavy frost killed many sorely-needed crops. In 1919 the Morgan Field gardens became known as Victory Gardens as they were to be called 25 years

later. Mr. Ray had the whole field prepared again with about 75 plots of 1-8 acre, renting for \$10 although A. A. Halladay always used a whole acre.

The pinch of rationing was felt early that year of 1917 and there were substitutes for almost everything. E. S. Whitcomb was local food administrator. Bread was made from potato, rice and corn flour. Potatoes were used to "eke out" flour in pie crust, cakes, biscuits and souffles. Coffee was devised from toasted bread, called "crumb coffee" and endless "Trench Cakes" traveled to France, dark cakes made of almost everything except good flour and sugar. Margarine was on the market. Homemakers were hard put to serve attractive meals and many a family lived on stewed tomatoes every night for supper. But the ingenuity of people was wonderful and the old adage about necessity being the mother of invention was proven true many times as women used a liquid sweetening called "sugar drippings," molasses, corn and maple syrup, even as their mothers had done in another War fifty years before. Thrift stamps and sugar cards went into effect and weary housekeepers stood in line to receive their pound, two pounds or sometimes, half a pound, per person per week, most of the white sugar going overseas to the boys at St. Mihiel and Troyon. Sugar cards were abandoned in December, 1918 but the emergency was not over and they had to be resumed the next year. The papers shouted that waste was not only shameful, it was now also sinful. The Brattleboro Reformer of May 19, 1917 said that "waste of meat and fat is inexcusable. Every bit of lean meat can be used for soups, stews or with cereals; every spoonful of fat can be used in cooking, every bit of drippings and gravy saved for flavor and nourishment." This was nothing new to most Vermonters who had been brought up on the old motto, "waste not, want not." Wednesdays and Thursdays were "wheatless" days in restaurants, hotels and homes with no bread served. Milk rose in price in 1917. Because of the war and no help available on the farms, the soaring price of grain, farmers did an unusual thing; they went on strike. They threatened to sell their herds if they didn't get more for their milk, at least seven or eight cents at the railroad station. At the same time they were advised that they were wasting man power; to use more horses per man; to exchange work, plan ahead and eliminate waste effort. Tires and gasoline were rationed and no one got new shoes for their cars which were stopped and questioned concerning "necessary traveling". Sunday use of cars was forbidden and probably more than one bride, like the author, spent a weary Sabbath cooped up in a strange hotel waiting for Monday morning.

Knitting needles flashed like mad everywhere as sweaters, socks, scarves and helmets were turned out and turned in to the Red Cross Headquarters, blue by the Navy League, khaki

for the soldiers. Many a long winter evening was spent, with high-laced boots propped against the nickel railing of the parlor heater, purling and knitting as sleeveless sweaters and gloves grew under the long needles. And if you couldn't turn a heel when you got to it, you could always call a sock a wrister! There was quite a heated argument concerning knitting in church and pastors in Rutland and Boston finally allowed such worthy occupation but Bellows Falls frowned upon it. Bellows Falls women also helped make 300,000 garments for refugees in France and Belgium. The old appellation of Gretna Green began to appear again as the many war weddings preceded the boys' departure for France. In December, 1917 there were 107 local weddings—only three of which were local couples. Leather prices were down and shoe prices up. Newspapers cried that millions of hides were on the market, intended to cost the tanners up to 40 and 50 cents which he could not get for 25 cents. They called it the "leather conspiracy" and howled in glee when it collapsed as demands from the army didn't make up the difference. Many people advocated that the government step in even as it had with coal and food.

Herbert Hoover, U. S. Food Administrator, deplored any person who made money on government jobs. He called it socialism, rather a new word then. Coal was a commodity which must be specially budgeted and dealers listed the number of tons on hand. Pledge cards were sent out, people promising to waste neither food nor coal. No coal was to be used before November nor after May first unless the house dropped to below 60 degrees. Wood was to be used wherever possible and small kerosene heaters, less coal in the stove and doing all cooking for the day at once, were "musts." At least once in 1918 there was no school in the grades because of no coal. O. M. Baker, lawyer, learned a trick or two during those days which, he said, he would always utilize. Instead of burning his raked-up leaves in the autumn, he stored them in the cellar and spread them on top of his coal fire, saving fuel. And as if to mock the sorely tried nation, the winter of 1917-1918 will always be remembered for its severe cold and deep snow which started falling the first of December with two feet on the level and temperatures of 16-30° below each morning for days at a time. For three days it never got above 10 degrees at noon. Saxtons River registered 52° below and many a barn window in Rockingham never lost its ice all winter. In Montpelier it was 60° below one morning after Christmas and the trolley cars froze up. The coal supplies of all the dealers in Bellows Falls, lumped together, could not meet the demands for more than six days during one crucial period. One man, left with only a day's supply, could not buy a pound of coal anywhere. Saxtons River schools had only a week's supply and closed. The churches there had none at all and neither did the dealers. Each Mon-

day became a holiday to save fuel and there were no dances anymore. But, on the bright side, Bellows Falls schools were the only 100% Thrift Stamp schools in Vermont.

There were many letters printed in the papers from boys in France, many stories told and re-told. The brave stories of all of them could not be used here but they have lived on in the hearts of their families and friends. Among them were Rev. A. C. Wilson of Emmanuel Church who served with the YMCA in France and became a great favorite with the boys who called him "Dad" and many were the testimonials to the popularity at the "Y." Bert C. Merriam, former superintendent of schools, sailed for France in September, 1917 with 40 secretaries of YMCA work, to be with the allied soldiers. Edgar A. Guild, many years a clerk in the Bellows Falls Savings Institution, resigned in November, 1918, to go to France also in this same work. There is the strange tale of how Lt. A. C. MacDonald captured 48 Huns single-handed and took his prisoners into camp while he lay on a stretcher, carried by the Germans who had surrendered at the point of their captor's empty pistol because "they were glad to be taken prisoners." Maybe it was the shock that made MacDonald stretcher material! There were tall tales sent home about J. H. "Josh" Blakely who worked valiantly with the motor transport in France but who moved about that country so fast that none of his townsfolk ever caught up with him, using, as one of them said, "the hustle" that he employed "rolling logs down Fall Mountain." There was the letter mailed to D. P. "Danny" Thompson while he was overseas and which he received after he came home with the notation "Killed in Action" in the corner. There was the sad little package which came to the mother of Frank Griffin in 1924 with the possessions of her son, sent from the storage center in Hoboken, N. Y. There were tales of the Red Cross Englishman who made tea each day with his entire ration of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water so no one would steal it, using it sometimes to shave and bathe in also while some of the English Tommies were said to draw the water from their cars, bathe in it and put it back. Theaters put on such rabble-rousing pictures as *The Beast of Berlin* and *Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was in Mothers of France* which called forth "thunderous applause." Bertha Swift and her contemporaries at the piano pounded out such tear jerkers as *Joan of Arc*, *Laddie in Khaki* and *The Long, Long Trail*.

Armistice Day was heralded by all the mill whistles screaming wildly at 4 a. m. on November 11, 1918, followed by the mad pealing of every church bell in town. Bells, whistles, people, all went mad. No one did much business in town that day and a mammoth parade, a mile and a half long including 1,000 school children wound hilariously through the streets. At night great bonfires in the Square cast flickering shadows on relieved and happy faces of dancers who capered over the trolley tracks and

made shambles of the sidewalks even as their fathers and grandfathers had done with the old cannon after the battle of Gettysburg in that same Square. But the greatest demonstration in the history of the town at that time, was given the next May to the boys who had come home on the Leviathan and the Mauretania when another parade that made the first one look like a grass snake beside a python, took place. On the 10th of May the boys were honored with banquets, speeches and a concert, dancing and vaudeville. Invitations were sent out to 250 servicemen in Rockingham and surrounding towns, to be guests of the town on that day which turned out to be cold and rainy but which could not dampen the spirits of the 2,000 people in the parade including 180 soldiers and sailors. The boys were home to stay and what mattered the weather! Flags of all kinds hung limply in the drizzle. The parade took two hours to pass the Arch Bridge and represented every organization in town, civic groups, the Liberty Gardeners, the sellers of bonds, Red Cross workers and everyone who had done their share in any way while the boys were doing theirs. After the parade the Opera House was jammed to the steps as people elbowed their way in to hear Col. A. F. Foote of the 104th Regiment, 26th Division and Chaplain Chauncey Adams of the 101st Ammunition Train. At night a ten-piece orchestra livened up the turkey supper in the Armory for 206 people. Thanksgiving Day was designated as War Victory Day that year. The men had come back, as Coningsby Dawson of the Canadian Army, writing in McClure's magazine said, "to man the trenches of a kinder social order and to follow the barrage across no man's land in pursuit of a new heaven and a new earth." Only the years could tell if they found them.

The local "minute men" who gave unstintingly of their time and service through the war, were rewarded with "certificates of honorable discharge" from the Federal Government, signed by local chairman Rev. John C. Prince and President Woodrow Wilson. These "minute men" included W. C. Belknap, Dr. James S. Hill, Rev. A. C. Wilson, C. W. Osgood, Dr. J. H. Blodgett, Judge Warner Graham, Rev. J. W. Chesbro and H. Demotte Perry "for use of his playhouse." In April, 1919, as part of the Victory Loan Drive, one of the four Victory Loan Trains touring New England was at the Bellows Falls depot, loaded with war relics of all kinds including every implement used in the war. This was viewed by 3,000 people including a long parade of school children. The 45 members of Co. M, Voluntary Militia, disbanded in 1919. After the War, the American Legion dropped all military titles except for those still in military service. Following is the list of 565 men and women compiled from index cards kept by the late L. S. Hayes during W. W. I. Mr. Hayes' practice was to make a card of every person who was in any way connected with this town or vicinity, making, as he said "as a rule more cards rather than

less of the boys who might legitimately be credited to this town," thus making a comprehensive and complete record.

Adams, Clarence R.	Breen, Francis J.
Adams, Clyde H.	Breen, John C.
Adams, George A.	Bresland Elbert G.
Adams, Gerald E.	Brickley, Thomas J.
Adams, Walter F.	Brough, George T.
Aggelakis Nicholas P.	Brown, Rolland E.
Agostino, Frank	Bugbee, George H.
Aldrich, Duane G.	Burch, Charles J.
Ames, Ariel A.	Burr, F. H.
Anderson, Arthur	Cady, Harold H.
Andosca, Antonio	Cahalane, Francis N.
*Aumond, Francis	Campbell, Henry
Aumond, J. Baptiste	*Caputo, Achillo
Aumond, Zotique	Carroll, Jeremiah J.
Babbitt, Donald	Carroll, Thomas
Babcock, Bruce D.	Carroll, W. J.
Baker, Ralph A.	Carney, Willam C.
Barber, Edward	Carter, Oscar
Bardella, Donald H.	Caskins, William Jerry
Barry, Edward C.	Cass, William M.
Barry, H. J.	Cenate, Jesse
Barry, J. J.	Chamberlain, Charles D.
Barry, John	*Chamberlain, Harlan
Barry, Maurice J.	Chandler, Earle F.
Barry, William F.	*Cheney, H. T.
Bartlett, Niles	Chressanthis, Nicholas D.
Baxter, William P.	Clark, C. E.
Bean, M. G.	Clark, Newell C.
Beam, Allen	Clark, R. E.
Bean, Ralph R.	Clark, Ronald L.
Bean, Roy E.	Cleary, Frank T.
Bean, Wilfred J.	Cleary, John Timothy
Beaudoin, Emil	Coffey, Harold
Bedeau, Peter	Collins, John M.
Belknap, Claude J.	Condon, Edward
Belknap, Gordon S.	Condon, George
Belknap, Lindsey	Connors, Daniel
Belknap, Paul C.	Connors, John E.
Bertolino, John	Coonerty, Edward
Beto, Lewis H.	Corning, John W.
Bisbee, J. B., Jr.	Costin, Maurice M.
Blake, Henry W.	*Cota, Ernest E.
Blake, James W.	Cray, Charles E.
Blake, John M.	Cray, Edward J.
Blake Patrick Joseph	Cray, Eugene
Blake, Peter T.	Cray, Eugene J., Dr.
Blanchard, Charles E.	Cray, Eugene Joseph
Blodgett, Irving	Cray, Gerald J.
Blood, Welcome	Cray, Henry D.
Bodine, Clarence	Cray, James
Bodine, Wilfred	Cray, John H.
Bolles, Carlton S.	Crowley, Thomas J.
Boseley, Edmond	Cushion, Albert L.
Boucher, Henry J.	Cushing, Earl
Bowen Berton E.	Cushing, William E.
Bowen, Floyd B.	Custer, Marshall
Bowen, W. D., Dr.	Cutler, Fay
Brackett, Grover S.	Cyrs, William H.
Bradish, Robert F.	Damon, Charles P.

- Damon, Melvin H.
Davidson, David M.
Davidson, John G.
Davis, Harry R.
Dean, William H.
Delaney, John
Delill, Joseph C.
DeMond, Fred W.
DeMuzio, Richard
Dickinson, George H.
Dillingham, Albert
Doe, Charles
Donegan, William F.
Donnelly, L. G.
Doucette, James H.
Doucoumes, George J.
Dowlin, Guy M.
Doyle, Joseph K.
Doyle, Patrick C.
Duhaine, Albert E.
Dunbar, David
Dunlap, John N.
Duquette, Philip
Durling, Ray B.
Eastman, Joseph H.
Eddy, Harold M.
Ellison, Harry
Elwell, Alvara
Emerson, George E.
Emerson, Perley
Enwright, Thomas
Evans, Alfred E.
Fahey, John J.
Fair, Clifford B.
Fallon, James B.
Farnsworth, Benjamin
Farnsworth, James F.
Farnsworth, Malcolm
Farr, Glen
*Fenton, Joseph J., Jr.
Finkelstein, Benjamin S.
*Finlayson, Allan
Finlayson, Allan D., Dr.
Fitzgerald, Ernest A.
Fitzgerald, Frank
Fitzgerald, George Bernard
Flavin, John P.
Fleming, Henry S.
Fletcher, Allen
Fletcher, J. Grover
Flint, J. Wyman, Jr.
Flynn, Eugene F.
Folsom, Charles E.
Fontaine, Amedee A.
Fontaine, Edmund
Fontaine, Gordon C.
Fontaine, Melvin T.
Formica, Constanzo
Frazier, Thomas F.
Fredette, E. R.
Freeman, Herbert L.
Frenette, Albert
Frenette, Hector J.
*Fuller, Walter J.
Furkee, Joseph
Gale, Arthur R.
Gallagher, Joseph
Gallert, Curtis A.
Gammon, Gordon C.
Gammon, Leonard M.
Gazaushi, Cyprian
Gibson, Elvin C.
Gilbert, Ozzie
Gill, Walter
Gillis, Charles J.
Glynn, Paul W.
Godsoe, George
Golsher, Harry
Gordon, Fred O.
Gorman, Edward F.
Gorman, John J.
Gottardi, Henry
*Gourley, Frank J.
Graham, Francis
Graham, George L.
*Griffin, Francis J.
Griffin John J.
Griffin Patrick
Grignon, Claude H.
Grignon, Dana P.
Grignon, Joseph A.
Grignon, Philias A.
Griswold, Raymond
Guild, Charles F.
Gunn, Gilman C.
*Guyette, Fred C.
Hall, George
Hallenborg, Charles E.
Hamilton, E. A.
Hammond, N. R.
Hankard, Edward J.
Hankard, John J.
Harris, R. L.
Hartnett, John J.
Haselton, Ernest E.
Haskins, Hugh E.
Haskins, William J.
Hassett, H. C.
Hastings Clarence V
Hayes, Robert C.
Hayes, William E.
Haynes, Charles S.
Holden, William A.
Holmes, W. C.
Homand, Alfred L.
Homand, Augustine C.
Homand, Francis
Homand, Lester
Hooper, Charles
Howard, Edward
Hurlburt, Charles N.
Hutchins, Pearl L.
Jancewicz, Edward J.
Jancewicz, Juget

- Jenkins, Miss Grace
 Johnson, Andrew J.
 Johnson, Charles
 Jurkoic, Antoni
 *Karveles, Aniceta
 Keane, James A.
 Keefe, James R.
 Keefe, John F.
 Keefe, John J.
 Keefe, Miss Mary
 Keefe, Patrick J.
 Keefe, William J.
 Keefe, William Timothy
 Kelley, John
 Kelley, Michael J.
 Kelley, Paul A.
 Kendall, Clifton W.
 Kennedy, Timothy T.
 Kenney, Thomas P.
 Kenney, William
 Kent, Ernest
 *King, Chauncey
 King, Frederick C.
 *King, Gerald C.
 Kingsbury, Everett G.
 Kingsbury, Rufus
 Kiniry, Alfred
 Kiniry, Raymond A.
 Kirkland, Edward C.
 Kizka, William
 Knight, LeRoy, Dr.
 Knight, Ralph M., Dr.
 Knight, Selden P.
 Labonite, Phillippe
 Ladd, Frank M.
 LaFrancois, Oliver
 Lake, Dean H.
 Larizza, Rossario
 LaRose, Walter
 Lathrop, Chauncey
 Lawlor, Edward J., Jr.
 Lawlor, John, Dr.
 Lawton, Frank A.
 *Lawton, Fred L.
 *Lawton, Paul R.
 Leach, Herbert A.
 Leach, W. E.
 Lee, Robert A.
 Leeman, Roy A.
 Leen, Edward J.
 Leen, Leo M.
 Leonard, E. Stone
 Leonard, Lawrence
 Leonard, Richard S.
 Lewis, Vincent Earl
 *Lillie, Harry A.
 Lillie, Richard
 Lindstrom, Claude J.
 Liston, A. C., Dr.
 Lober, Irving W.
 *Locke, A. F., Capt.
 Longuiel, Lloyd H.
 Lorange, Emo
 Louanis, Fred S.
 Luce, Robert
 Lovett, Jack
 Lufkin, Arthur L.
 Lynch, Edward J.
 Lynch, Harry W.
 Lynch, William S.
 Lyons, Joseph
 MacCartney, H.
 MacDonald, A. C.
 MacDonald, Dana
 MacKenzie, Peter
 MacLeod, D. W.
 MacLeod, John
 MacLeod, Kenneth
 Mack, Alphonso B.
 Magar, George
 Magoon, A. A.
 Mahoney, A. J.
 Mahoney, John J.
 Mandigo, Clarence L.
 Mandigo, Gardell E.
 Manning, Michael J.
 Marlow, Benny
 Marlow, Clarence
 Martin, Fred M.
 Massucco, John D. Dr.
 Masterson, L. G.
 Matsikas, Steve P.
 Mayson, Adelbert A.
 McAuliffe, John W.
 McCarthy, James J.
 McCarty, William A.
 McCauley, Clyde
 McDonald, C. E.
 McDonald, James H., Jr.
 McDonald, John J.
 McDonald, William E.
 McGee, Joseph
 McGowan, Elton D.
 McGreen, David J.
 McGreen, Louis
 McMahan, William
 Mehl, Jacob
 Merritt, Charles
 Merritt, L. R.
 Miller, Frank
 Miller, Mayer
 *Millerick, Edward
 Miner, Robert
 Montgomery, Fred W.
 Montgomery, J. L.
 Moraski, Anthony
 Moore, Raymond H.
 Morris, Felix L.
 Mousley, Leon
 Moynihan, Michael
 Moynihan, Roger
 Munsell, William H.
 Murphy, Charles J.
 Murray, Henry

- Nash, Leo T
 Neilson, Harold
 Newell, Austin L.
 Nichols, Floyd
 Nichols, William L.
 O'Brien E. P.
 O'Brien, Thomas J.
 *O'Brien, William F.
 O'Brien, William L.
 O'Connor, Bryan J.
 O'Connor Edward
 O'Donnell, John
 O'Donnell, Maurice
 O'Donnell, Thomas H.
 Olliffe, Arthur J
 Orcutt, James L.
 *Osgood, Sidney E.
 Oski, Felix W.
 *Owens, Edward
 Owens, Fred F.
 Owens, Kenneth
 Page, Eugene Francis
 Page, George Everett
 Page, M. A.
 Palmer, Joseph
 Pariseau, Henry
 Parker, Alvin D.
 Parker, Edward
 Parker, Hugh
 Parker, Robert
 Patnode, Alfred S.
 Pattee, George W.
 Patterson, Albert H.
 Patterson, Charles D.
 Patterson, Richard H.
 Payne, G. A.
 Payson, George
 Peck, Roy E.
 Pecor, Albert H.
 Pellerin, Edward
 Peno, Ralph
 Pension, John
 Pershilo, Isidor
 Pheur, J. P.
 Pierce, Herbert R.
 *Pierce, William G.
 Pierrick, Albert
 Plumb, Grover
 Porter, Elton S.
 Potter John
 Powers, Guy
 Powers, Ray
 Pratt, Earl W
 Prescott, Carl
 Prescott, George E
 Priest, Earl H.
 Provost, Robert
 *Pyne, Albert N.
 Rafter, Edward
 Rafter, William
 Ramsey, James
 Ramsey, Ralph
 Raymond, Leo
 Raymond, William L.
 Reed Asa S.
 Reed, Lewis O.
 Regan, James
 Remsyevski, Joseph
 Reynolds, Edward Joseph
 Reynolds, Jackson D.
 Revoir, Arthur
 Rice, Harry E.
 Rice, Richard G
 Riley, Bernard L., Dr.
 Riley, Edward
 Riley John P. Jr.
 Robara, Frederick
 Robinson, Byron A.
 Rogers, Harold E.
 Rogers, William
 Rowell Lawrence C.
 Ryder, Daniel F.
 Sanborn, Elmer S.
 Sanborn, Waldo M.
 Sanders, James P.
 Scurlettis Dennis
 Seavers, L. G.
 Sharkey, Joseph O.
 Shaughnessey, Fred
 Shaw, Walter S
 Shea, Edward F.
 Sheehan, James
 Sheehan, Patrick
 Sherman, Arthur J.
 Shumway Bryan
 Shuttleworth, E. O., Col.
 Simonds G W
 Simonds, Raymond C
 Simonds, Roland F.
 Slattery, James F.
 Slattery, John
 Slattery, Stephen E.
 Slayton Robert E.
 Sloane, John
 Smith, Clarence
 Smith, L. G.
 Smith, Paul
 Smith, Perley
 Smith, Ralph
 Smith, Wade
 Snow, Ernest L.
 Snow, Fletcher P.
 Space, Victor A.
 Spaulding, Edward A.
 Spofford, Earl Scott
 Spofford, Karl T.
 Stacey, Harry W.
 Stack, George A.
 *Stack, Michael
 Stapleton, Edmond J.
 Stapleton, James H.
 Starks, Everettt
 Steele, James
 Stevens, Nile

Stickney, Mrs. H. E.	Usher, W. P.
Stickney, H. E.	Vancour, Jed V.
Stilwell Harold T.	Vayo, Edward F.
St. Lawrence, Alfred E.	Vershilo, Isador
Stockford, Charles W.	Walsh, John E.
Stoodley, George C.	Walsh, Thomas Francis
Stoodley, Roland J.	Walsh, Thomas J.
Strong, John H.	*Ward, Lillian
Sullivan, Hugh W.	Weiber, George
Sweet, Lawrence M.	Welch, Gladwin W.
Switzer, Karl W.	Welch, Henry J.
Switzer, Pearl D.	Welch, Robert
Sylvester, G. A.	Wendall, Fred
Szyszkowski, Zygmunt	Weston, Melvin F.
Tatro, Eugene	White, Raymond J.
Tatro, Ray	Whytlaw, Graeme
Taylor, John	Wilcox, Rial E.
Tenney, Colin J.	Wiley, George
Tenney, Daniel H.	Wilkinson, Harold
Tenney, James W.	Willard, Clyde
Thayer, Glen D.	Willard, Ralph A.
Thayer, Paul W.	Williams, A.
Theg, Albert H.	Williams, G. W.
Thompson, Arthur H.	Williams, John B.
Thompson, Daniel P.	Willis, Allan S.
Thompson, F. L.	Wilson, Ralph
Thompson, George H.	Wolfe, J. M.
Tidd, Charles W.	Wolfel, Anton P.
Tinker, Lawrence	Wright, Clarence E.
Tolin, Carroll G.	Wright, David B.
Trask, Everett E.	Wright, Herman J.
Trott, George	*Wright, N. A.
Tupper, Horace B.	Wylde, William
Turner, William E.	Young, Arthur L.
Twiss, C. J.	Young, Frank X.
Tyman, Martin	Zawacki, Leon
Upham, Francis Bowen	
Usher, James W.	

*Died in Service

WORLD WAR II

Vermont, in 1941, recognized a state of war several weeks before it was formally declared as such, Vermont legislators considering it already a "shooting war." The Vermont National Guard was again one of the first to be called up but until President Roosevelt ordered the U. S. Navy to "take aggressive measures" against the German submarines which he charged had violated international law, Vermont could not pay noncommissioned men in the Armed Forces ten dollars a day for each of their first twelve months in service as voted in 1941. However, the legislature resolved that "armed conflict" should be construed as a state of national emergency—and the V.N.G. began to draw regular pay. This was Vermont's own special declaration of war on Germany several weeks before Pearl Harbor. (Boston Globe, 1953.) And again, it was Co. E which left for the front at the first sound of war. So for the second time in less than 25 years, the war clouds gathered grim

and black, this time over Poland as the German Army invaded it in 1939. And again war's dark fingers reached out into Rockingham as to every town and village in the land and the son of W. W. I veterans took up their guns as their fathers had done before them. At once 200 aliens were asked to register at the Bellows Falls Post Office and several Finns left to help their homeland fight the invasion.

In 1940 the town had collected \$2,118.19 for war relief of Holland, Luxemborg and Belgium and defense training courses for young men opened as well as a District Recruiting Office in October. On Communist files in Windham County were 140 names, most of them pleading innocent in that they had not realized what they were signing when they joined this subversive group. All men from 21 to 36 registered at the Armory and all industries went to work under the National Wage and Hour Act which put them on a 40-hour week. This upset the Superset Brush Factory schedule and several times its noon whistle blew at 11:30 which in turn upset many village clocks. Rockingham installed the Federal Government's Food Stamp Plan for families on relief in 1941 and everyone eligible could buy a dollar's worth of orange stamps and get 50c worth of blue stamps free. Federal Food Stamps were in use for everyone the same year with Mrs. George Storey, chief clerk of the ration board. Troops moved through the town in long brown lines with as many as 1,700 men in 275 trucks at one time. Then Co. E tightened its collective belts and went to war, leaving Co. D of the Home Guard to take its place. The awaited order came through in January, calling for mobilization on February 24, 1941 and again the men were stationed at the Armory, this time 100 of them under Lt. John Angell with 30 men quartered there and the rest allowed to go home at night. The first of them marched off to war with the cheers of 2,000 people ringing in their ears, a contingent of 15 men under Sgt. Charles J. Coffey which left on the night of March 7 for Camp Blanding, Florida where they went into training. The parade which saw them to the train included the rest of Co. E, legionnaires; local organizations, and the high school band. The following night was open house at the Armory with hundreds of people at a farewell party. A few days later another parade formed outside the Armory with the Kurn Hattin band and the Boy Scouts added to the retinue which escorted the rest of the boys to the station with Claire Congdon and Francis Bolles as marshalls. As the troop train came into sight, the bands played The Star Spangled Banner and Co. E marched single file on board, off to war again, from which 19 of them would not return. One of these was Bill Glass who wired his boss, editor Roland Belknap of the TIMES from Nichols Field, P. I., that "he had everything under control." The first nurse to join the army, one of 13 from Vermont, was Lt. Katharine Lawlor. Edward Howard

was transferred to the ski troops at Fort Lewis, Washington and besides the fighting men, the U. S. Recruiting Office at Springfield, took men between 18-62 for laborers at Pearl Harbor at 62c an hour. At the old CCC Camp in Westminster, the 706th Military Police Battalion was quartered for the winter in 1942 while the Home Guards took over the Armory and the protection of the town, under Capt. Melvin Damon with 40 volunteer enlistments. On May 19, with 50 men and 3 officers, Co. D was inducted into the Vermont State Guard. Their new uniforms did not arrive until August 1941 but they began to guard bridges and dams four days after Pearl Harbor when the United States declared war, December 7, 1941.

The Rockingham Community Defense Council was constituted in 1941 and was the first in Vermont to go over the top in the USO drive. In 1943 this was headed by J. Emerson Kennedy for Westminster and Rockingham. Everything possible was salvaged for the war effort and in July there were 1,435 pounds of aluminum collected for the government and a scrap drive resulted in 495 tons of iron, ranging from three-legged cooking pots of the pioneers, discarded sinks and doughnut kettles to old water pipes and horse shoes and included the Civil War cannon in front of the Armory, donated by the National Guard who received a commendation for the largest single item of the drive. Tin cans were faithfully jumped on to flatten them, collected and left to gather dust and rust in freight cars and storehouses although many pairs of shoes must have been worn out in the process, shoes only replaced by those of a composition material which was the bane of housewives as they strove to eradicate black marks on their floors. There were 4,000 pairs of nylon and silk hosiery collected in North Walpole and Bellows Falls for parachute making and tons of waste paper provided admissions to shows at the Opera House. Pierce-Lawton Post collected old license plates for defense materials.

Labor conditions were acute and the Connecticut Valley Orchards recruited students to pick apples. Defense units began to function in high gear and a Civil Defense Blood Bank was organized with Dr. R. C. Fuller in charge who was also head of District No. 8 for medical care of the Vermont Council for Safety. The shortage of doctors became acute as many went into service. By late summer of 1942, which was the darkest period of the war (Columbia Encyclopedia), tire rationing was on the books with bicycles no exception. The January quota that year, from this district, was seven tires and even cars wore stamps which had to be affixed before February 1, 1942. You could only get a new car if you had a priority and if it was purchased before January 2 of that year—and if the dealer happened to have that car in stock on that day! One mail carrier finally got his badly needed Ford only after the postmaster contacted

Washington and it was removed, packed for shipment overseas, from a boat in Boston. A new tire, even under the quota, required certain classifications to get a certificate from the tire ration board and spare tires were prohibited although one man boasted of having hidden several in the hay in his barn. Tires were re-capped over and over again but gasoline rationing, in force in May, 1942, made any unnecessary travel impossible and rural dwellers pooled their gas to go to town, to church and to roll bandages. To a nation already jittery with war talk, the German war refugee who told the Rotary Club that Hitler would no doubt use chemical warfare, brought consternation. Once more, every untoward act was suspected and three high school boys and their teacher, returning after dark from a hike on Fall Mountain, were promptly arrested when their flash lights were spotted from below. People watched nervously for fire explosives to land in their backyards and Robert Douglas, high school science instructor, lectured the public on how to approach a bomb. Bomb cellars or air raid shelters were an important topic of the day as they have been recently and even cellar bulkheads were fitted up with tinned food, lanterns, cots, books and water. Courses in motor mechanics were given by Robert Austin.

Rockingham is proud to remember that she over-subscribed to almost every call for help during this war. On August 25, 1942, an outdoor Bond Dance in the Square, organized by the Merchant's Association, raised \$35,000, three times the quota set. War Loan Drives replaced the Liberty Bond Drives of W. W. I and in the Second Drive, Rockingham subscribed over half a million dollars; in the 4th, \$416,475 and in the 7th, \$897,850, more than double the quota. In 1945 the Red Cross War Fund was 216% over the quota, \$13,151. At the Masonic Temple, Red Cross headquarters were set up under the direction of Mrs. Winifred Whitcomb who gave unsparingly of her time and strength. Here 60,000 surgical dressings were prepared by local women, most of whom were also enlisted in the Nurses' Aides Corp, Air Raid Warning duty, canteen work and many other emergency projects.

Oil rationing began late in 1942 and worried householders who had converted from coal to oil before the war and who were warned to fill their tanks in the summer, nervously counted their coupons, turned thermostats down, wore sweaters in the house and used their patriotism to keep themselves and their families warm. Again came the point rationing system when, in May, people began to stand in line to receive their sugar which was cut to $\frac{3}{4}$ pound a week because of hoarders who often, ironically, found their supplies of various comestibles spoiled in hot weather. In Rockingham 145 people were denied ration books because of sugar surplus on hand. All food was strictly rationed and four restaurants agreed to close one day a week. They were also

short of help. By 1946 food shortages had reached their peak and all eating places closed their doors early. But 1944 saw all meats except beefsteak and roasts, off the ration list. The War Food Administration sent a carload of potatoes for distribution among schools, hospitals and welfare agencies while the OPA stoutly denied that butter and eggs were spoiling in warehouses in Burlington despite acid editorials to the contrary. Vermont civilians registered for War Ration Books on May 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1943 at the high school, books more precious than bank books for they meant food. By that same year, 490 local boys were in the service, some of whom did not wait for their diplomas but rallied to the colors when Uncle Sam removed the parental permission clause. The Merchant's Association hung a Service Flag over the Square as their tribute to the boys who had gone.

And again Morgan's Field blossomed to war gardens, the Victory Gardens of W. W. II and the V-for-Victory sign was made by everyone with the first two fingers of the right hand. However, V-for-Victory Vegetables meant nothing to the thieves who looted them one night, requiring thereafter a police patrol to safeguard the results of hard hours in the sun with rake and hoe. Everyone found a spot of land somewhere even if they had to spade up their front lawns to raise a few rows of corn, beets and lettuce. Canning was once more the order of the day but this time many things were also frozen as the Bellows Falls Co-operative Locker took over much of the labor of hot kitchens. In May, 1942, 40,000 pounds of flour arrived in Bellows Falls, secured through the Red Cross and distributed free to communities in the United States. No corn, potato and rice flour bread this time!

Selective Service set up re-employment plans and rehabilitation in 1943 and a public meeting was held the next year to form a post-planning committee to insure jobs for returning veterans. Daylight Saving returned on February 9, 1942 to save electricity for defense and became so popular that it has remained ever since. Shops in Springfield, Vt. were on day and night shifts and many women donned dungarees and carried dinner pails. Men were classified and re-classified by the draft board each week. On February 16, 1942, all men 20-44 registered and in the final age group, 660 men between 45-65 registered for selective service on April 27, 1942. On February 1, 1943, the percentage of volunteers was higher in Vermont than in any state except Texas with that state boasting 826 and Vermont 650. (Peacham: The Story of a Vermont Hill Town by BOGART.) Local firms working on government orders included the Green Mountain Tissue Co., Inc., Moore & Thompson Paper Co., Standard Paper Co., White Mountain Paper Co., Superset Brush and Lecuyer Bros., the latter producing jungle hammocks and mosquito netting for the armed forces. H. P. Hood shipped eggs overseas regularly. Rent control went into

effect May 1, 1946 with the board consisting of Byron Robinson Francis Bolles, Hardy Merrill and James Bigelow. The next May the Junior Fire-Police were originated and that year Chief Gignon had trained an auxiliary fire crew and Police Chief Ansel Monroe had 36 men as members of an auxiliary police squad.

Early in June in 1941, Municipal Judge A. T. Bolles was selected as Chief Observer of District Air Raid Warning Centers with headquarters in the Square. In 1942, Claire Congdon was District Civil Director of Aircraft Warning Service for the 5th District comprising Windham and Windsor Counties. In 1943 George Maine held this position and Preston Belknap was Chief Observer of the Ground Observation Corps. E. Gerald Adams was elected captain of the Local Defense Unit and in June, 1941, Francis Bolles conducted a meeting at the Armory where volunteers were called for to train in different departments of Home Defense. Co-operating with the Army Air Force Corps, four Observation Post were arranged and manned that month, at regular intervals of six miles apart. The first area was at Kurn Hattin Homes in Westminster with W. I. Mayo as Chief Observer, the second at Athens with George I. Maine, the third between Bellows Falls and Saxtons River at the Ski Bowl farm with Mr. Hogarth in charge and the last one near Grafton with C. B. Jones. However, the Ski Bowl post was later abandoned in favor of a unit on the height of land behind the Parochial School in Bellows Falls as being more accessible to volunteers who worked in 3-hour shifts, the posts operating on a 24-hour schedule. The Air Raid Warning system was an essential part of the defense program to obtain warning of hostile air threats and protect civilian and industrial areas. They were maintained across the country from coast to coast where lonely hilltop watchers stood on duty, scanning the skies, ready to report in to Albany each plane that crossed the heavens. These faithful men and women reported for duty in blizzards and rain, sun and sleet, to keep their virgil in lonely shacks like the one in Bellows Falls where the chunk stove balanced on a brick for its missing leg, hot in summer and bitter in winter, with a ladder leading up to the glass cubicle (which periodically had its windows broken by small boys) which stuck up like a periscope on a submarine and where the watchers scanned the skies in winter. During the Korean "cold war" this station was re-opened and "Operation Skywatch" began once more in October, 1952, under Contact Chief Supervisor Daniel J. Bosworth for Civil Defense District No. 8, operating on an 18-hour day because of lack of volunteers although the U. S. Air Force had ordered a 24-hour spotting service. "Cold wars" do not seem to generate the rush of patriotism caused by "hot" ones. During W. W. II the watchers learned each plane in the book and a school was held in the Episcopal Parish House with Mrs. Mildred Doe as instructor and many people, especially women, were amazed on

examination day, to find how high they rated in identifying a British Halifax from a Junkers 87 or a Japanese Zero from a B-17. Many a lady who didn't know a motor from a meter or a sewing machine, could tell you immediately that the A-31 had odd-shaped wings and a high tail and that the Italian bomber SM-79 had three air motors. But many of these hard-learned lessons were out-dated long before the test papers were finished. Yet proudly these men and women of the Civil Defense Force wore their pins and blue-and-orange arm bands of their service. And while there were those who cried that "everyone knew that there was never any real need for all those air raid stations; that it was just to bolster the morale of the people," it was a real task for hundreds who gave of their time and energy as their sons gave of theirs at Iwo Jima and Normandy.

The Rockingham Free Public Library collected 1,223 books for servicemen. To get a new tube of tooth paste or glue, you had to turn in a used tube of some kind; old tubes no longer went into the garden as markers for the roses and iris. The first black-out test was on June 9, 1942 and was judged entirely successful. A state-wide test on March 23, 1943, proved that Bellows Falls was able to handle the situation if war came. That year, at the March meeting, the town voted \$2,000 for Civil Defense.

Among celebrities who were in town from time to time, in official capacities, were Winston Churchill and McKenzie King, who slipped through almost unknown on their way from Washington, D. C. to Ottawa, Canada. Lt. Frances Rich, daughter of actress Irene Rich, came to Bellows Falls in 1943 to recruit girls for the WAVES. Many famous stars of the screen traveled from town to town for Bond Rallies. In 1941 excitement ran high wide and handsome when word got around that Dorothy Lamour had elected to come to Bellows Falls. People stood in line, some as long as four hours, waiting for a glimpse of the movie favorite. When the word was passed along, "Here she comes!" all the craning necks and eager eyes could see was a weary woman asleep on the shoulder of her escort.

Local boys serving in the Pacific at the time of Pearl Harbor were Clayton Raymond and Harold Ballinger with the Navy; "Bill" Glass and Donald Jacobs with the Army and Eugene Orth who had entered the Navy when he was twenty and was Pharmacist 2-c on the U. S. Cruiser Houston. Orth was believed lost in the battle of the Java Sea on February 28, 1942 and was missing for three years as a Japanese prisoner, the first Bellows Falls man so classified. The first realization that he was alive was a radio message heard over Montreal after which his mother, Mrs. Edna Orth, received a wire from Vice Admiral Louis Denfield, chairman of Navy Personnel. Philip Gobie, formerly of Bellows Falls, was wounded at Pearl Harbor. The first local boy to lose his life in this war was Gordon Graham

who was among the hundreds on the rusty hulk of the transport ship Dorchester when it was torpedoed on February 3, 1943. It became famous for the Four Chaplains, two Protestant ministers, a rabbi and a priest, who gave their life jackets to the soldiers and themselves elected to go down with the ship in the freezing North Atlantic. Mrs. Antonia Kissell had six sons, all in the service, as follows: Sgt. Joseph, 2nd Lt. Bernard, Pfc. William, Cpl. Tony, Sgt. Frank and Private Stephen. Mrs. Louise (Lynch) DeMange also had six sons, (Lynch) from both Rockingham and North Walpole, and a step-son in the service: Pvt. Charles N., S. 1-c Walter L., W.M. 3-c Paul R., S. 2-c Philip E., Pvt. John E., Pvt. Leon F. and William J. official inspector at a Springfield shop, rejected three times for operations on one leg. Albert T. DeMange, S. 1-c served as navy cook. Capt. Martin Lawrence, USN, held the office of assistant chief of the newly set-up office of Research and Inventions, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. in 1946 and was charged with all administrative matters of this office. The work included investigations into use of atomic energy as a propulsive force for battle ships, development of nuclear munitions and the education of navy personnel along these lines. In 1941 he was manager of the Naval Research Laboratory at Anacosta in Washington and responsible for the gigantic task of increasing the station from a scattered few buildings to one of the largest and best equipped in the country. He received the Legion of Merit for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the Government of the United States."

Bert E. Merriam of Elmore, Vt., formerly superintendent of schools in Rockingham, with his wife, had been in Manila, P. I. since 1926 as secretary with the YMCA and were both imprisoned there in St. Thomas University at the outbreak of W. W. II, suffering many hardships. Soon after Pearl Harbor, Mrs. George Welch of Bellows Falls, received a letter from the Merriams, that they were taking the next boat for San Francisco but evidently that boat never left. In 1945 a letter to Mr. Merriam's niece in Springfield, Vt., announced that they had both been liberated but had lost from 50 to 100 pounds in their long ordeal. However, Mr. Merriam at 80 and his wife at 75, firmly expected to recover as soon as they reached Vermont. But they had suffered too many depredations at the hands of the Japanese and Mrs. Merriam passed away in Morrisville, Vt. in 1948 and her husband, three years later. A very tall man, Mr. Merriam never regained his physical vigor; his hair and Van Dyke beard were snow white and his hearing badly impaired. In a letter via the Red Cross in 1945, the first chance they had to write, he said that American troops entered Manila the night of February 3, 1945, to a city of death where everyone was slowly starving to death in the camp of 4,000 people including 400 children. The army immediately fed them with govern-

ment beans, meat, vegetables, coffee, milk and sugar but so weak were the prisoners that few could walk any distance and men and women were put into separate hospitals at once. The Merriams asked for transportation home on the first ship available, what it was or where it was going, was immaterial. However, they did not dare return to the cold of Vermont that first winter in their weakened condition as all their warm clothing had been destroyed by their captors as well as a valuable library of 600 books. Mr. Merriam presented the Rockingham Library with several books before he died. He will be remembered by some older people, perhaps, as a member of a popular male quartet about 50 years ago which also included J. H. Blakely, Ed Rowe and W. E. Stockwell.

Word began coming home of this boy or that, wounded, killed or winning the Purple Heart like Danny Relihan of North Walpole who had both legs broken when hit by machine gun fire during an allied landing in Algiers and Sgt. James Baldasaro who crawled within 50 yards of Jap battle lines to string a telephone wire to direct Mortar fire after which half a dozen machine guns were cleaned out. Sgt. Joseph Scanlon was killed, gunner on a Flying Fortress on a mission over Italy after being twice wounded and decorated. There are, of course, many more heroes of this war whose records will remain forever valiant but which are impossible to use here in their entirety.

V-E-Day and the end of the war in Europe was celebrated in Bellows Falls on May 10, 1945 with closed stores and church services and eight Liberator bombers roaring slowly over town. V-J-Day on August 14 saw Rockingham with an honor roll of 751 names and as the fire alarms and mill whistles began to blow steadily, announcing the end of another war "to end all wars," people went wild. The Square was again filled to bursting as thankful folks laughed and wept and, forgetful of the long months of gas rationing, sped their cars through town, leaning on their horns, so that none might sleep that night without knowing that the boys would soon be home. Co. D paraded and the next day all shops closed and every church held a prayer service. That night the Legion sponsored another parade and dance at the Armory. Surely this was the last war to strangle the country in its bloody fingers! Sudden cancellation of war orders in Springfield plants caused much consternation with the night shift dropped by some shops and hours shortened by all of them.

While not much was known about Co. E after it left home, the lifting of the censorship—letters deleted, newspapers without news—allowed publication of its story during the War. It left Camp Blanding for Camp Shelby, Mississippi as the 43rd, including the 172nd Infantry Regiment which included Co. E. and continued training and adding more men until up to full strength, it moved in September, 1942, to the west coast and sailed on the President Coolidge on October 6, 1942

for Espiritu Santos. Most of the 43rd reached New Zealand on October 21 but as the ship pulled into the harbor at Espiritu on the 25th, she hit two American mines and sunk within 70 minutes but the men of the 172nd had swum or been carried ashore with only what they were wearing. They were re-outfitted slowly and continued training in New Caledonia and Guadalcanal. They then spent two weeks practising invasion tactics at Euphades on the New Hebrides. On May 30 the 172nd, spear-headed the New Georgia invasion, becoming the assault party. Co. E, now 150 men strong, engaged in a bitter 30-day fight against a strong Jap position guarding Liana Beach. There was hard jungle fighting and Co. E was with the first patrol going onto Munda Field and with the first wave to land on Arundel and after this was over, the 172nd, already had 82 days of combat, the longest record of the War at that time. There were five months of rest in New Zealand until July, 1944 when the 43rd was called up to help defend Aitape, New Guinea. It was in the Sixth Army Invasion of Luzon; loading into a convoy on Christmas Day, 1944, Co. E was first ashore on the northern end of the line which stormed ashore on Mindoro Island at daybreak of January 9.

While other units raced up the valley to liberate Manila, it was the 43rd's job to bottle up the Jap forces in the mountains and for 26 days the 43rd with Co. E were in rugged combat with camouflaged Jap positions in the ravines and valleys and there were 593 killed and 164 wounded while they slew 7,831 Japs and broke through their positions. They rested again at Santa Barbara before they went back into action again, against 12,000 Japs holed up in caves. After 10 days there, they were went to crack the Shimbu line east of Manila, a 40-mile defensive overlooking Manila held by 40,000 men. This line was broken after a bitter week in which Co. E and H were attacked one night on a hill with a loss of four dead and several wounded but killing 32 Japs. Then they went to get back Ipo Dam which controlled 30 per cent of Manila's water supply and after days of fighting in rain and mud, Co. E. charged with fixed bayonets up the hill with the Second Battalion and killed 100 Japs in hand-to-hand combat. This Battalion recieved the Presidential Citation. The 43rd then went into training for invasion of Japan but following the surrender, they landed in Yokohama on September 13 with all the original enlisted men sifted out and sent home. The 43rd came home in October of '45, adopting for itself the name of The Winged Victory with 290 days of combat against the Japs. On Luzon it had suffered 965 dead, 11 missing and 2,988 wounded and had walked more miles and killed more Japs (16,566) than any other Army division. Co. E had played an important role in all types of fighting and suffering. Co. D, Vermont State Guard, was mustered out in 1947 after nearly six years of service.

Several boys brought back war brides among which were the English brides of Maurice Miller and Charles Lynch and the French bride of Andrew Woynar. As after most wars, the returned veterans became dissatisfied with the town, suggesting that local business men were self-satisfied, opposing change and that there was little chance for progress for themselves. However, many seem to have finally found their niche in life right in the home town and have made good.

It is sad to say that circumstances have prevented a Memorial to the boys of the last two wars although various plans and suggestions have been made including the Soldiers' Monument which replaced the old fountain at the south end of town and for which \$10,000 was appropriated by the town. It was dedicated in 1927 and was the work of a committee consisting of Daniel H. Thompson, Arthur Sherman and John P. Lawrence. A former committee had suggested the memorial be placed in the new town hall and later, after W. W. II, it was tentatively planned for the Hetty Green Municipal Park.

HONOR ROLL OF MEN AND WOMEN IN W. W. II

It has been very difficult to ascertain accurately the number of men who served in W. W. II from Rockingham. These appeared from time to time in the local paper and a list of 778 names appeared in the 1945 town report but many were accredited to other towns.

This list, exclusive of Co. E, is based on the men and women who resided in and entered the service from the town of Rockingham during the period of conflict which ended August 15, 1945, as far as possible, or who gave this town as their home on their discharge papers, including career men. To the best of our knowledge and ability, this is a correct list. Many other boys were called into the Army of the Occupation after the War but it has been impossible to include them all in this book. This has been a difficult task as no existing records were complete or correct and it was only accomplished with the aid of Mrs. Alice Hawks who has given ten years to compiling records of this War. We are also aided by members of the American Legion, Co. E and many other people. There were 104 boys in Co. E and 797 additional on the Honor Roll.

COMPANY E ROSTER

1st Lt. Angell, John W.
2nd Lt. Moriarty, Edward J.
2nd Lt. Harty, James T.
1st Sgt. Boucher, Edgar A.

Harty, Patrick H.
Harty, Vincent S.
Little, Ralph V.
Rixford, Thomas A.

Sergeants

Bresland, John P.
Coffey, Charles J.
Fortez, Tonito D.

Corporals

Belaski, Stephen P.
Boucher, Albert H.
Brough, Richard F.

Dean, Harry W.
 Fairbrother, Bernard F.
 Garner, William H.
 Harlow, Clarence W.
 Harty, Norman C.
 Lindstrom, John K.
 *Shaughnessey, Donald J.
 Soboleski, Steven A.

Privates First Class

Ballard, Walter N.
 Blodgett, George E.
 Blodgett, Russell E.
 Bushway, Bernard
 Cenate, Harold N.
 Chahanovitch, Walter P.
 *Craig, Charles G.
 Crapo, Glynn A.
 Fiorey, Nicola P.
 *Golec, Frank M.
 Gregonis, Joseph J.
 Jackman, Paul T.
 Lynch, Walter L.
 O'Connell Harold F.
 Pencek, Thomas J.
 Piluski, Leon M.
 Smith, Edward E.
 Stoodley, George W.
 Weatherby, Robert E.

Privates

Atherton, Paul R.
 Austin, Omar
 Baldassaro James V., Jr.
 Baldassaro, Joseph G.
 Bedaw, Ervin J.
 Bradeen, Allen
 Collins Herbert M.
 Crague, Raymond
 Ethier Louis H.
 Fairbank, Maurice F.
 Familitti Rocco V.
 *Farnsworth, Fred B.
 Fennessey, William J.
 Fletcher, Edward E.
 Fletcher, Robert L.
 Frankiewicz, Joseph S.

Garfield Adin F.
 Graves John H.
 Grover, Carl
 Grover, Theodore W.
 Hadley, Raymond H.
 Hartwell, Harry H. Jr.
 Haskell, Willard L.
 Haynes, William A.
 Hearne, Lawrence W.
 Hearne, Thomas F.
 *Houlihan, John M.
 Howe, Leslie C.
 Kabara, Teofil A.
 Kinney, Herman C.
 Kissell, Anthony B.
 Knight, James F.
 Kolodziej, Klim S.
 LaCrosse, Leonard F.
 Licence, Lloyd E.
 Lique, Raymond L.
 MacCarthy, Joseph P.
 McQuaide, Merrill W.
 Obuchowski, Tony H.
 Peck Levi E.
 Pickard, Ernest B.
 Prybylo, Charles P.
 Rhoades, Howard H.
 Richmond, Wallace H.
 Robbins, Charles M.
 Robinson, Claude A.
 *Roby, Bertrand S.
 Roland, James E.
 Royce, Charles M.
 Short, Louis E.
 Smith, Burton J.
 Sombric, Walter P.
 Soule, William G.
 Spittle, Charles W.
 Stowell, Richard B.
 Stryjeski, Eugene A.
 *Taylor, Walter L.
 Wallace, William B.
 Waryas, Clarence J.
 Waryas, Stanley C.
 Weston, Gilbert B.
 Wilcox, Harold R., Jr.
 Wright, Charles M.

OTHERS IN SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II

Adams, Charles R.
 Adams, Robert W.
 Adams, Wallace Benjamin
 Adams, Walter Frank
 Aiken, Lewis E.
 Aiken, Lyle Clark
 Aiken, Robert D.
 Alexander, Alice M.
 Alexander, Robert Howard
 Anderson, Walter J.
 Andosca, John B.
 Ashcroft, Margaret

Ashcroft, Robert
 Atkins, Paul C.
 Augustinowicz, Chester John
 Augustinowicz, Theodore E.
 Augustinowicz, Teddy Stanley
 Aumand, Francis Gerald
 Aumand, William Maxine
 Austin, Lawrence G.
 Austin, Richard T.
 Bagley, Daniel P.
 Bailey, Edward H.

- Bailey, George H.
 Baker, Deryl C.
 Baker, Samuel S.
 Ball, Christine
 Barber, John
 Barbieri, Francis A.
 Barter, Frank H., Jr.
 Barrett, James Maurice
 Barrett, Franklin C.
 Barry, Francis
 Barry, Jerome P.
 Barry, John
 Barry, John Hannon
 Barry, John P.
 Barry, Robert Joseph
 Barry, Thomas F.
 Bartley, Aurel Kinsely
 Bartley, Gordon Lauren
 Bates, Edward
 Bates, Raymond Howard
 Bates, Russell
 Beals, Waldo Frank
 Beam, Ernest F., Jr.
 Bedor, Leo G.
 Beebe, Kenneth Robert
 Belaski, Stephen J.
 Bemis, Arthur E.
 Bemis, Lewis Austin
 Bennett, Philip R.
 Benton, James Eugene, Jr.
 Bingham, Carroll C.
 Bingham, Rhea
 Blake, Henry P.
 Blake, James Thomas
 Blake, John Gerald
 Blake, Paul Francis
 Blanchard, Harvey H.
 Blay, Leonard William
 Bliss, Max Daniel, Jr.
 Blood, Dana W.
 Bobrowski, Anthony M.
 Bobrowski, Leon J.
 Bobrowski, Steven John
 Bodine, Wilfred G., Jr.
 Bolaski, Alexander J.
 Bolles, Francis Almon
 *Bousquet, Leo Albert
 Bousquet, Lionel A.
 Bousquet, Richard Edgar
 Bousquet, Rosaire A.
 Boutelle, Madeline Amy
 Bowen, Thane Emerson
 Boyd, Edward F.
 Bradley, Maurice J., Jr.
 Brennan, Michael F.
 *Brennan, Robert J.
 Bresett, Bernard P.
 Bresland, Catherine H.
 Brigham, Leonard Parker
 Bronk Harold V.
 Bronk, John L.
 Brosnahan, Daniel B., Jr.
 Brosnahan, Margaret E.
 Brough, Donald
 Brough, George F.
 Brough, Phyllis
 Brown, Clifford O.
 Brown, Donald A.
 Brown, Louis A.
 Brown, Robert C.
 Brown, Stanley R.
 Brown, William Richard
 Burgess, Lawrence Earl
 Burnham, Elmer D.
 Burns, Thomas Joseph
 Burr, Francis H.
 Bush, Miles E.
 Bushway, Lewis W.
 Buskey, Norma B.
 Buskey, Robert
 Bussey, Henry E.
 Buxton, Helen Louise
 Buzzell, Ward A.
 Capen, John William
 Capen, Robert H.
 Carden, Bernard E.
 Carr, James D.
 Carr, Loren M.
 Casey, John T.
 Cass, Donald Lewis
 Cenate, Robert E.
 Chandler, Austin E.
 Chase, Foster H.
 Cheney, Edward Rice
 Chickering, Leslie R.
 Chisamore, Glenn I.
 Chisamore, Ivan B.
 Chisamore, Roy E.
 Chisamore, Thomas E.
 Clapper, Arthur Wallace
 Clark, Bernard Albert
 Clark, Charles Lee
 Clark, Donald G.
 Clark, Harold L.
 Clark, John L.
 Clogston, Roland E., Jr.
 Clough, Roderick W.
 Cochrane, William J.
 Coelman, Donald Beecher
 Coleman, James J.
 Coleman, M. Elizabeth
 Collins, Homer Lee
 Collins, James B.
 Collins, William M.
 *Colvin, Paul D.
 Condon, Catherine J.
 Congdon, Claire C.
 Congdon, Kenneth P.
 Connelly, John J. Jr.
 Cookson, Leslie
 Cookson, Roy J.
 *Courchesne, Joseph M.
 Crane, Donald C.

Cray, Basil L.
 Cray, Gerald J.
 Cray Raymond F.
 Crimmins, Timothy P.
 Crommett, Frank A.
 Crotty, Charles R.
 Crotty, Robert J.
 Crowley, John C.
 Cryan, John C.
 Currier, Earl L.
 Curtin, James P.
 Curtin, Thomas J.
 Cutler, Edmond C.
 Cyrs, William H.

Dahl, James B.
 Danico, Francis C.
 Davis, William Franklin
 Davis, William Philip
 Day, Charles A.
 Day, Ira H., Jr.
 DeCamp, Fred C.
 Dedrick, John H.
 Dee, Michael J.
 Demarinis, Joseph J.
 DeMuzio, Joseph A.
 Dexter, Allen D.
 Dexter, Maurice W.
 Dexter, Richard H.
 Dickinson, George Evans
 Dickinson, George Henry
 Dickinson, Marion A.
 Divoll, John William
 Divoll, Natt L., Jr.
 Dizer, John Thomas, Jr.
 Dizer, William H.
 Dobson, Frederick M.
 Donzello, John J.
 Donzello, Joseph J.
 Dougherty, James J.
 Dougherty, Philip John
 Doyle, John J.
 Doyle, Lawrence P.
 Duby, Donald R.
 Duby, Kenneth E.
 Duby Russell R.
 Duby, Walter G.
 Duval, Carlton A.
 Duval, Lawrence W.

Eddy, Donald M.
 Edwards, Avis S.
 Edwards, Ralph E.
 Eno, Charles J.
 Eno, John E.
 Estes, Frank B.
 Estes, George D.
 Exner, Felix
 Exner, Frederick J.
 *Exner, George W.
 Exner, Kenneth J.

Fair, David W.
 Fairbanks, Robert M.
 *Fairbrother, Lloyd E.
 Farrell, Charles
 Farrell, Henry J.
 Farrell, Thomas F.
 Faught, Nelson C.
 Ferguson, Chester I.
 Ferguson, James C.
 Ferguson, Thurlow D.
 Ferguson, Wayne N.
 Fifield, Donald I.
 Fifield, Guy, Jr.
 Finnegan, Robert J.
 Fitzgerald, Paul J.
 Fitzgerald, Thomas F.
 Fletcher, John T.
 Flynn, Eugene J., Jr.
 Flynn, Gerald F.
 Flynn, Harold F.
 Foley, Harold B.
 Foley, Roger A.
 Folsom, Raymond C.
 Fontaine, Gordon G.
 Forrett, Frederick
 Fournier, Leo J.
 Frankiewicz, Edward W.
 Frankiewicz, Emil A.
 Frankiewicz, Teddy A.
 Franklin, Charles Ivan
 Franklin, Henry K.
 Frechette, William E.
 Freeman, Edward E.
 Freihofer, Oswald
 French, Arthur S.
 French, Robert H.
 French, William G.
 Frenette, Edward James
 Frenette, Ernest J., Jr.
 Frenette, Willard J.
 Frey, Donald R.
 Frey, Phillip H.
 Frey, Ralph D.
 Furgat, Michael F.
 Fustolo, Alexander F.

Gaff, George
 Gagnon, Chester H.
 Galatis, Gerard M.
 *Gallagher, Bernard F.
 Gallagher, Thomas J.
 Gallup, Bernard A.
 Garvey, Doris F.
 Genter, Paul C.
 Giles, Ellery G.
 *Glass, William C.
 Godfrey, Everett F.
 Gokey, Howard F.
 Golding, Maurice C.
 Goldsmith, Steven W.
 Golec, Joseph A.
 Golec, Joseph L.

- Golec, Peter T.
 Golec, Ralph A.
 Gonyeau, Harley J.
 Gordon, Benjamin
 Goutas, Nicholas J.
 *Graham, Gordon
 Grant, Raymond
 Graves, Ervin M.
 Gray, June M.
 *Gray, Lawrence E., Jr.
 Gray, Raymond S.
 Gray, Stanley M.
 Green, Howard J.
 Greenwood, Albert
 Griffin, Anna M.
 Griffin, George R.
 Griffin, James P.
 Grignon, Mary F.
 Griswold, Elizabeth A.
 Griswold, John H.
 Griswold, William J.
 Grout, Charles T.
 Guptill, Ralph C.

 Hadley, Donald P.
 Hadley, Donald W.
 Hadley, Everett E.
 Hadley, Kenneth R.
 Hadley, Lawrence W.
 Hadley, Richard B.
 Hagan, Thomas J.
 Haggins, James J.
 Hall, Virginia S.
 Halladay, Nelson R.
 Haley, Merton W.
 Hallock, Archie L.
 Hallock, Francis D.
 Hammond, Norris R., Jr.
 Hanson, Willard C.
 Harlow, Carl E.
 Hartnett, Charles L.
 Hartnett, Edmund T.
 Hartnett, John J.
 Harris, William G., Jr.
 Hartwell, Benjamin F., Jr.
 Hartwell, Charles E.
 Harty, Kenneth F.
 Harwood, Raymond D.
 Hayes, John E., Jr.
 Hayes, Thomas L.
 Hayes, Walter H.
 Heath, Albert H.
 Heath, Chester J.
 Hemingway, Kenneth G.
 Hemingway, Ralph H.
 Hemingway, Russell G.
 Hennessey, Frances E.
 Hennessey, John C., Jr.
 Hennessey, William H.
 Hewey, Frederick L.
 Hewey, Henry E.
 Higgins, Daniel P.

 Higgins, John E.
 Higgins, James R.
 Higgins, William E.
 Hill, Herbert H.
 Hill, Neil N.
 Hilliard, John L.
 Hippolitus, Elena
 Hitchcock, Robert A.
 Hobart, George P.
 Hodgkins, Francis L.
 Hooper, Richard C.
 Horton, James C.
 Hosmer, William E.
 Houlihan, Edward M.
 Houlihan, John F.
 Howard, Daniel R.
 Howard, Edward J.
 Howard, James F.
 Howard, John William
 Howard, Lawrence M.
 Howe, Philip O.
 Hunsinger, Walter W.
 *Huntoon, Robert C.
 Hurley, Irvin
 Hutchins, Ernest F.
 Hutchins, Gordon M.

 Illingsworth, Edward N.
 Isham, Harry W.

 Jacobs, Donald R.
 Jacobs, Gordon M.
 Jacobs, John B.
 Jancewicz, Chester C.
 Jancewicz, Edward P.
 Jancewicz, Victor J.
 Jenkins, George W., Jr.
 Jennison, Dana E.
 Jewett, George W.
 Johnson, Daniel C.
 Johnson, Howard P.
 Johnson, James A.
 Johnson, Walter
 Jondro, Raymond P.
 Jones, Edward C.
 Jones, Ernest M.
 Jurkiewicz, Maurice J.
 Jurkoic, Frank V.
 Jurkoic, Michael F.

 Kamarowski, Steven J.
 Kane, Edward J.
 Kane, James M.
 Kane, John A.
 Karpinski, Anthony F.
 Karpinski, Chester V.
 Karpinski, Henry C.
 Karpinski, John Charles
 Karpinski, Leon B.
 Kawaky, Bernard
 Kawiaka, Edward J.
 Kay, Andrew D.

- Keane, Richard J.
 Keefe, Daniel J., Jr.
 Keefe, John E.
 Kelley, Allan H.
 Kelley, Donald L.
 Kelley, Lawrence B.
 Kelley, Leo H.
 Kelton, Carl E.
 Kemp, Ralph F.
 Kershaw, Russell E.
 King, Albert L., Jr.
 Kiniry, Newell B.
 Kiniry, Thomas J.
 Kiniry, Walter R.
 Kinney, Alfred R.
 Kinney, Edward F.
 Kinney, Leon E.
 *Kinney, Nelson H.
 Knapp, Alvah H.
 Kneeland, Dean D.
 Knight, Newton M.
 Knight, Thatcher J.
 Knowlton, Raymond A.
 Kurtz, George T.
- LaCount, Richard
 Ladeau, Albert C., Jr.
 Lafayette, Francis L.
 Lafayette, Jesse E.
 Lafayette, Leroy N.
 Laflam, Roland L.
 LaFoe, Forrest V.
 LaFoe, Gilman D.
 *LaFoe, Kenneth C.
 LaFoe, Wessell
 Lake, Ernest H.
 Landers, Joseph H.
 Landers, William P.
 *Lappage, Walter
 Largess, Louis H.
 LaRue, Alvin D.
 LaRue, Calvin H.
 Lavalette, Arthur L.
 LaVenture, Frank G.
 Lawlor, Katharine
 Lawlor, Edmund P.
 Lawlor, Francis Charles
 Lawlor, Francis Jerome
 Lawlor, James A.
 Lawlor, Joseph M.
 Lawlor, Michael F.
 Lawlor, William E.
 Lawrence, Martin J.
 Leach, John B.
 Leary, John E.
 Leary, William E.
 LeBarron, Rufus
 Lehouillier, Josaphat F.
 Leonard, Lawrence C.
 Lesure, Nelson W.
 Lesure, Richard L.
 *Lewkowicz, Anthony J.
- Lewkowicz, Charles F.
 Lewsey, Ralph S.
 Libby, Donald W.
 Lillie, Richard H., Jr.
 Lique, Paul A.
 Lique, Paul A.
 Lisai, Leonard M.
 Long, Edward P. Jr.
 Lovell, Claude L., Jr.
 Lovell, Leverett Putnam
 Lowell, Charles W.
 Lucas, Cecil G.
 Lucier, Edward A.
 Lucier, Henry G.
 Lucy, John H.
 Lynch, John E.
 Lynch, Richard H.
 Lyon, Walter G.
- MacCartney, Russell W.
 MacDonald, Daniel A.
 MacDonald, John W.
 MacFadden, James T.
 MacNeil, Lloyd W.
 Managan, William D.
 Mark, Robert H. S.
 Martin, Christopher
 Martin, Edward J.
 Martin, Mulford, Jr.
 *Martin, Stephen
 Massucco, Edward E.
 Massucco, Joseph R.
 *Massucco, Raymond R.
 Mavor, Paul M.
 Maynard, Donald J.
 Maynard, George J.
 Mazder, Edward J.
 McAuliffe, Charles M.
 McAuliffe, John E.
 McAuliffe, Justin D.
 McAuliffe, Maurice D.
 McClary, Arthur J.
 McClary, Louis E.
 McClary, Raymond F.
 McCue, Joseph A.
 McGuinness, Gerald F.
 McGuinness, John D.
 McGuinness, Russell E.
 McGreen, Paul D.
 McIlhinney, William G.
 McKinney, Arnold E.
 McLean, Charles F.
 McLean, Donald O.
 McLean, Mary
 McMennamin, James Alden, Jr.
 McQuaide, Donald J.
 Mellish, Robert S.
 Menard, George L.
 Merrick, Augustine J.
 Merrill, Robert C.
 Merrill, Stanley C.
 Michniewicz, Edmund J.

- Michniewicz, Stephen J.
 Mileski, Fank J.
 *Miller, Edgar H.
 Miller, Maurice
 Miller, Max
 Miller, Richard C.
 Miller, Saul
 Miner, Walter C.
 Miner, William H.
 Minkler, Marvin A.
 Mitchell, Wilson H.
 Montague, George E.
 Moore, Erwin L.
 Moore, Lawrence M.
 Moore, Lynwood P.
 Moore, Richard A.
 Moore, Stanley W.
 Moore, Thomas J.
 Morey, Hartsen W.
 Moriarty, James F.
 Moriarty, John E.
 *Morris, Carroll E.
 Morris, Charles W.
 Morris, Sabin R.
 Morrison, George R.
 Morse, Fred C.
 Morse, Carlos T.
 Moses, Halsey I.
 Mosher, Lyman P.
 Mosher, Roland Guy
 Mudgett, Wendall L.
 Mulcahy, James F.
 Mullen, Lyndon H.
 Murphy, Donald D.
 Murray, Arnold W.

 Nadeau, Julian
 Nauceder, Leo J.
 Niles, Chester H.
 Niles, Herbert Lee
 Nixon, Allan B., Jr.
 Nixon, Henry L.
 Nixon, James A.
 Norris, Lawrence P.
 Norris, Walter I.
 Noyes, Kenneth R.
 Noyes, Ralph S.

 O'Brien, John H.
 O'Brien, John J., Jr.
 Obuchowski, John F.
 O'Connor, John F.
 O'Connor, Lawrence J.
 O'Connor, Timothy H.
 O'Connor, William C.
 O'Dette, Dana A.
 O'Dette, George J.
 O'Dette, Roland M.
 Odiorne, William L.
 Olmstead, George D. E.
 Orth, Eugene
 Osgood, Carlton L.

 Osgood, Charles D.
 Osgood, Richard H.
 Owen, Rev. George B.

 Page, David A.
 Parker, Albert G.
 Parker, George G., Jr.
 Parker, Gilbert B.
 Partridge, Earl D.
 Patch, Clifford J.
 Patnode, John M.
 Patnode, Paul N.
 Patnode, Ralph E.
 Patterson, Gilbert J.
 Pember, Milton E.
 Pencek, Charles J.
 Pencek, Frank J.
 Pencek, Stephen F.
 Perry, Henry Earle
 Perry, Richard
 Pierce, Arthur M.
 Pierce, Donald E.
 Pierce, Warren E.
 Piluski, Alexander J.
 Piluski, Steven J.
 Piper, Oscar C.
 Pleasant, George W.
 Pollard, Floyd L.
 Pollard, Lewis H.
 Poneck, Joseph
 Peneck, Theodore L.
 Porter, Francis E.
 Porter, John H.
 Porter, Leonard C.
 Powers, John Joseph
 Powers, Dr. Michael F.
 Provost, Paul D.
 Putnam, Prentiss M.

 Randall, Allan O.
 Randall, William G.
 Ransom, Carl C.
 Ransom, Donald G.
 Rattray, Frank W.
 Raymond, Beverly L.
 Raymond, Clayton L.
 Raymond, Gordon W.
 Raymond, Robert E.
 Reed, Mervin L.
 Rees, Albert J.
 Reynolds, John F.
 Rhicard, Kenneth O.
 Rice, Gerald A., Jr.
 Rice, Woodrow A.
 Richards, John L.
 Richards, Orman M.
 Richards, Samuel H., Jr.
 Ridley, Alton W., Jr.
 Riggs, Frederick F.
 Robbin, Paul J.
 Roberts, Ella O.
 Robinson, John W.

- Robinson, Robert L.
Robinson, Scott G.
Robinson, William E.
Rogenski, Anthony J.
Rogenski, Leon J.
Rogenski, Richard J.
Romano, John H.
Romano, Romey J.
Ross, James
Rothstein, Jacob K.
Roucoulet, Eugene H.
Rounds, Emerson L.
Rowell, Lewis W.
Roy, Leon J.
Royce, Donald Herbert, Jr.
Royce, Leland J.
Runney, Opher E.
Rumrill, Donald F.
Rumrill, Ralph W.
Russell, Charles E.
Russell, Edward J.
Russell, Gerard F.
- Sanborn, Elmer C.
Savage, David J.
Scales, Asa E.
Scanlon, Edward T.
*Scanlon, Joseph C.
Scanlon, Thomas W.
Schnabel, Ernest J.
Settanni, Daniel J.
Settanni, Samuel J.
Shattuck, Andrew E.
Shaughnessey, John Philip
Shaughnessey, Richard J.
Shaughnessey, Robert
Shaver, Olin W.
Shaw, Dr. Christopher
Shaw, Lawrence E.
Shaw, Robert I.
Shelc, Anthony J.
Shelc, Edward S.
Shelc, Frank G.
Shelc, Walter E.
Short, Donald E.
Simonds, Clarence
Simonds, Eugene E.
Simonds, Frank O.
Simonds, Richard H.
Simonds, Stuart S.
Sine, James N. V.
Slattery, James F., Jr.
Slattery, John K.
Slattery, Paul J.
Slobodnjak, Nicholas
Smith, Arnold S.
Smith, Arthur Henry
Smith, Arthur Hope
Smith, Floyd C.
Smith, Howard P.
Smith, Lloyd A., Jr.
Smith, Paul O.
- Smith, Raymond P.
Smith, Richard J.
Smith, Samuel P.
Smith, Stanislaus P.
Smith, Sylvester F., Jr.
Smith, Warren B.
Snarski, Stanley J.
Spencer, Albert R.
Spencer, Ralph L.
Spague, Herbert G.
St. Clair, Kenneth M.
St. Lawrence, George F.
Steen, William H., Jr.
Steven, Chester I.
Stevens, Richard M.
Stewart, Charles A.
Stewart, Clarence P.
Stoddard, Victor R.
Stone, Kenneth G.
Stoodley, Frank E.
Storey, George R.
Stowell, David E.
Stowell, James D.
Stowell, Richard B.
Stowell, Robert C.
Sullivan, Chester P.
Sullivan, James R.
Sullivan, William C.
Sylvester, Herbert W.
Sysko, Steven J.
- Taylor, Daniel David
Taylor, Malisse W.
Thomas, Gordon A.
Thomas, Melvin G.
Thompson, Bryson H.
Thompson, Donald A.
Thompson, Norman W.
Thurber, Allan E.
Tidd, Edward G.
Tidd, Harold C.
Tidd, James A.
Tiffany, Theodore R.
Tole, Edward J.
Toussaint, Ludger G.
Trombley, Charles C.
Trombley, Fred W.
Tucker, George R.
Tucker, John O., Jr.
Tucker, Leon L.
Tuttle, Charles A., Jr.
Tuttle, Vernard J.
- Usher, Francis T.
- Veysey, Allan L.
Vosburgh, Charles V.
- Waite, William R.
Walker, Clarence E.
Walker, Clinton R.
Wallace, Charles T.

Walsh, Eleanor A.	Wilson, Donald B.
Walsh, John J., Jr.	Wilson, Ralph A.
Ward, Kenneth H.	Wolfe, John J.
Ward, Robert G.	Wood, George J.
Waring, Lawrence E.	Wood, Harlan A., Jr.
Waring, Virginia	Wood, Harry B.
Waryas, Bernard W.	Woodbury, Frank E.
Waryas, Clarence S.	Woodworth, Maurice, Jr.
Waryas, Stanley W.	Woynar, Bernard F.
Waryas, Walter J.	Woynar, Stella K.
Wasklewicz, Tony C.	*Woynar, Stephen A.
Welch, Richard	Wright, Darwood J.
Westcott, Erving S.	Wright, Harold E.
Weston, Ruel	Wright, Merrill A.
Wheeler, Frank M., Jr.	Wright, Sterling K.
Wheelock, Everett L.	*Wright, Warren K.
White, Albert E.	Wright, Wayne B.
White, Arthur J.	Wright, Ula B.
Whitney, Charles C.	
Wilcox, Robert M.	Yankowitch, William
*Willard, Calvin C.	Young, Walter B.
*Willette, John P.	
Willette, Joseph A.	
Williams, James H., Jr.	Zeno, Edward W., Jr.
Williams, Maurice K.	Zeno, John C.
Willis, Allan S.	Zobie, Betty J.
Willis, Elwin A.	Zobie, Charles W.

THE KOREAN WAR

There were 184 boys who served in this last war between June 25, 1950 and July 27, 1953, the actual period of the conflict, as compiled by Local Draft Board No. 13, Selective Service of Windham County.

Aiken, Henry E.	Buswell, Robert E.
Andosca, Ralph A.	Carr, Rupert W.
Andosca, Robert S.	Center, John, Jr.
Ashcroft, Richard O.	Chesley, Donald
Averill, Donald C.	Condon, John J.
	Condon, Lawrence P.
Bashaw, Ernest J., Jr.	Coolidge, Merwin E.
Belville, Ralph T.	Cray, Daniel H.
Bennett, Freedom L.	Crosby, Frederick H.
Benoir, Merle E.	Crosby, Robert M.
Benson, Lawrence G.	Curtin, James F.
Bernatchy, Richard	Cutler, James A.
Bingham, Leonard P.	
Blake, Raymond J.	Dailey, John W.
Bousquet, Alfonso W.	Damon, Dennis W.
Brennan, Austin J.	Damon, Melvin, Jr.
Bronk, Harold V.	Dean, Rudy R.
Brough, Richard	Denno, Henry O.
Brown, Dean R., Jr.	Dickinson, G. Evans
Brown, Donald A.	Dion, Edward G.
Brown, William R.	Dion, Francis E.
Bullock, George C.	Dowlin, Harold H.
Burchstead, Herbert R.	Dubois, Harvey D.
Burrows, Stanley F.	Dubriske, Stanley J.
Buskey, Nelson P.	Duffy, Prudence M.

Emerson, Paul W.
 Eno, Joseph J.
 Fabian, Edward R., Jr.
 Fair, David W., Jr.
 Fairbrother, Bernard F.
 Fairbrother, Frank E.
 Finnegan, Robert J.
 Flavin, Paul F.
 Fontaine, Lawrence J., Jr.
 Fontaine, Eugene R.
 Franklin, Charles I.
 Franklin, Ralph A.
 French, Arthur S.
 Frenette, Edward J.

Goldsmith, Robert L.
 Gray, Lawrence S.
 Griswold, Clayton E.
 Griswold, William J.

Haines, Prentiss W., Jr.
 Hale, Worden F., Jr.
 Halladay, Richard A.
 Hallock, Leo P.
 Hammond, Prentiss
 Harrington, Paul A.
 Harris, William C., Jr.
 Harty, John P.
 Hayes, John H., Jr.
 Hebb, Edwin G., Jr.
 Hill, Richard F.
 Hitchcock, Russell J.
 Hodgkins, Francis L.
 Hodgkins, Ralph A.
 Hogan, Ernest W.
 Houghton, Richard G.

Jenna, George E.
 Joy, Joseph A.

Kaminsky, Teresa R.
 Kaminsky, William H.
 Kawiaka, Edward J.
 Kay, Andrew D.
 Kelly, Leo H.
 Kelly, Maurice J., Jr.
 *Kennedy, Franklin P.
 Kuusela, George M.

Lake, Henry F., Jr.
 Lamlein, Charles M.
 LaRue, Calvin H.
 Lasonde, Louis H.
 Lawlor, Edmund P.
 Lawlor, Fenton N.
 Lawlor, John C.
 Leavitt, Frederick J.
 Leonard, Lawrence
 Lique, Charles E.
 Long, Richard B.
 Lovell, Leverett P.
 Lyford, Roland H.

Lynde, Robert L.
 Lyon, Walter G.

Martin, George A.
 Mason, William A.
 Mathews, Bernard A.
 Mayseilles, David J.
 McClary, Raymond F.
 McIlhinney, William J.
 McLean, Bernard J.
 McMennamin, George B.
 Mellish, John M.
 Merrill, Edward D.
 Merrill, Robert C.
 *Miller, Reuben
 Moore, John J., Jr.
 Morse, Donald C.
 Moul, Earl W.
 Moulton, Dwinnell R.

Narkewicz, Walter E.
 Nichols, Lloyd T.

O'Connor, Lawrence J.
 O'Connor, William E.
 O'Dette, Warren E.
 Osgood, Charles K.

Parker, Robert E.
 Patterson, John K.
 Pencek, Stephen F.
 *Perkins, Donald J.
 Perkins, James R.
 Perkins, Robert W.
 Pierce, Arthur M.
 Pillsbury, Rowland W.
 Pollard, Charles L.
 Ponessa, Anthony J.
 Primeau, William J.
 Prior, George W.
 Prior, Stanley J., Jr.

Raymond, Clayton R.
 Reese, Donald R.
 Riendeau, Robert N., Jr.
 Roarke, Gerald P.
 Roberts, Thomas
 Robbins, Charles M.
 Robinson, Roland, Jr.
 Roby, Carlton E.
 Ross, James, Jr.
 Rowell, Richard M.
 Rumrill, Howard R.
 Russell, Vincent D.

*Scanlon, Edward P.
 Scanlon, Walter E.
 Shattuck, Edward C.
 Shaughnessey, Fred J., Jr.
 Shore, Richard D.
 Short, Eugene N.
 Silver, Paul E.

Simonds, Eugene E.
Slattery, Daniel S.
Slizewski, Wallace
Smith, Arthur D.
Soboleski, Edward S.
Spague, Herbert G.
Sprague, Leo F.
Spurr, Lawrence E.
Stearns, James C.
Stockwell, Joseph L.
Stowell, Richard D.
Sullivan, Hugh W., Jr.
Sullivan, James R.
Sullivan, John J., Jr.

Therien, Lawrence F.
Tidd, James A.
Tidd, Robert L.
Tole, John F.
Tolin, Dean S.

Wallace, Charles T.
Ward, Gordon D.
Waryas, Francis S.
Westcott, Edward M.
Whitcomb, James G.

*Died in Service

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS

This might be said to be a chapter of all the things which do not fit in anywhere else; everything left in the basket but among them, some of the most interesting tales of the town. Among these was the famous Halley's comet, last observed in 1759. In May, 1910, a favorite pastime of local residents was a daily visit to Oak Hill and other high spots around town, to see this phenomena of the heavens or rather, it's tail. This took place in the morning but clouds managed to show up each day along with the comet so that but few good views were had of the celestial tail. It was also visible in the evening sky most of the month and you could get glimpses of it well into the summer as hundreds of people scanned the skies with the naked eye or bought dark glasses, the sale of which hit an all-time high. On May 26, 1907, another comet was also visible according to the diary of Mrs. Mable Severance who also recorded that year as outstanding with a cloudburst in August that wrecked the dam at the "cut" near her home in Brockways Mills and an earthquake the same month and in November a complete eclipse of the sun. In 1932 there was also a total eclipse of the sun here and here only and New York trains brought in 1,176 outsiders for the great demonstration in a darkness so complete that cars put on their headlights. But the most astounding phenomena of the twentieth century to date—and at the present rate of progress it will doubtless soon be out-dated—was the launching of the 1957 satellites, the most dramatic achievement of the world geophysical year. In 1945 came the atomic age when American scientists advanced nuclear fission from theory to public reality and 1957 brought forth the space age. The Soviets put the first man-made moon into predictable, globe-circling orbits as true celestial bodies on October 4 which sparked a whole new era in Space travel, something hitherto relegated to Jules Vernes novels. Sputniks I and II began their steady travel through outer space, the second one carrying a dog and were seen by many local people as well as in the rest of the world, in the pre-dawn sky and twilight hours. At the end of the year, on Cape Canaveral, Florida, the United States sent its first rocket missile into the skies after the first abortive attempts. Henceforth, no mere comet or eclipse of the sun will probably cause much excitement.

HISTORY OF ROCKINGHAM
NEW DEVELOPMENTS

MORGAN'S FIELD

The development of this land from farm to circus grounds to housing project began many years ago. The original farm of Quartus Morgan, covering many acres of meadow land and woods, was sub-divided in May, 1895, into building lots, having been surveyed by George S. Stoddard of Newport, R. I. But it was never developed to any extent until 1934 when several of the restrictions imposed by the Morgan family were removed. These included stipulations that each house erected must be two-and-a-half stories high (ranch houses had not come in yet) and be set back from the street a certain number of feet. They also included the strange ruling that no Roman Catholic be allowed to buy in that area. These restrictions forced people to build in other sections of that locality such as Atkinson and Tuttle Streets and Laurel Avenue with three houses along Rockingham Street including that of A. C. Halladay in 1906. James Morgan died in 1905 and Myron H. Ray was appointed agent for the property. Miss Mary Morgan died in the old home in 1910 and in 1919 it was suggested that a Building and Loan Association be formed to build on Morgan's Field but upon Mr. Ray's death in 1923, Albert Rice took over the position as agent and during his regime, the Smith Auto Garage was built west of the Morgan home on Tuttle Street. In 1934 the property was still owned by the heirs of the family, Frank Morgan of Chicago and Richard Dodge of Manchester, N. H.

Control of the property was put into the hands of Albert C. and Ralph Halladay, some of the restrictions were removed and re-subdivision of the land made. New plans of the north end were made by Ralph Halladay who, with Byron Robinson, also made a new survey which changed the layout on Morgan Street and all the north section including Pond Road which was part of the original farm. At that time building of new homes started rapidly with J. Charles Lawlor the first to take advantage of the opportunity. New streets were cut through and filled to grade level. Albert Halladay died in 1948 and by this time most of the land had been sold for building lots. After his death those lots remaining were taken over by Attorney William J. Kissell and new homes are still going up on the old meadows. The new streets are called Lincoln, Elm, Meadow Lane, Summer, Morgan and Steuben, the latter for Baron von Steuben under whom Quartus Morgan served as private secretary during the Revolution. Near Minard's Pond are Bramley Way and Colony Road (data furnished by Ralph D. Halladay).

But many people had dreamed of seeing other things someday, on Morgan's Field, a new school, an athletic field. But in 1938, while there was still a chance, the village refused to buy the land for a playground. Even before that, in 1926, the new Chamber of Commerce was urged to save the field for a public

park as the only place available. This same Chamber of Commerce was also asked to do something about better parking facilities. It was also felt that Bellows Falls needed an Old Ladies' Home (as there were more widows than widowers) and that the James H. Williams home would do nicely. Perhaps it is just as well that Morgan's Field—a name which has meant so much to so many generations and which will soon be forgotten—has been taken over by attractive homes or it might have blossomed to gas pumps as so much of the village's residential area has done before zoning came to the rescue and which is now working on a temporary basis. As long ago as 1931, zoning was urged by the late James P. Taylor, the secretary of the Vermont Chamber of Commerce. The next year Town Manager Downing recommended that the village adopt a planning and zoning ordinance, adding that it would be his major project that year. Today the town and village are still working for this end together with a Community Planning Commission, functioning temporarily as the Interim Zoning Ordinance. As the gas pumps bloom along Atkinson Street, someone may remember the old adage about locking the barn after the horse is stolen.

Another new development is on top of Oak Hill with access from the New Terrace and commanding a fine view of the Connecticut River and village beside it. Owned and developed by the late Stanley Griswold, water and sewage rights were granted in 1955. Real estate prices have changed considerably over the years. In 1915 a rural home could be purchased for \$400 up and a good farm for \$500-\$3,000. Land sold from five to thirty-five dollars an acre. Today farms sell from \$12,000 to \$30,000 while building lots sell for \$1,000 and \$12,000.

Around 1900, the area known as King's Field and Williams Terrace was forest and pasture land. Pine Street was a sandy lane that ended at the top of the hill with bars to keep Jim William's cows from straying. The Terrace was called after the Williams family and King's Field for the King family, these two once owning all the land which now comprises the Old Terrace. Among the first families to build or live on this new part of the town were the Lockwoods near the cemetery; the MacDonalds and A. I. Bolles who built near the Orchard in 1909. Neil MacDonald built the first house in King's Field now occupied by the Hanley girls. One of the oldest houses in Bellows Falls is the three-decker next to the old Baptist parsonage on Atkinson Street, once known as the "Squire Hall house." This was once occupied by E. P. Kidder and more recently was owned by the widow of Richard Wolfe of Keene, N. H. In front of Dr. George's house on Westminster Street, now occupied by Harry George, was once a "gulf" crossed by a small wooden bridge with a steep descent on each end. Another structure in town, remembered by only the older residents but recalled

vividly by W. J. MacDonald, now of California, was the old wooden footbridge that ran out over the tracks below, from a spot at the north end of the present Meatland, formerly Gates Garage and which terminated in a long staircase leading down to the paper mills below. Mr. MacDonald relates how he always negotiated that bridge and stairs, carrying his father's dinner pail to him at the mill.

Other changes in town include the north end of the village where Green and Rockingham Streets meet. This triangular lot was once covered entirely by Cherry Hill and its pine grove. Sufficient gravel had been removed from the hill by 1880, cutting it down in size, to make possible the erection of a steam sawmill owned by the Fall Mountain Paper Company, giving this area the cognomen of the "steam mill lot." According to the Windham County Gazeteer, published in 1884, this mill used to saw pulpwood and at that time employed 30 men with Simon D. McLeod as foreman. The logs were pulled from the river, over the railroad tracks and the street by an elevated track and so to the mill which consisted of two buildings on Green Street just north of the present Sacred Heart Church. Between them ran a road hung with a slatted wooden gate and largely used by the public as a short-cut to Rockingham Street. There was no street through the lot until machines had chewed off enough of the hill to make possible the extension of Williams Street. Today Cherry Hill and the pine grove have shrunk to a few trees behind the parochial school and the houses beyond. When the mill moved to North Walpole, the buildings, for some years were used for the storage of large bales of old rags and paper and as the hiding place of small boys. Later these were taken down and the lot reverted, about 1909, to a baseball diamond surrounded by a high board fence known as Russell's Field and used by the town teams. About the same time, when the village began to use asphalt sidewalks, a plant to manufacture this material was opened at the gravel pit here by the Bartlett Company of Claremont, N. H. and carried on for a number of years. This location was also used, like Morgan's Field, for many years as a stopping place for carnivals and traveling shows.

FIRST COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS

Today we take it for granted that each Christmas, Santa shall ride into the Square on a fire truck because there isn't snow enough for a sleigh any more and anyway, all the fire horses went away long ago. We expect tall spruces to burst into colored bloom each night around town and strings of rainbow lights to festoon the Square. But the whole idea of a Community Christmas started in 1916 with a Community Tree in the Square, south of the Hotel Windham and with 1,100 school children singing carols to the Christmas sky. The

season, however, wasn't up to specifications that year and festivities had to be postponed from Friday night, when it rained, to Saturday. But it was a sensational program and, again, one of the things for which the Woman's Club was responsible. At exactly 6 p. m., Fire Chief David Lawlor blew the fire alarm as a signal for all the schools to take their places around the 25-ft. spruce donated by A. M. Bragg. When each and every child was in their place, E. P. Taft stood up and blew his trumpet grandly to the north, south, east and west whereupon the great Tree suddenly blazed forth with lights, red, white and blue for this was a war year. The children sang carols under the direction of B. E. Merriam and were trained by Miss Jackson, music supervisor. A little black pony named Nigger and belonging to Harold Holmes, trotted up, pulling Santa in a sleigh for they didn't scrape all the snow from the Square then. The pony, like the Tree, was decorated with Christmas lights and Santa, who reminded you surprisingly of Charlie Underhill, with smiles. The various pastors helped Santa pass out bags of candy, the bags sewed by local women and paid for by various organizations. The whole program was supervised by the education committee of the Woman's Club consisting of Mrs. L. R. Rowland, Mrs. G. M. Baker, Miss Mary Dascomb, Miss Jessie Judd and Miss Mary Baker. Today not one but several Trees hold up their shining heads each year, merchants give away prizes and grown folks sing with the children in the Square as the lights come on and Santa comes roaring up on the fire truck. The Spirit of Community Christmas is stronger than ever today as houses vie for prizes with extensive decorations, carol singers roam the streets and maybe a few people remember when it all began.

GYPSES

One of the terrors of growing up fifty years ago, was the fear of being kidnapped by the gypsies. Every strange swarthy person was a suspect and you were sure that, if one came to the door, the least that could be expected, was the loss of your watch while you talked with them, if, indeed, they didn't get away with the baby! Many people remember how each summer the gypsies camped along the river bank towards Cold River, among the trees and called the Jungle by the "tramps" once numerous about town. It was a convenient dropping-off place for these free riders of the rail being also beside the railroad tracks. But the gypsies had their families with them and the dark complexioned women roamed the streets, telling fortunes and "making a general nuisance of themselves" as someone said, while the men loafed at the camp site or went into the country trading horses and "spotting items to pilfer." At one time a band of these nomads lived in a row of three houses belonging

to the Snythe Snath Shop west of Morgan's Field it is stated. Various tales are told of the gypsy tribes who were never welcomed and always hustled out of town. First traveling in wagons with horses and camping in the meadows, the latter day bands move rapidly in high powered cars. The last big band traveled in seven big cars and arrived at Morgan's Field in 1931 only to be sent on their way. Among the credulous folks duped by the unscrupulous wanderers was Hiram Penn in 1936 who lived alone in his house on the Missing Link Road now owned by Welcome Blood. The gypsies convinced Hiram that his savings could easily be multiplied many times and the gullible victim turned over \$3,300 and waited patiently for nine long days for a box of torn paper to turn into money. Finally convinced that he had "been had," he sat day after day on the bank near his house, gun in hand, waiting for his erst-while friends to pass that way again. They were the bane of the farmer's existence each spring, camping on his land and often appropriating anything loose. In 1919, in Guilford, Vt. they absconded with cash and checks and one Mrs. Amelia John was in court before State's Attorney Gibson, fined and warned never to return to Vermont. In 1922 a band traveling in nine big cars and estimated at 75 people were apprehended in Bellows Falls after making off with various articles in Chester and hurriedly moved on to Keene. That same year a 10-year-old boy of another band was struck by a car near the Fountain in Bellows Falls and had to remain here awaiting settlement, the incident causing no little excitement between the angry gypsies and the police.

NONAGENARIANS

Vermont is noted for its salubrious climate and the following people who reached their fourscore years and ten—and not a few of them passed it—seem to prove the contention. There are doubtless others who deserve a spot in history for their longevity.

MRS. MARTHA SPARROW ALLBEE, widow of George B. Allbee, died in 1941 at the age of 93. Married in 1882, she spent all her married life in Bellows Falls except two years before her death in Newport.

MRS. KATHARINE E. BRITTON BABBITT, one of the grand old ladies of town, died in November, 1954, aged 94. She was always proud of her age. The widow of Fred Babbitt, legislator, paper mill owner and leading figure in all town and village activities for many years, Mrs. Babbitt had always been active also in civic endeavors and lived for 50 years in the big house on Henry Street and was the oldest member of the Universalist Church.

MRS. MARY JACKSON BACON who was 103 on April 17, 1954, died in June 25 of that year, the oldest woman in Rockingham and Windham County. Born in Liverpool, N. S., she

was a pioneer school teacher there before she came to Bellows Falls to visit her brother, Rev. Charles Jackson of the First Baptist Church and eventually she married George Bacon.

S. LESLIE BENNETT died in 1948, aged 92, the oldest member of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM H. BODINE, of the old and well-known plumbing firm, died in 1949, aged ninety.

NORMAN S. BROCKWAY, aged 95, died in July, 1936, last of the skilled workers who produced the American target rifle. Although he did most of his living in another day and age, and although he was blind at the end, he was one of the most colorful and interesting people who ever lived in Bellows Falls. He built his first gun shop in the yard of the old Brockway home on Atkinson Street, the lot being later purchased by N. G. Williams (now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Glynn) and the old house moved to No. 42 Henry Street. The gun shop owned and run so long by Frank Mark, was started by Norman Brockway. In the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN of July, 1936, was an article paying tribute to Mr. Brockway "to whom the riflemen of today owe a debt for the preservation of much unwritten history for the American match rifle." Coming to Bellows Falls in 1866 to help his father build a house, in his first shop he made fine target rifles with false muzzles, bullet starters, swages and other accompaniments to rifles, making his own machinery and tools with a steam engine to drive them. A great woodchuck hunter, he shot one on his 90th birthday, probably with one shot as was his custom. He saw the first train ever to arrive in Keene where he went to have a leg amputated only the surgeon was too busy with the celebration to bother with him so he went back home and his leg got well. He always said it was the oysters that did it—his first.

MRS. CLARA EDDY DOWLIN, with a clear mind that remembers vividly the old days and still active of body, was 92 in April, 1957. She is "Grandma Dowlin" to the whole town and lives with her daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce in the house on Green Street where she came when she was one year old.

MRS. MARY LOUISE EARLE in 1937, formerly of Bellows Falls, was 100 years young. Living then in Peterboro, N. H., she was the mother of Mrs. Mary Earle Benton of Earle Street, the street named for Ira L. Earle. Mrs Earle's husband, a railroad fireman and engineer for 40 years, firing the first locomotive run over the Cheshire railroad to Bellows Falls. He built the first houses on this street.

ALFRED L. FIELD was 90 years old on August 3, 1957 and has lived in Bellows Falls for 60 years, former member of the firm of Field & Lawrence. He lives at his home on South Street.

MRS. SARAH FLETCHER, although not a native of

Rockingham, made news when she died in October, 1955 at the age of 96, five months after the death of her son, John T. Fletcher, owner of Fletcher's News Stand. An invalid since she came here with her son and family in 1929, she passed away at the Bellows Falls Inn, a convalescent home.

MRS. LUCY GAGE died at 93 in Gageville in 1938, widow of Sidney Gage and for over 50 years bookkeeper at the basket factory from which she retired when she was 83, her life, she said, being then over.

MRS. SIBLE GUILD, the oldest woman in town at that time, died October 5, 1917, aged just 100. She once taught school in Rockingham for $88\frac{1}{3}$ c per week. Her 99th birthday was celebrated at the home of her nephew, Harley Huntoon.

MISS ALICE HAPGOOD died in 1947 at the age of 94, descendant of one of the oldest families and who attended St. Agnes Hall. She also once had her own private school.

THEOPHILUS HOIT of Saxtons River, was one of the oldest and wealthiest men in Windham County, dying the day after his 95th birthday, February 20, 1908. He early learned the trade of wool carding, cloth dressing and weaving ingrain carpets. He came to Saxtons River and after spending two years in the west, remained in Saxtons River for 70 years, a member of the firm of George Perry & Co., with mills in Saxtons River and Cambridgeport; also with the firm of Farnsworth & Hoit. He retired in 1866.

MRS. ETTA WHITNEY HOWARD, widow of Charles S., died December 27, 1951, aged 94 years.

COLIN CAMPBELL LAKE, celebrated his 96th birthday in 1956 at the home of his son, Dean Lake, photographer, and is still an active gardener each summer. In 1952 he was the champion apple picker of his age.

PROSPER MORRIS died in Bartonsville in 1904 at the ripe age of 102 years, 11 months and 24 days, the "old man" of the village. He left 7 children, 54 grandchildren and 33 great-grandchildren.

MRS. MARY MORSE died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. R. Campbell on Henry Street in 1909, shortly after her 90th birthday.

MRS. FRANCES PERRY, probably the oldest person to pass away in this town and county for many years, died in April, 1945, at the home of her grandniece, Mrs. John Knight. She was still active and in good health at the time of her death at 106.

MR. and MRS. C. L. PETTY celebrated 65 years of married life in 1937, a local and probably state record for long and happy wedded life. Mr. Petty was 90 the preceding week and his wife 88. She died two years later in February and Mr. Petty nine weeks after his wife. They lived in Bellows Falls

for 42 years where Mr. Petty was employed in the paper mills and later in Zeno's Bakery.

HENRY PORTER died in 1950 at his home on School Street at the age of 94 after but a few years of inability to drive his car. His mind remained clear and bright and he had an active interest in local and world affairs.

MRS. LUCINDA RANVILLE died in 1931 at the age of 95.

MRS. MARCIA SAXBY celebrated her 95th birthday in May, 1939 and passed away the next year. A resident of the town for 29 years, she was the mother of Mrs. Beatrice Rattray Herrick.

MR. WILLARD W. OSGOOD of Saxtons River died on January 19, 1936 at the age of 94 and his wife, Louise Thornton Osgood, died in 1940 at the age of 93 following a fall at her home. They were the parents of Dr. F. L. Osgood of Saxtons River.

MRS. LUCY WHITING SHAW died at 97 in Brattleboro in 1941. She was the great granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Whiting, first settled minister in Rockingham and was born in Saxtons River.

GEORGE R. WALES died November 7, 1953 at the age of 94, one of the pioneer business men of Bellows Falls.

MRS. ELLA MacELVAIN WASHBURN was born in Saxtons River in 1846 and celebrated her 100th birthday in 1946, living with her 73-year-old son, Leland, in Westbrook, Conn.

MRS. MARY WHITING WESTON lived on the Upper Meadows for many years and died in 1939 at the age of 91. She was also a great granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Whiting. Her father's farm in Saxtons River is now owned by Vermont Academy.

MRS. SARAH A. WILEY died January 27, 1926 having celebrated her 90th birthday shortly before. She was a noted spiritualist preacher and was instrumental in building the Spiritualist Hall in Bartonsville, now the Grange Hall.

MRS. JOSEPH WILLETTE was 95 in 1955 and said that the children who congregate in the home of James Diggins where she lives, keep her young.

MRS. SUSAN WOODFALL, 90, passed away in 1951, mother of Mrs. Warner Graham.

Among the well-known and sometimes rather odd characters about town for many years, was Mose Miller who lived the life of a hermit in a hovel on Center Street in a state of more or less disreputableness where he was found dead in 1910 at the age of 87. A familiar sight in town in the early part of the century were the Misses Nichols, Emma Medora and Ella Minora, twin daughters of the well-known doctor of another era, Dr. Samuel Nichols who practised here from 1847 to his death in 1905. Of his seven children, only the twins and the youngest child William, called Willie, survived infancy and these never married. Reduced to desperate circumstances after their father's death,

they were assisted by the town but their pride refused to allow them to accept the "poor farm" as a home. It was tartly remarked by some that had people paid their doctor bills, "the Nichols girls" would not be in such straits. For many years they appeared about the streets clad in garments of a past generation, shawls, mitts and parasols. Ella did crocheting at home which Emma sold from door to door and they collected magazine subscriptions. Ella Minora died in 1921 at the age of 70 and Emma Medora in 1931. It was Willie who died on the "poor farm" in 1932, aged 74. |

John H. "Jackie" Pickett, who never seemed to grow old as he went about town in his sawed-off straw hat winter and summer—he always left enough brim for a visor—was a familiar figure for many years. Of smallish stature, he climbed hills and waded ponds each spring and always appeared at the TIMES office with the first pussy willows, the first arbutus and pond lilies which he pulled from the mud in the river at the foot of Weeden's hill when the water was down. He had a weakness for alcohol but toward the end of his career, he claimed to be "on the wagon." Whether his conversion was to blame for his sudden death in 1949, has never been known but he never seemed to anyone, with his bright smile and jaunty air, to have been 75 when he left town for the last time. He was genuinely missed in Bellows Falls.

THE PLAYGROUND

The necessity of a public playground for the children of Bellows Falls had long been a moot question when, in 1914, a village meeting was held in the Opera House. This meeting made a sort of record to start off with when every vote cast for clerk of the corporation was for Edmund C. Bolles. They also voted to sprinkle the streets with a tax of 5c on the dollar for this purpose. Then 200 citizens discussed a public park, its location and the hotly contested question of a playground on the same location. For some time the Woman's Club had been working toward this end with both Dr. and Mrs. Edward Kirkland campaigning for it. The doctor argued that the playground movement was expanding all over the country, that it kept the children off the streets in the summer and with 14 cases of tuberculosis in town the preceding year, it was important to their health. (It wasn't mentioned but that same week Hodgdon & Shaw advertised "Hustena, the great German remedy for lung troubles and consumption.") Three locations for a park had been considered, the Basin Farm, Morgan's Field and William's Orchard. The Playground committee was firmly in favor of the last mentioned spot with its pine grove, open spaces for a possible playground and they even dared suggest a paid instructor in the summer. Among the leaders in the opposi-



THE OLD ROCKINGHAM MEETING HOUSE



THE "OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE"



THE NEW MENNONITE CHURCH



THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN 1953



EPISCOPAL CHURCH



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CAMBRIDGEPORT, VT.



THE UNITED CHURCH

tion were Henry Johnson and D. P. Thompson who reminded the village that it already had a large debt to be paid off. They also doubted that the village was READY for a playground and park. After a hot debate, the park was voted for and the trustees authorized to purchase 50 acres of land from James H. Williams for not more than \$10,000 and \$2,000 to improve and condition the same. The bubbling spring under the pines, long familiar to the children and to adults each spring when Minard's Pond "turned over" and they gathered with jugs and jars for drinking water, became a bubbler and today is piped across the field to the grandstand. The Playground was officially opened in 1914 when the Woman's Club staged an open air, historical pageant on Bunker Hill Day with 1,700 people watching from the grassy open space. Williams Orchard had now become the Playground and the Woman's Club helped finance the first improvements for the children and paid the first instructor, Miss Penelope MacLeod.

THE SWIMMING POOL

While the Playground has been an important factor in the community for many years now, it is still without another necessity for its children, the long-planned-for and defeated swimming pool. Valiant efforts have been made in this direction for more than 15 years with clubs raising money toward this mirage-like project and committees working overtime toward its realization. In 1938 the trustees applied for a PWA grant for a pool and each organization in town was asked to send a representative to a meeting in the Woman's Club rooms. Town Manager Downing reported that PWA officials requested a certified copy of village approval of the \$49,000 project before a Federal Grant of \$22,000 could be obtained. A special meeting was called at the Armory at which 334 people voted—and defeated it by four votes. But with each summer causing drownings and accidents at the various swimming holes at Williams River, Cold River and "Little Egypt" on the Saxtons River, and with "No Swimming" signs posted at many of them because of pollution during dry spells, many people were not ready to give up. A Community Committee was organized with Hardy Merrill as chairman and Morgan's Field as the potential site—as it was of every potential project for 40 years until it was turned into building lots. It watched surrounding towns build pools with donated labor, materials and money. But in 1946 plans were still being "investigated" and the children still swam in the rivers. The next year Eugene "Genie" Cray offered \$1,000 toward a pool if volunteers would build it.

But the village still marked time until 1953 when the children, under the enthusiastic leadership of Natt Morrison, began clearing land at the playground for a pool. Morrison

believed that where there's a will there's a way to do it. The trustees officially approved the site and the United Swimming Pool Organization went into delayed action. It consisted of various clubs including the Garden Club which still held in its treasury \$50 raised for this purpose, the first club to put down a fixed sum toward a pool. The USPO was contacted and Mrs. Theresa Brundgardt of Brattleboro, director of the Board of Education, came up to help. All through the autumn, each Sunday afternoon saw a group of workers arrive at the Playground armed with saws, hatchets, axes and even butcher knives, determined to "have a safe place for the kids to swim." They cleared a swath free from brush and trees 100 x 40 ft. on their first Sunday. The young fry felt that the pool was as good as done and already were doing belly flops in the cool water on a hot summer day. Brushwood was burned after the snow came and firewood was free for the taking. Women served refreshments to the cold and tired workers. So eager were the youngsters that they traded their usual "trick or treat" that Halloween for pennies for the Pool Fund and turned in \$137, mostly in coppers. To further aid the Fund, boxing matches were put on in the Armory by Bill Kratky of Rockingham one of which netted gross receipts of \$1,078.05. The Rotary backed another at the Playground and had 3,000 tickets printed. The time was ripe and another vote was taken; it failed by six votes. The next month they tried again, sure that they must win—and lost by one vote. In 1954 there was \$3,000 in the Pool Fund and those who still believed in it, including Max Miller and John Nisbet of the TIMES staff, started right in again, sure that with all the streams posted that summer, people could not refuse to see the need for a pool for the children. In June, 1955 a penny line around the Square raised \$403.29 to finance the use of the pool at the Cedar Crest Motel in Rockingham with a paid instructor three afternoons a week. The Committee of this project was headed by Max Miller and Mrs. Thelma Bronk and although the funds fell short by \$400, this pool was used and is still the only approved "swimminghole" in town where Red Cross courses in swimming are still conducted each summer with about 385 children a week. Various organizations continue to raise money for a community pool and the Emblem Club, the first one to get behind the present drive, voted \$100 for this purpose. A Mardi Gras was also held which swelled the Fund by \$1,758.80. The Committee still believes that someday Bellows Falls will have a pool! ¹⁶

TREES

In 1915, William D. Hayes, consulting forester and son of L. S. Hayes, advocated more and better care for village trees if they were to survive. The greatest evil seemed to be the

¹⁶ See Addendum

horses who chewed the trees while hitched to them, the patient horses of the butcher, the baker and the cottage cheese maker. Even the doctor's nag sharpened his teeth on the bark of convenient maples. Mr. Hayes suggested an ordinance or fine for hitching horses to the village trees. So the grocer's tired nag would have to wait in the sun, wearing a straw hat and fly netting. Four years later the condition of the village streets was still under discussion. A. E. Tuttle announced at the village meeting that 100 shade trees recently set out were "doing poorly," being consumed "as fodder." He vetoed any motion to buy more trees until these were properly protected. But the Street Commissioner was directed to purchase 100 American elms and 50 Norway maples just the same and to properly protect all young trees. In 1915, horses menaced our trees; today is insects and diseases and gas and oil fumes from cars. So they put guards around the trees to protect them from the horses (who, after all, had to kill time someway) and the trees "absorbed" the wire as they grew and often choked to death, Mr. Hayes said, a vicious circle. On a survey of Henry, Burt, Green, School and Atkinson Streets between Burt and Williams, he counted 180 sugar maples and four other species, 121 elms, several locusts, poplars, horse chestnuts, basswoods and butternuts. (The tree-lined streets of Bellows Falls are still remembered by many people.) Of these, 119 were already too old to survive much longer and only 179 were healthy and most of these required immediate attention as they suffered from decayed branches and crotches. Time, tide and progress has eliminated most of these old trees which shaded the sidewalks as you walked to school in the spring, made "ear rings" of the maple seed pairs or scuffled through the fallen leaves of October. The trees many times fell a victim to the new world of sidewalk plows and paved walks. The village began to have better sidewalks and fewer trees. While many died a natural death, many were good for years to come and more than one person fought in vain, the removal of the great maple, the lofty elm which shaded their yards. L. S. Hayes, many years before, taking a leaf from his son's notebook and probably worried at the decimation of the trees, bought two acres of land on Oak Hill for reforestation purposes.

At the beginning of the century, at the upper end of the village beside the river, were the Four Pines, the last of many formerly along the river bank, majestic old trees beneath whose shade people sat to enjoy the breeze on a hot day and the view of Mt. Ascutney shouldering the sky. These were gone by 1910, although they were standing two years before, removed by the Rutland Railroad lest they fall on the tracks below in a storm.

A shade tree is no longer a shade tree to be enjoyed and otherwise forgotten today any more than a peach or apple tree. Pests have descended upon them like the locusts in the Bible.

The brown tail moth appeared around here in 1913 according to A. C. Halladay at that time. Today we fight the gypsy moth on oak trees, caterpillars on fruit and maple trees in June and web worms on everything along the roadsides in late summer. In 1922 a new blight removed all the chestnut trees from the hills whose prickly crop generations of children had gathered in October. A cross of a Japanese chestnut and one from the south is reputed to be non-susceptible to the blight and a shipment of the young shoots from Japan were imported a few years ago for the experiment but most of them died on the wharves in New York during a strike of dock workers. Occasionally someone has raised a brief bearing tree of late years, like the one on the George Kenyon farm in Rockingham, but the disease is said to strike at the new growth also. The Dutch Elm Beetle seems here to stay although not as prevalent as in the western part of the state but it spells slow death to our wine-glass elms. Today high-powered equipment is used on village trees and helicopters and biplanes spray the woodlands with a mixture of fuel oil and DDT which last for ten days even with rain. In 1955 the State Forestry Department sprayed all woodland trees from the air at the cost of \$1.50 an acre of which they paid one third. In 1953 the gypsy moths turned whole hillsides as dead and brown as though a fire and ripped through them. But in 1941 the DAR set out seven maples on the west end of Henry Street, following the '38 hurricane and in 1955 the town set out 35 Augustinian ascending elms around town, having set out similar ones two years before. Perhaps eventually the trees will return to Bellows Falls.

THE CASE OF ROCKINGHAM VERSUS WESTMINSTER

For many years the good people of North Westminster, the little community commonly called Gageville, have been trying to legally become a part of Rockingham or at least, the village of Bellows Falls. The subject was first brought up in 1915 and ten years later there was much excitement and some hard feelings concerning a petition carrying the names of 12 people who urgently desired to sever their connections with their town and join forces with Rockingham to which they are still bound by many ties of church, schools, stores and hospital. The Town of Westminster however, prepared a paper written by A. P. Williams and John P. Holmes, explaining the hardships which such a move would entail upon their town as a whole. It was touch and go for awhile with the residents of Gageville presenting their grievances and the benefits to be gained by the removal, in soul if not in body, to Rockingham. These included less taxes, use of such Bellows Falls services as water—Gageville relies upon wells, so many houses to a well—fire protection, lights and schools. It was said that Gageville had been working

on this idea for 30 years and that Westminster had told the little community that since she was only an expense to them anyway, that if she would take her three bridges along with her, she could go and welcome! This statement was hotly denied in an open letter to the TIMES of January 1, 1925 by Mary S. Kimball. At an open meeting in Westminster, residents claimed that they could not afford to let Gageville leave them, taking, as she would, one-third of the taxes with her and leaving the town 80 miles of road and the new bridge over the river to Walpole which was a necessity in the near future. The letter also asserted that taxes were at the bottom of the whole business and suggested that if the town as a whole, would live within its means, high taxes would cease to be a burden.

The petition to be presented to the legislature of 1926 asked that the line between the two towns start on the Connecticut River south of the Dennis Drislane place, include the St. Charles Cemetery, continue to Sabins Bridge and follow the south side of the highway to the present line near the Beebe place (now owned by Albert Tidd). The petition still carried the names of the 12 signers who were John S. and Caroline Burnett, W. E. Pierce, F. H. and Jennie Mark, Franklin and Lula Newton, Waldo and Lillian Bresland, N. F. Burton, George A. Pierce and C. N. Shaw. Although the petition was not granted, a concession was made by rotating town meetings from Westminster to Gageville to Westminster West. During the legislative session of 1952 the subject again raised its head with Gageville once more trying to sever connections in Westminster and come into the fold of Rockingham. The same limits were defined but it never got to a hearing in Montpelier. It was then re-worded for the 1954-1955 session, asking that the village of Gageville be allowed to join simply the corporation of Bellows Falls, thus gaining the advantages of its water, lights and fire protection but paying property taxes in Westminster. At a meeting in Gageville, that village approved this new step in a 53-29 vote. However, at a similar meeting in Bellows Falls, the latter voted against it 63-8 as it would cost, it was figured, \$2,549 annually to maintain its new addition in such things as water, sewage, street lights and fire protection. So, although the good folks of Gageville are not a part of Rockingham, they will continue to be neighbors "over the line." And in 1955, after much altercation pro and con, the much-talked of merger of the village of Bellows Falls with the town of Rockingham, making one unit, was also voted down at a meeting in the town manager's office.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATIONS

Forty years ago, "tourist accommodations" meant a room in a farmhouse where the owners took in "paying guests," or

a tent that the owner of a roadside dispensary of cold drinks and hamburgs set up in his field for campers. This changed to cabins as the world began moving on wheels and gas and today the highways are landscaped with motels, cabins and eating places which bear little resemblance to the first primitive attempts to care for the touring transients. The tourist business has become one of the big industries of the country. One of the oldest tourist stands in the state was started soon after W. W. I at the top of Sand Hill by a returned sailor, Jack Barrett, who opened a hot dog stand in one small building on land belonging to Lewis C. Lovell. Other owners included W. N. Patterson who was there in 1928 and a Mr. Brooks. Patterson gave it the name of the Whip-poor-wil Tea Room, enlarged the buildings, erected a couple of cabins and advertised in the Automobile Green Book of 1927, chicken dinners and "overnight camps." The land and buildings were purchased in 1934 by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Edwards of South Londonderry who ran it as a tea room for several years and built new cabins. The main building has recently been remodeled into a large and modern gift shop with cabins and is known as the Whip-poor-Wil Cabins. The Country Candy Shop nearby is run by Mrs. Edwards. Other accommodations include the following:

CEDAR CREST: This building when first erected in 1946 by Stanley Patch and his father, was known as the Toddle Inn eating place. Located on Route 5 on Commissary Brook, cabins were first built in 1948 and in 1952 a motel was added on the hillside. Two years later the cabins were remodeled into another motel. The brook was dammed up into a swimming pool for guests which attracts many people through the summer.

THE DUTCH OVEN on Route 103 above the Country Club was originally known as **THE LILACS** and was established by the Batchelders in 1933 who ran it for two years and sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Fairbanks who continue to operate the cabins.

ESTHER'S RESTAURANT was built in 1952 below the **HETTY GREEN MOTEL** and is run and owned by Miss Esther Barry.

THE EVERGREEN MOTOR COURT is on the site of the old Tom Thumb Golf Course and the little firs and pines now make an attractive background of large trees for the present buildings. Facing the Connecticut River, it was sold to James and Mary Russell of North Walpole and converted into cabins for automobile tourists. It was sold in 1941 to Joseph and Blanch Slomba who ran the business until 1953 when it was purchased by Stocker Enterprises as a restaurant and cabins.

THE HETTY GREEN MOTEL was erected in 1951 by the Hotel Windham Corporation, just north of the Minard's Pond Road and an annex was built in 1956. Like the Hotel, it is managed by J. Emerson Kennedy.

THE HIGHLANDS restaurant at the junction of Routes 5 and 103 was originally the restaurant at Barber Park once run by Jack Bryant and moved to its present location by E. A. "Ned" Pierce of Bellows Falls who ran it one year under its present name. In 1932 it was sold to Rollo and Alice Brown and John Parris who sold it in 1934 to Robert and Frank Chittenden of Springfield who erected cabins. In 1941 it was transferred to Louis Lenos who in turn sold it to Peter Nicholas in 1950. For many years Mr. Nicholas provided a Thanksgiving dinner to many school children. It is now owned by Victor E. Davignon.

THE MAPLES rents cabins in Old Town and was first run by Ernest and Maude Currier and sold by them in 1945 to Edward and Elizabeth Kemp who in 1947 sold it to William W. and Agnes R. Smith. In 1949 it was again sold to John and Mary Hird from England. Russell Brown purchased the place in 1954. This place is said to have been built by "Priest" Whiting, Rockingham's first pastor, for his son when he married.

THE NORTH SHORE DINER was built by Jesse Grout in 1948 at the east end of the Williams River Bridge on Route 5. He sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Forest Harding who in turn sold it to Mr. and Mrs. Mark Abbott in 1955. Mr. Grout retained the wide meadows behind this diner where he established the only trailer court in town which was sold in 1956 to Brian Adams.

WEATHER

It is always safe, they say, and often interesting, to talk about the weather, a commodity in Vermont which has done many odd things and yet perhaps not so odd. Some of the "good old days," especially in winter, seem on their way back. Grandfather would feel right at home at 35° below zero on a January morning. Probably he would have taken out the pung with the buffalo robes and driven matter-of-factly off to town, the frost congealing on his whiskers as his breath plumed out before him. He might have remarked, in passing, that we were having our "usual spell of weather." Today we get all steamed up about it—even at 35 below. But now comes the Burlington Weather Bureau to say that actually the winters were NOT colder when grandfather was around, at least when he was a boy; that they were REALLY cold when most of us today were youngsters. Which explains those chilly years of 1917 and 1918 when the trolley cars in Montpelier froze up and would not run at 60° below. (The author was there!)

There are those who take their weather signals seriously and plan accordingly. If the corn husks are tightly wrapped and skunks come around the buildings early; if the geese fly south ahead of time and chipmunks have thick tails—it spells cold weather and lots of it. Some folks depend on the "woolly

bear" caterpillars for their almanac, measuring the black and orange stripes as the furry things hump along the path. Some rely on the Old Farmer's Almanac—even when it was wrong last year. Some count the butternuts and acorns on the trees; a fat harvest is to feed the wild things during a hard winter. All in all, most of us today rely upon the radio and television for they do not have to prognosticate a year ahead. The U. S. Weather Bureau, started during the Spanish-American War to warn troops of storm dangers through a hurricane warning service, says definitely, that winters are becoming warmer—but only temporarily. Then came the winter of '57 which must have been the beginning of a new cycle.

We seem to have begun having those old-fashioned winters back in 1914 when on the morning of January 13—January is the month when the weather begins to "make up"—it went down to a mean 30° below, a very mean mercury. That December was also the coldest on record followed by the driest March in 97 years. Then nature tipped the scales again and the winter of 1919, besides being as dry as its Volstead Act, was extremely warm with caterpillars ambling around in January, misguided geese honking north and acorns sprouting along the canal in February. June of 1954 was the wettest in 30 years but the wettest month in ten years was July of 1954 with a rain level of 9.60 inches and August, 1957, was the driest in the 20th century! The Boston Globe came out with figures to show that January of 1954 was the dampest January since 1936 with rain instead of snow on 21 days. Gardens in Rockingham floated in ponds of water and most of them winter-killed as the first nine months of '54 had a precipitation record of 35.05 and a September rainfall of only 3.61 as nature tried to balance itself. The radio said it was probably a record in history. Spring came on so cold and wet that gardens were planted more than once, peas rotted in their trenches and corn might as well have been fed to the birds—crows included. Then October came in with a temperature of 80° in the shade. To keep up with the record, November of 1957 was milder than much of August after a dry summer when many wells and springs went dry.

The record breaking winter of 1917-1918 brought the "flu" epidemic, taking many lives. The bitter winter of 1957-1958 started late but with a new flu bug called Asiatic flu, closing schools in many places but this time with new antibiotics with which to fight it and polio "shots" were a "must" for all children and young adults. February, 1954, was the warmest since 1925 with the ice breaking up in the Connecticut on the first day of March and Rockingham had no snow after Washington's Birthday although it was extra deep in Burlington. On the morning of March 1, 1954, it was 62 degrees at 11 a. m. but, to let us know that the millenium is not yet, nature tosses in a rip-snorter of a storm like that of 1952 with a 20-inch snowfall.

Because people are unused to such storms today or because they cannot take time to being snowed in for days at a time, they take it harder than their fathers. January of 1957 broke all records in New England for 75 years with the morning of the 14th dropping to 30-34° below on John Abbott's farm in Rockingham and down to 44° over in New York state. Most of the town dipped to 25-27° below. A. L. Field who has lived in Bellows Falls for 70 years, said that the 35° below reading on his thermometer at 7 a. m. was the coldest he ever remembered. It was 23° below at the Post Office at 8 a. m. and was followed by a big snow storm. People shook their heads, stayed at home and hoped that this winter would not happen again for another 50 years.

But many of them lived through the winter of 1938 which started off in January with an 18-30° below after an early January thaw. Then 1941 was so mild that Jack Pickett, who was not called the local early bird without good reason, gathered pussy willows and dandelions the last week in November. April 10, 1955, was said to be the warmest April 10 of this century but Good Friday was a quick change about and Easter outfits were exchanged for fur coats. In January, 1956, golfers were out on the greens at the Country Club and in February of that same year, there were rains and thunderstorms the day after it was 20° below—probably the old adage about "three frosts and then a rain." The deep snow of 1944 made deer an easy prey to dogs which game wardens ordered tied up. But the heavy snow in the streets is no longer a problem as when it entailed hand shoveling or horse plowing. The snow loader, bought in 1946, pulls the white stuff into a truck which dumps it into the river, probably the cleanest stuff which now enters that once-pure stream. So while authorities insist that precipitation grows less and less; that the water table is falling, glaciers melting and that soon palm trees will grow in Boston, others assure us that the winters of a hundred years ago, of fifty years ago, are upon us again. However, Christmas of 1957 was the warmest since 1900 with temperatures in the 60's during that week, accompanied by rain and floods in many parts of the country. Christmas shopping in the rain proved to be, quite literally, a "wet blanket" on holiday spirits that year.

But in making a final analysis of weather in Vermont, the U. S. Weather Bureau in Burlington adds that weather, like locusts, seems to go in cycles for no reason at all and from 1903 to 1926, Vermont had the coldest weather ever recorded! January, 1920 was even colder than the same month in 1917, with 6° above zero the average. From 1927 to 1944 the temperatures were versatile and by 1945 we began to have some of the warmest winters ever registered—the year when some of the new ski resorts practically went out of business. The year of 1956-1957 was the first colder-than-normal winter since that time and

these records covered all of New England, in fact, most of the country. February is supposed by authorities, to be the coldest month after which the mercury rises until it hits the high spot of July 15. And, if you are interested, the coldest spot in Vermont is Somerset in the southern part of the state but the state's hothouse is, believe it or not, Bellows Falls with a 46.9 degree annual average! The hottest official weather recorded in Vermont was August 21, 1916 with 104 degrees at Cornwall. And in spite of anyone's long-ago reminiscences of "the biggest snow and the deepest cold," the season of 1946-1947 blew more snow on Vermont than ever before. Peru gets the most snow in the state with 126 inch average while Rutland has only 55 inches annually. And weather in the north of Vermont can be entirely different from that in the middle and south. Skiing in Vermont is the best in February and March and a northeaster such as we had in 1950, is peculiar in that the winds come down from the northeast and the snow moves in from the west or northwest. "Thaws and ploughed roads fool us about the snow cover. We forget the many small storms and mentally measure the drifts over roadside fields. It may be a record year but it takes the piling up of an infrequent blizzard to make us say 'it's real old-fashioned winter'." Mostly Vermonters today, no matter how dyed-in-the-wool Yankees, wait to decide the weather by radio or TV and even those are often way off center. (Weather Bureau data from Vermont Life, Winter, 1957.) But the winter of 1958 capped the climax when Vermont had more snow than ever in its recorded history.

WILD LIFE

Until recently Windham County has always come up with the largest deer kill in the state each year and Rockingham has always had its quota. Today Windsor County is in the lead. Doe were allowed to be killed in 1920 and the question of another doe year comes up periodically in the legislature but the idea is not popular although there are many arguments in its favor.

Bows and arrows were first allowed in 1953 in Windham County and eight others, for both doe and buck, for a ten day period preceding the regular season. They may now be used in both seasons but the law of buck only applies to them as well as to gun shooters in the regular season. While the bow and arrow kill is not stupendous, these modern Robin Hoods have a field day and come home with a surprising lot of game, bagging 62 in 1956 and over 140 in 1957. The first deer season in Vermont history to open on a Sunday was in 1946. When a farmer's garden or crops are ruined by deer, he can get damages or shoot the critter and prove the damages. He gets hot under the collar either way. In Old Town, Henry Stoddard "raised" a deer one year which grew fat on his beet crop and cleaned out

several plantings. He didn't shoot him until November when he claimed the deer which he said belonged to him.

Deer can be seen in meadows and woodlands in this vicinity at almost any time of year, except, perhaps, in deer season. They come close to houses and feed beneath the apple trees. One summer several doe grazed on the Lovell farm beside the main road while a magnificent buck stood guard over his family, facing, with lifted head, the cars which jammed the highway. He had doubtless been studying the calendar. In 1933 there were 40 deer bedded down for the winter at Minard's Pond. The winter of 1952-1953 was more or less open and towards spring, John Abbott of Old Town counted more than 60 deer at once, feeding in his winter rye piece on a side hill. In plain view from the main road across the valley, they caused more than one traffic jam. But you can't shoot a deer for destroying your grass although you may for some other crops or report it to the selectmen who report it to the game warden who, if convinced that you are within your rights, makes out a chit for damages to the state. The state, also, is not responsible for deer damage to forest trees nor does it let you keep the unfortunate animal which runs into your car—although it may mean a new radiator. Perhaps the rules were less strict forty years ago, at least in New Hampshire, when in March of 1915, a doe, chased by dogs, swam the Connecticut among the ice floes and made the other shore only to be chased by excited children. She leaped a woodpile in the yard of a Polish family, ran head-on into a stone wall and dropped in her tracks. The family took over at that point and hung up the carcass, insuring their meat supply for some time to come.

In 1917 the selectmen had more complaints about deer damaging gardens than in any previous year and seven or eight farmers were paid for this depredation. Three deer were shot by exasperated farmers when they found their bean crops, apple trees and other crops, ruined by the wild herd. In March of the next year, Joseph Severance of Bockways Mills, became irate at the deer which cleaned up his alfalfa as fast as he could plant it. He said there was a herd of 22 feeding within sight of his house, that they lived on his alfalfa all summer, pawed the snow off and worked at it all spring. His grievance was that he got no satisfaction from the game wardens and that he finally shot one of the trespassers. The wardens deducted the price of the deer at ten cents a pound, from his damages. Mr. Severance was one of the early advocates for justice to the farmer as well as the deer. Some years ago a 1,000 pound moose traveled through town leaving tracks on Darby Hill which were identified by George Webb. A few days later he was shot in a Westminster pasture. Moose are illegal game, as well as unusual, in Vermont although a friendly moose which visited Rutland City a few years ago was found shot by hunters in 1957—one

hunter who did not claim his trophy. As the years pass, more and more hunters take to the woods each November but also more and more deer are reported in the woods each year with an estimated 125,000 at present. Since the deer herd, biologists say, increases by natural reproduction about 25% each year, it would still mean 30,000 more each year, an increase of 20,000 if the kill ran to 10,000. (In 1957, the kill reached an all-time high of 11,293.) Using these figures, Milford K. Smith, writing in the RUTLAND HERALD, presages a time when a starving and weakened herd will have to be reckoned with and another doe season be on the books. Windham County is now in third place with number of deer taken during the open season with Windsor and Rutland Counties leading.

In 1929 there was a closed season on partridges or ruffed grouse, there being a scarcity of that bird in the Vermont woods. This was removed in 1931. Beaver, after many years of almost total extinction and legal protection, have made such a comeback that since 1952, they have again been trapped during February each year in localities where they are too numerous. The take for the whole state in 1953 was 1,095 and the preceding year it was 1,241 for a 17-day period. In Windham County 45 were taken in 1952 and 41 the next year with Rockingham bringing in 6 pelts. The days of the pioneers, when the valley were so full of beaver that the lowlands were flooded and roads had to go over the hills, are gone for our ancestors had no game laws. In later years they again became a menace, damming brooks and flooding meadows. Game wardens often remove them to less vulnerable spots or where their activities are valued often by helicopter. Not so long ago, a lone beaver was reported wandering down Westminster Street, looking, no doubt, for a brook with poplar trees.

Occasionally bear appear in the woods near town and a number are shot each year in the state. They have been seen near Hyde Hill and Halladay's greenhouses. The 1955 legislature vetoed a bill placing a ten dollar bounty on the big beasts. Not long ago Bruin raided the beehives of Oswald Freihofer behind Oak Hill Cemetery while, from a nearby house, several people watched him knock them over with a sweep of his paw and devour the combs of honey. One is claimed to have been seen in 1955 near Darby Hill. In 1923 Dr. Fred Jewett and John Black, well-known hunters of Bellows Falls, claimed that they owned the only bear dogs in New England. Our black bears are usually in the 200-300 pound class but much larger animals have been taken. More than 100 black bear were killed in Vermont before the 1957 deer season.

The famous Vermont panther about which so much controversy still wages, pro and con of its existence, may have been on the prowl in this vicinity in 1922 when Mr. Barnes of Saxtons River, returning home one winter night from his day's trip

peddling meat in Bellows Falls, fell asleep near Barber's Park. He was, he says, rudely awakened by the caterwauling of what he was sure was a panther, attracted by the aroma of the remaining meat in his sleigh. He says it did not take him long, horse, sleigh and meat, to cover the remaining distance home. Possibly he had visions of tossing out roasts and cutlets to assuage the hungry animals, suggestive of a tale of the Russian steppes. In 1952, a disease struck the foxes of Windham County, causing rabies. It was also prevalent in New York State where they attacked children in their own yards and tourists were warned against them. Foaming at the mouth, one such animal drove the author and her husband into the house and only a broom prevented him from coming in too. He was finally dispatched with a bullet. The danger of cattle being infected in mountain pastures by the crazed animals, worried many farmers. Some towns have their own laws for taking game but most animals are governed by state ruling. Muskrats, otter, fox and grey squirrels are all plentiful in Rockingham although the squirrels seem to move in cycles, traveling in huge packs across country as the crop of butternuts, beechnuts, acorns—and once chestnuts—fluctuates. A heavy nut crop once meant a hard winter but plenty of squirrel hunting. Hundreds have been known to swim a river together on their treks. The bounty on porcupines was repealed in 1953 as too many ears were of suspicious origin. After all, a New Hampshire hedgehog looks a lot like the Vermont specie! A really serious threat to our wild life is the fuel oil and DDT sprayed over forest areas to control the gypsy moth. Unless some less lethal method is employed, many people fear for the survival of our friends of fur and feather. There may even, some day, be no need of a "closed season" on anything.

THE WIRELESS

Back in 1921 there was a lot of skepticism about a man named Lee DeForest who was working in the Chicago laboratory of the Western Electric Company, pulling strings to make sparks and putting grids inside electric lamps to magnify wireless signals. He invented a three-element vacuum tube and helped make what they called a radio telephone to bring miraculous words and music from distant places into your own home over the ordinary telephone. In March of that epoch-making year, over in Manchester, N. H., a gentleman by the name of Smith, listening on his wireless machine one night to a concert from station KDKA in Pittsburg, Pa., found that he was getting all mixed up with another concert from Washington, D. C., 479 miles away as the crow flies, if, as the reporter on the Manchester paper said, "a crow was foolish enough to fly that distance at one fell swoop." Mr. Smith, who was an expert on the wireless,

disentangled the two concerts and found he was actually listening to a phonograph concert 479 miles away! He called in a few friends to share his strange good fortune and used his phone to let the night staff of the paper listen in on this extraordinary concert which was "very distinct, like a phonograph in an adjoining room with the door open." To their collective astonishment, they heard the voices of Caruso and Madame Louise Homer. This station, KDKA, was the first broadcasting station in the country, built for the returns of the Harding-Cox election on November 2, 1920. (More recently, station WWJ in Detroit has claimed this honor.) This historic broadcast launched an era which changed the whole pattern of United States living. It developed national entertainment figures, educated people in the best of music and drama, broadcast sports and acquainted the world with government and church doings. There came to pass the era when 7 p. m. was the "witching hour," the Amos 'n' Andy spot when no one answered their phones. It brought into fame Webber and Fields, Will Rogers, Joe Penner, Rudy Vallee, Paul Whiteman, Bing Crosby, Jessica Dragonette and many others with Graham McNamee and Phillips Carlin the great sport announcers and Floyd Gibbons among the dynamic emcees. A new day had dawned.

In 1922 the first station in Vermont came into being in the Vermont Farm Machine Shop building, in Bellows Falls, to advertise the company's products at the various fairs. It was built and run by Charles Doe one of the first men in the business and today the town's radio and TV man. He also constructed parts of receiving sets by means of printed instructions, probably one of the first do-it-yourself jobs on record. The Vermont Farm broadcast all over New England and as far west as Ohio. Charlie ran the station, was the emcee and about everything else except the talent shows which were mostly local and included Nettie Wheeler Lovell, piano; Jessie Butler, Xylophone and Perley Huntoon, clarinet. This station did important work during the 1927 flood when it operated on short wave and B batteries. Charlie still has his old license for operating that first station on 500 watts K.W. and whose generator was run by a five horsepower motor in the basement, a real homemade rig, he says and which evidently worked fine. Its tower was a 50-foot flagpole on the main building with the antenna strung between the chimney and the pole. This station operated through December, 1925 when the Vermont Farm, being in receivership, closed its doors and Charlie opened his own radio shop in the Rockingham Hotel block. He also worked in 1936 and 1938 at the Springfield, Vt. station. He says that many of the amateurs who came to work for him in his shop in those early years, went on to successful careers in commercial radio. The second radio shop in town was opened in 1927 by Edward Barrett, a local boy, who started selling Stromberg-Carlsons,

for which company he is a successful sound engineer today on a country-wide basis and living in Boston. One of the first local men to work with radio was Charles Ladd who manufactured them at his shop on Henry Street, using the idea of a spark and no vacuum tubes and who received a prize in New York City for short radius up to 15 miles. The first radio in Westminster was made and installed by Abraham K. O'Martin, a Kurn Hattin boy. Others interested in this new entertainment included William Hume and Ralph Halladay who entertained everyone on his telephone line by holding up his loud speaker to the phone, surely an era of the party line superlative.

In April of 1922, the TIMES sardonically remarked that "the radio bug seems to be finding a fertile field in Bellows Falls." Another "fanatic" was Heinie Munsell, science instructor in the high school also a well-known horseman. He had good reception and good concerts 200 miles away which he shared with his friends in his room on School Street. He first demonstrated his radio set which cost him \$150, at the home of A. I. Bolles on the high land of Williams Terrace where young Albert Bolles was an eager pupil and set up an aerial to catch the air waves. In the spring of 1922, Hodgdon & Shaw advertised a treat for its customers—and those whom it probably hoped would soon be in that category. A big concert was to be broadcast from the store and half the town flocked down that May to hear the wonderful things that came out of the air. But alas, only the head phones worked and there weren't many of those. As the disappointed folks turned homeward, the demonstrators laid it to the passing trolley cars and the high tension wires above them. Those first radios were marvelous creations employing head phones followed by loud speakers in the shape of a huge morning glory horn fashioned after the famous HIS MASTER'S VOICE of the Victrolas. They were a lofty expanse of exposed tubes, lights and buttons, many made by the American Telephone Company in Buffalo and looked like the switchboard at the local telephone exchange. Between the era of earphones and loud speakers was a period when either could be plugged into the set but the latter took more power than the weak signals could generate and most people fell back on the head phones, although when grandpa wanted to get Ben Turpin and you preferred hymn singing, something had to give. Many homes, especially in the country, lacked electricity but even with it, radios worked only on A, B and C batteries for several years in the 1920's. The converter from an electrical outlet eventually took care of things but all-electric sets did not become common until about 1926.

About ten years ago TV began to push radios into the shade with gramophones and music boxes, as Charlie Doe and Almon Welch conducted tests to prove that Schenectady and Boston stations were practical in high locations in this vicinity. Since

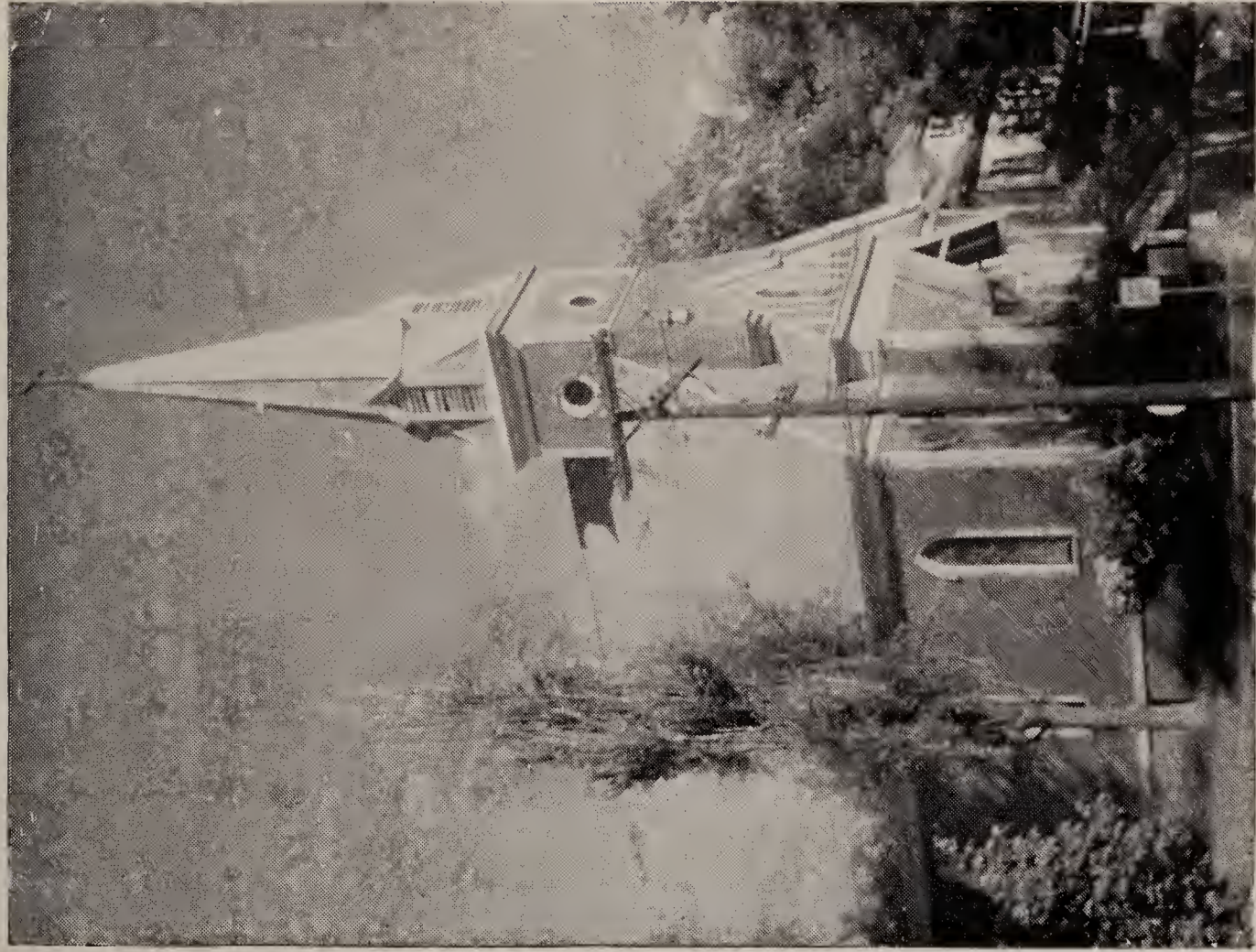
then antennae have sprouted from roof tops like spider webs but "snow" was much too common and the Bellows Falls Cable Corporation brought TV into village homes by cable, first from a spot above Hyde Hill, later from a receiving cable on Fall Mountain. It is anyone's guess what the next invention will be along these lines but it is already a long step from the foot-pumping parlor organ and the gramophone with its spiked cylinders to colored TV, the product of today.



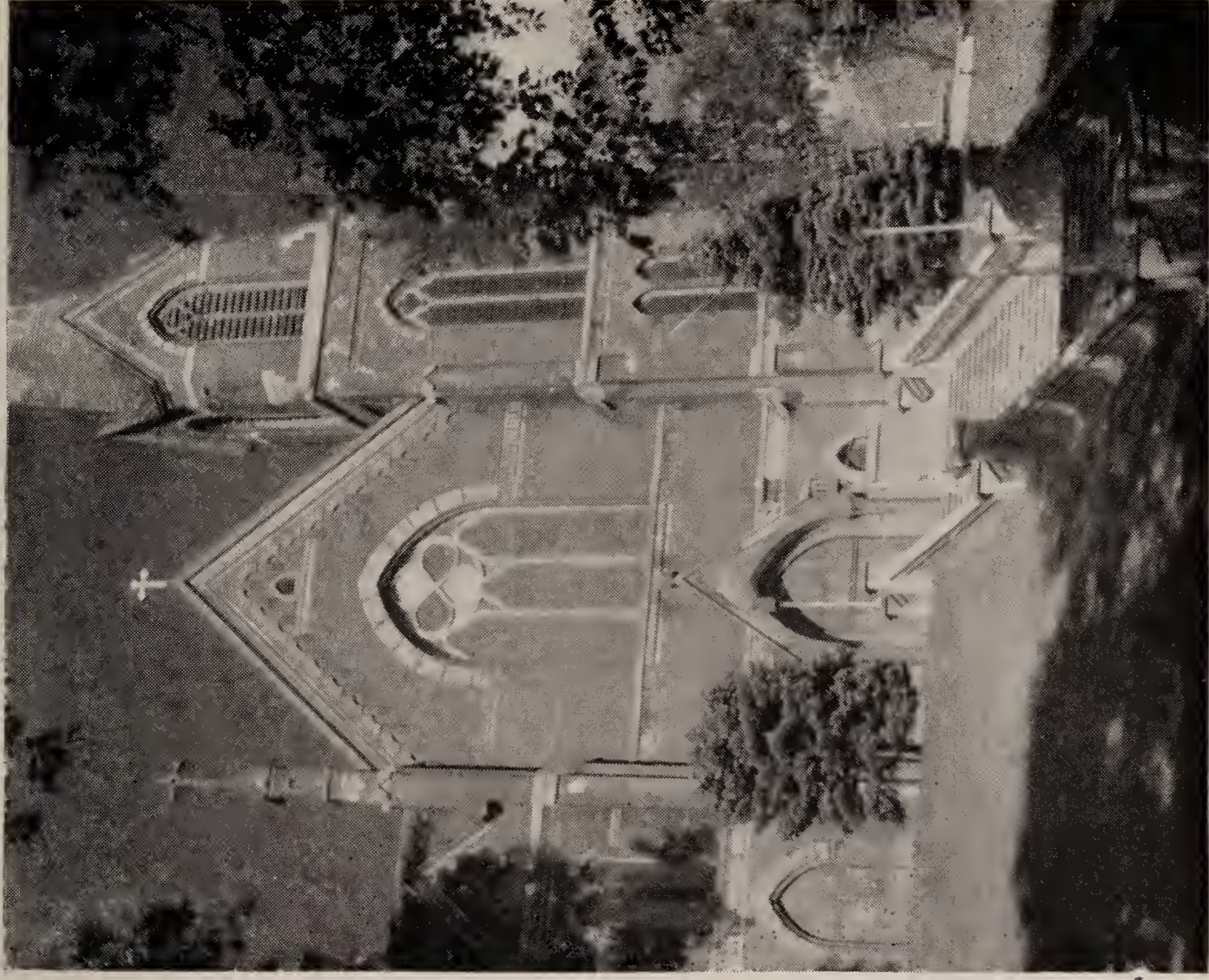
THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, ST. EDMUND OF CANTERBURY
SAXTONS RIVER, VT.



THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH



SACRED HEART ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH



ST. CHARLES ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH



CHRIST'S CHURCH



THE ROCKINGHAM TOWN LIBRARY



THE TOWN HALL, BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

CHAPTER XVII

TOWN OFFICERS AND THE PROFESSIONS

ATTORNEYS OF ROCKINGHAM

1910. Zina H. Allbee, Oscar M. Baker, Fred B. Pingree, Herbert Ryder, Warner Graham, George H. Thompson, A. I. Bolles, Thomas E. O'Brien.

1915. George A. Weston, Charles H. Williams, Zina H. Allbee, Oscar M. Baker, A. I. Bolles, Thomas O'Brien, Fred Pingree, Ryder & Graham, George H. Thompson.

1920. Oscar M. Baker, Bolles & Thompson, T. E. O'Brien, Fred Pingree, Ryder & Graham, Robert Twitchell, George A. Weston.

1925. Oscar M. Baker, A. I. Bolles, T. E. O'Brien, Fred Pingree, G. H. Thompson, R. R. Twitchell.

1930. Bolles & Bolles, T. E. O'Brien, Fred B. Pingree, G. H. Thompson, Robert Susena, Robert Twitchell.

1935. Bolles, Bolles & Bolles, Ralph Edwards, Alfred P. Killeen, Leonard Pearson, G. H. Thompson, Robert Twitchell.

1940. Bolles, Bolles & Bolles, Natt L. Divoll, Jr., Ralph Edwards, Leonard Pearson, G. H. Thompson, Lee S. Tillotson.

1945. James E. Bigelow, Bolles, Bolles & Bolles, Natt L. Divoll, Jr., John Dougherty, Ralph Edwards, G. H. Thompson.

1950. James E. Bigelow, Bolles, Bolles & Bolles, Natt L. Divoll, Jr., Ralph Edwards, William F. Kissell, G. H. Thompson.

1955. Bolles & Bolles, Robert Crotty, William F. Kissell, John A. Lowery, Edward J. Tenney.

The Bellows Falls Municipal Court was moved in 1948 from rooms above the fire station to the second floor of the Nelson Faught Block on Canal Street, the space being leased by the state of Vermont. This move was instigated by Municipal Judge Natt L. Divoll, Jr., who appealed to the state for better facilities as the local court was dubbed the "kitchen court," meeting in odd corners and places for many years. The new court was dignified with furniture made at the Windsor State Prison. In 1928 Judge T. E. O'Brien had served as municipal judge longer than any other such judge in Vermont. Almon I. Bolles was appointed municipal judge in 1931 which position he held until 1935 when his son Albert T. replaced him. In 1947 the position went to Natt L. Divoll, Jr., who was appointed by Gov. Gibson. A. T. Bolles was appointed judge again when Mr. Divoll became a Superior Judge of the State of Vermont in

1955. Divoll was appointed State's Attorney of Windham County in October, 1942 and was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in 1939 and 1941, becoming First Assistant in 1943 and Assistant Secretary of the Senate in 1949. He opened his law office in Bellows Falls in November, 1939.

Almon I. Bolles held many positions during his long and busy lifetime, in both local and state affairs including vice president of the Windham County Bar Association in 1937 and president in 1939, school director, lister, town agent and assistant town clerk. In 1949 he completed 50 years in law practice in Bellows Falls, having studied with his father, the late Francis A. Bolles and was in partnership with Robert Twitchell for several years. In 1947 Judge and Mrs. Bolles celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. He died in 1954. His son, Francis A., practiced law with his father as did his son Albert T. Francis A., now postmaster, was secretary of the Vermont Finance Board in 1936 and deputy secretary of Vermont in 1947. A. T. Bolles was town grand juror 1929-1931.

Warner Graham, who opened his office in Bellows Falls in October, 1907, was another local attorney well-known in town and state, being appointed secretary of Civil and Military Affairs in 1912; chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature in 1915; Judge of Probate in 1916, named to the Supreme Court Bench in 1931, and was a member of the Board of Bar Examiners. He died suddenly in 1934, ending a rising career. George H. Thompson came to Bellows Falls in 1906 as partner in the offices of Charles H. Williams after which he became a member of the firm of Bolles & Thompson. After practicing a year in Bethel, Vermont, he entered the service and returned to take over the office of Warner Graham. Following his work as municipal judge he became judge of probate from September, 1923 to July, 1951 and was followed by Ralph Edwards who relinquished the position in 1953 and at whose death, was succeeded by Mrs. Vera Rand, his assistant for many years and who is the present incumbent. He was a member of the Board of Bar Examiners of Vermont and also vice president and a former member of the Windham County Bar Association. He was active in many town and state affairs. Ralph Edwards came to Bellows Falls about 1930, following the death of Judge T. E. O'Brien whose practice he took over and was in partnership with James Bigelow in 1941 and state's attorney in 1933. His practice was taken over by Robert Crotty who has recently been granted the right to practice in the United States Courts. He is now town counsel and town agent. John Lowery occupies the offices of Natt L. Divoll, Jr. John Dougherty opened an office in Bellows Falls in 1946 for a short time.

SIDE JUDGES: Louis J. Robertson, retired paper mill executive, was appointed to the position of side judge of Windham County Court in 1942 by Gov. William H. Wills. Due to

ill health, Mr. Robertson resigned in 1948, a year before his term expired and Gov. Ernest W. Gibson appointed Walter C. Hadley, real estate dealer, to replace him.

PHYSICIANS

1910. E. S. Allbee, John Blodgett, W. D. Bowen, E. R. Campbell, George H. Gorham, William F. Hazelton, J. Sutcliffe Hill, Edward Kirkland, J. P. Lenahan, Arthur Liston, James O'Brien, F. L. Osgood, Ira H. Prouty, J. T. Rudden, A. L. Miner, George Murray.

1915. John Blodgett, John J. Brosnahan, Windsor D. Bowen, Edward R. Campbell, George H. Gorham, W. F. Hazelton, J. Sutcliffe Hill, Edward Kirkland, J. P. Lenahan, A. C. Liston, Albert L. Miner.

1920. J. H. Blodgett, W. D. Bowen, W. F. Hazelton, J. S. Hill, George C. Kelley, J. P. Lenahan, A. C. Liston, A. L. Miner, James F. O'Brien, F. L. Osgood, J. T. Rudden, W. T. Tilley.

1925. J. H. Blodgett, W. D. Bowen, J. S. Hill, J. P. Lenahan, A. C. Liston, A. L. Miner, Bayard T. Mousley, F. L. Osgood, J. T. Rudden, W. T. Tilley.

1930. J. H. Blodgett, W. D. Bowen, J. S. Hill, J. P. Lenahan, A. C. Liston, B. T. Mousley, F. L. Osgood, Lee C. Stillings, John A. Stewart, W. T. Tilley.

1935. J. H. Blodgett, W. D. Bowen, Edwin C. Hebb, J. S. Hill, J. P. Lenahan, A. C. Liston, F. L. Osgood, L. S. Stillings, J. A. Stewart, W. T. Tilley.

1940. W. D. Bowen, E. C. Hebb, J. S. Hill, A. C. Liston, Michael F. Powers, Christopher Shaw, Joseph Shele, J. S. Stewart, W. T. Tilley.

1945. Richard C. Fuller, E. C. Hebb, F. L. Osgood, M. F. Powers, J. A. Stewart, W. T. Tilley.

1950. R. C. Fuller, Harry Goldman, J. A. Stewart, W. T. Tilley, E. C. Hebb, M. F. Powers.

1955. R. C. Fuller, J. A. Stewart, M. F. Powers, David Stewart, Edith Woodelton, E. C. Hebb, Walter Butterick.

Many beloved doctors have given of their untiring services to the community over the years and perhaps a few foot notes concerning some of them might be appropriate here. Dr. James Sutcliffe Hill, a local physician for nearly 60 years, died in July, 1945 at the age of 85. He was the local health officer for about 35 years, taking up the work soon after his arrival in Bellows Falls in 1888 and continuing until his death with the exception of a few years beginning with 1919 when a district officer was appointed. He served in this capacity during the hectic days of the influenza epidemic of W. W. I. Born in England, he decided, during a visit to his grandfather in Saxtons River when he was twenty-one to remain in this country and went to the University of New York to study medicine. A member of

practically all existing medical societies and for over 30 years official surgeon for the Rutland Railroad, he was always a familiar and dignified figure about town with his frock coat, tall hat and clipped beard and always carrying one of the four gold-headed canes given him by grateful patients. He was always ready to regale passersby with humorous stores, often corralling them with the hook of his cane. To the end he remained the typical English gentleman.

Dr. George Gorham had his office in the Square for 25 years, closing it in 1916. Dr. James O'Brien was a surgeon from 1898-1926. Dr. John Blodgett practiced medicine from 1899-1935. For many years Dr. Arthur C. Liston was a well-loved doctor of the town, opening his practice in North Walpole and later operating his own hospital in the Lockwood house in King's Field. In 1914 he left town to live with his mother in Cleveland, Ohio but returned to enter the service in 1918 and the next year moved his office to this side of the river, into the house on Rockingham Street where he also resided. He became a member of the staff of the Rockingham Hospital, specializing in X-ray work. In 1928 he opened a small hospital in the building with his office in conjunction with Dr. W. T. Tilley, surgeon in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. Dr. Liston died in his new home which he built in Rockingham in November, 1942 after many months of illness. Probably no other doctor ever left more friends behind him than Arthur Liston. Dr. Harry Goldman took over Dr. Liston's office and in 1945 accepted a three-year appointment to study radiology in Boston. In 1942 he purchased the old Col. Bellows Homestead in Walpole for use as a convalescent home. In 1949 he opened his own office in his new home on Williams Street with the newest types of X-ray and therapy treatment for cancer and skin diseases. At the death of Dr. Edward Kirkland in 1921, Dr. George Kelley, also a homeopath, and coming from Woodstock, opened a practice here, buying the Dr. Gorham Place on School Street, now the Manor but remaining only a short time.

Dr. John Lenahan died in April, 1936 when only 58, having practiced in Concord and Walpole, N. H. for 15 years and coming to Bellows Falls in 1926. Dr. John T. Rudden came to Bellows Falls in September, 1892 and died here March 10, 1929. Dr. Michael Powers of the UVM Medical School, opened an office in 1937 and was in the service of W. W. II. Dr. Lee Stillings practised in Bellows Falls for several years after W. W. I and died in 1938 in Knoxville, Tennessee of pneumonia. Dr. Richard C. Fuller opened a practice in Saxtons River in 1938 but removed to Bellows Falls and went to Boston in 1939 as resident surgeon on obstetrics and gynecology at the Boston City Hospital for two years, Dr. Christopher Shaw taking over his office on School Street. He was made a Fellow of the American College of Physicians in 1941. Dr. Shaw became Lt.

Commander in the U. S. Navy, graduating from the Naval School of Aviation Medicine at Pensacola, Florida where he was appointed instructor in cardiology in the same school. Dr. Joseph Shelc, UVM 1938, opened a practice here the next year but closed it to take an army commission. Dr. Osgood of Saxtons River was given a reception in 1947, having practiced in the vicinity for 51 years and is still going strong. Dr. Windsor DeForest Bowen first practiced in Saxtons River where he conducted a private hospital and was later in Bellows Falls for 25 years where he was also health officer for Westminster. He died in October, 1941. Dr. John Stewart has been practicing in Bellows Falls for 30 years. Two new doctors joined the staff of the new Rockingham Hospital in 1955 with offices in the building formerly used as a nurses' home, Dr. Butterick and Dr. David Stewart, the former later removing to Walpole. Dr. Albert L. Miner practiced in town for 33 years, dying in 1929. Bellows Falls gave three presidents to the Vermont Medical Society, Dr. Edward R. Campbell in 1887, Dr. Gorham in 1907 and Dr. Miner in 1914. Dr. Campbell passed away June 23, 1923.

CHIROPRACTORS

Drs. Fred and Celia Brown practiced in Bellows Falls for eight years with offices in the Arms Block, before leaving for Rutland in 1929. They were followed by Dr. Morris Humphrey in 1932 who died in 1946. Dr. O. W. Rysse practiced here from 1929-1946 when he left for California. Present practitioners are Dr. Earl Gilman and Dr. Donald W. Roach.

OSTEOPATHS

Dr. Everett E. Task has practiced in Bellows Falls since 1920 and replaced Dr. Ralph Hopkins.

DENTISTS

Dr. Charles F. Meacham, once assistant postmaster under Quartus Morgan and George Guild, practiced dentistry here from 1900-1934 when he retired, dying in Elmira, N. Y. in 1942. Dr. Charles T. Clarke, a native of Saxtons River, opened an office there in 1888 and practiced for 20 years including Alstead, Walpole, N. H. and Bellows Falls where his office was first in his home on Burt Street and later over the Trust Company in the Square. Probably like many doctors of his day, he often took his pay in produce like the woman who paid for her new set of teeth with "cheeses." Dr. R. C. Elmer opened his office in 1903, dying in 1947, Dr. Ralph Buck taking over his office in July of that year. Dr. Thomas Hagan came to Bellows Falls in

1937 and is still practising. Dr. William Collins entered the office of Dr. Fred Jewett in 1947, taking it over upon the death of Dr. Jewett in 1955 who had practiced since 1917. Dr. Charles Houghton opened his office in 1934 and practiced for 22 years until illness forced him to retire. His office has been occupied by Dr. Ray F. Griffin since 1957. Dr. Vera Congdon started her practice here October 2, 1914. Dr. E. W. Knight practiced for many years at his home on School Street as did his sons, Ralph M. and Leroy E.

OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS

For over 20 years, Dr. G. H. Greeley practiced in Bellows Falls but upon moving his home across the river, was restrained by new state law, from continuing his work in Bellows Falls. He then opened an office in the home of George Roland at the New Hampshire end of the Arch Bridge and advertised extensively, offering glasses "more reasonable than ever" and probably suffered no loss of business. At the same time, Dr. M. B. Franklin came to town once a week from Keene to see patients in Dr. Clarke's dental office. Dr. Clyde Seale practiced in the Union Block from 1935-1952 and was succeeded by Fred Pratt in 1953 an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. Dr. William Berg opened an office in the Union Block in 1949 and moved to new quarters on Oak Street in 1956. Dr. W. T. Tilley, an M. D., opened an office in his home on Atkinson Street February 1, 1922. Dr. George G. Murray, an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, died shortly before 1922 after many years of practice in Bellows Falls.

VETERINARIANS

For many years Dr. F. C. Wilkinson was a popular doctor of animals, passing away in 1916. Dr. E. W. Robinson practiced in Bellows Falls for 40 years, opening an office here in 1914 and passing away in 1954. Dr. Michael Ross, came to town in 1947, residing in the old M. H. Ray house and was followed, a few years later by Dr. Tucker Burr who removed to Walpole, leaving Bellows Falls at present with no resident veterinarian.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Bellows Falls Police Department consists of the chief, four regulars, 10 auxiliary and six special policemen. Chief Burke was appointed to the force in 1944 and made head of the department in 1949. He is a graduate of Springfield high school, the F.B.I. National Academy in Washington, D. C., of the Police International City Administration Course and holds 15 certificates of Vermont Police schools. Each of the past five

years the department has received an honor roll plaque in the annual National Safety Traffic contest for no fatal highway accidents in the village. When Burke became chief, the police force included only 3 regular policemen and a few specials. Today, added to the regular force is a policewoman, Mary E. Painter, who controls traffic outside the Elementary School. There is a communication system consisting of a two-way radio and 10 units in the town of Rockingham which is also hooked up with surrounding towns. In 1955 a new Chevrolet cruiser was purchased for the department with radio, siren, rotating red light and containing emergency equipment. At the police station on Canal Street, a newly appointed chief room has been set up in addition to a radio and office room. Police chiefs: 1891-1910, Arthur H. Thompson; 1911-1922, William Severance; 1923-1936, George Tracy; 1937-1939, Kenneth Perkins; 1940-1945, Ansel D. Munroe; 1945-1947, Carl Prescott; 1947-1949, William E. Burgess; 1949---, Edward A. Burke.

The State Police of Windsor and Windham Counties have made their headquarters in Bellows Falls since 1951 with eleven troopers of District D. on hand for accidents, to check cars and apprehend speeding cars and criminals. In September, 1956, these headquarters were moved from the Arms Block to the house formerly owned by Nick Janciewicz at the Junction of Routes 5 and 103. At that time troopers consisted of Lt. Kenneth Fletcher, Sgt. Foster Corliss, Sgt. Lloyd Potter, Corp. Roger Patrick and Troopers Hobart Page, Truman Way, Darwin Rogers and Joseph Cioffie.

HISTORY OF ROCKINGHAM

SCHOOL DIRECTORS

1907	J. H. Blodgett	J. L. O'Brien	H. D. Ryder
1908	W. D. Bowen	"	"
1909	"	"	"
1910	"	"	"
1911	"	"	"
1912	"	"	"
1913	"	"	"
1914	"	"	A. I. Bolles
1915	"	W. E. Stockwell	"
1916	"	"	"
1917	"	J. P. Lawrence	"
1918	F. L. Osgood	"	"
1919	"	"	"
1920	"	"	A. L. Miner
1921	"	Annie B. Coolidge	"
1922	W. D. Bowen	"	"
1923	"	"	F. H. Babbitt
1924	"	"	"
1925	"	"	"
1926	"	"	A. I. Bolles
1927	"	"	"
1928	W. R. Blackmer	"	"
1929	"	"	J. P. Lenahan
1930	"	"	"
1931	F. L. Osgood	"	"
1932	"	"	"
1933	"	Louie Divoll	"
1934	"	"	"
1935	"	"	"
1936	"	J. C. Hennessey	J. F. MacLennan
1937	"	"	"
1938	"	"	"
1939	"	"	Roland Belknap
1940	"	"	"
1941	"	"	"
1942	"	"	"
1943	"	"	"
1944	"	"	"
1945	"	"	Clark Bowen
1946	"	"	"
1947	"	"	"
1948	"	"	"
1949	"	"	"
1950	"	E. W. Toomey	"
1951	"	"	Alida Merrill
1952	"	"	"
1953	"	William Berg	"
1954	"	"	John T. Fletcher, Jr.
1955	"	"	"
1956	"	John H. Porter	"
1957	"	"	"

TOWN OFFICERS

	MODERATOR	TOWN CLERK	TREASURER	CONSTABLE
1907-1908	Zina H. Allbee	F. A. Bolles	C. E. Capron	Daniel J. MacDonald
1909	"	"	"	Frank B. Phelps
1910	"	L. S. Hayes	"	W. S. Severance
1911	"	"	"	"
1912	"	"	"	"
1913	"	"	"	"
1914	"	"	"	"
1915	"	"	"	J. P. Slattery
1916	A. E. Tuttle	"	"	G. P. Alexander
1917	"	"	"	"
1918	"	"	"	Will Savage
1919	"	"	"	"
1920	"	"	"	"
1921	"	"	"	"
1922	"	"	E. C. Bolles	"
1923	"	"	"	"
1924	"	"	"	"
1925	G. H. Thompson	"	"	"
1926	"	"	"	"
1927	"	"	"	"
1928	"	"	"	"
1929	"	"	Sidney Ruggles	"
1930	"	"	"	"
1931	"	"	E. C. Bolles	"
1932	"	"	"	Chauncy Lathrop
1933	"	"	"	"
1934	"	M. Imogene Parker	"	"
1935	"	"	"	"
1936	"	"	"	"
1937	"	"	"	"
1938	"	"	"	"
1939	"	"	"	"
1940	"	"	"	"
1941	"	"	"	"
1942	"	"	"	"
1943	"	"	"	"
1944	"	"	"	"
1945	"	"	"	"
1946	"	"	"	"
1947	A. T. Bolles	"	Harry Allen	"
1948	"	"	"	"
1949	"	"	"	"
1950	"	"	"	"
1951	"	"	"	"
1952	"	"	"	"
1953	"	"	"	"
1954	"	"	"	"
1955	"	"	"	"

Other town officers for 1955 were as follows: SECOND CONSTABLE, John O. Tucker; AUDITORS, Maurice F. Lawlor, Parker B. Blake, Katharine K. Ryan; TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC MONEY, Max D. Bliss, Alvah G. Buxton, Harry W. Allen; TOWN AGENT, Albert T. Bolles; COMMISSIONERS FOR OAK HILL CEMETERY, Preston H. Hadley, Elmer E. Pierce, Norman F. Faulkner, O. Gordon Noyes, Harold H. Cady; COMMISSIONERS FOR SAXTONS RIVER CEMETERY, Guy M. Simonds, George S. Buxton, Raymond S. Hemingway, Robert W. O'Connor, Clarence B. Coleman; COMMISSIONERS FOR ROCKINGHAM CEMETERY, Frank W. Weeden, John B. Abbott, George F. Webb, George P. Kenyon, Ralph W. Wright; TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC LIBRARY, William B. Barker, Hilton C. Holland, Hardy A. Merrill, Gardner D. Cottle, Natt L. Divoll, Jr., Edward W. Toomey, Herbert G. Bancroft, Donald T. Brodine, Humphrey B. Neill.

Sexton of all town-owned cemeteries today is Kenneth King of Rockingham appointed in 1956.

SELECTMEN

1907	M. H. Ray	C. B. Hadwen	H. A. Thompson
1909	"	"	"
1910	"	"	"
1911	"	"	"
1912	"	"	"
1913	"	"	"
1914	"	"	L. A. Thompson
1915	"	"	"
1916	"	"	"
1917	"	"	"
1918	"	"	"
1919	"	"	"
1920	"	"	"
1921	"	Henry Stoddard	"
1922	"	"	"
1923	C. C. Frost	"	"
1924	"	"	"
1925	"	"	"
1926	"	"	"
1927	E. C. Howard	"	"
1928	"	"	"
1929	"	"	"
1930	"	"	"
1931	"	Hugh O'Brien	"
1932	"	"	"
1933	"	"	"
1934	Byron Robinson	"	"
1935	"	"	"
1936	"	"	"
1937	"	"	"
1938	"	"	"
1939	"	"	"
1940	"	"	"
1941	"	"	"
1942	"	"	Ellsworth Benton
1943	"	"	"
1944	"	"	"
1945	"	"	"
1946	"	"	"
1947	"	"	"
1948	"	"	"
1949	"	Natt L. Divoll, Jr.	"
1950	"	"	"
1951	"	"	"
1952	"	"	"
1953	Loren Davis	"	"
1954	"	"	"
1955	"	J. E. Kennedy	Earl Osgood

LISTERS

1908	P.	E. O'Brien	F. B. Pingree	H. C. Johnson	J. B. Minard	O. M. George
1910	"	"	J. E. Byrne	"	"	"
1911	"	"	"	"	"	"
1912	"	"	E. H. Stillwell	"	"	"
1913	"	"	"	"	"	"
1914	"	"	"	"	"	"
1915	"	"	"	"	"	"
1916	"	"	"	"	"	"
1918	"	"	"	C. E. Simonds	"	"
1919	"	"	"	W. W. Osgood	Fred Whittaker	Dexter Damon
1920	"	"	"	Colin Lake	"	D. P. Thompson
1921	"	"	"	George Buxton	"	William Savage
1922	"	"	"	"	"	"
1923	"	"	"	"	"	"
1924	"	"	"	"	"	"
1925	Hugh O'Brien	"	C. C. Frost	Elmer Weston	"	D. H. Cray
1926	"	"	George Whitney	"	"	"
1927	"	"	"	"	"	Henry Weeden
1928	"	"	"	"	"	"
1929	"	"	"	"	"	"
1930	"	"	"	"	"	"
1931	Frank Weeden	"	"	"	"	George Buxton
1932	"	"	"	"	"	Patrick Keane
1933	"	"	"	"	George Welch	"
1934	"	"	"	"	A. A. Parker	"
1935	"	"	"	"	"	"
1936	"	"	"	"	"	"
1937	"	"	"	"	"	"
1938	"	"	"	"	"	"
1939	"	"	"	"	"	"
1940	"	"	"	"	"	"
1941	"	"	"	"	"	"
1942	"	"	"	"	"	"
1943	"	"	"	"	"	"

1944	"	George Bolles	"	Gerald Welch	Willis Brown
1945	"	"	"	Olive Spencer	"
1946	"	"	"	"	"
1947	"	"	"	Madeline Kane	"
1948	"	"	"	"	"
1949	"	"	"	"	"
1950	"	"	"	Clarence Coleman	David Savage
1951	"	"	"	Guy Fifield	"
1952	"	Josephine May	"	"	"
1953	"	Mildred Wilson	Ralph Andrews	"	"
1954	L. C. Lovell	"	"	"	"
1955	"	"	"	"	Clarence Coleman
1956	"	"	Thomas Fitzgerald	"	"
1957	"	"	"	"	"

Rockingham is the only town in Vermont which employs five listers.

REPRESENTATIVES

1908 Myron H. Ray	1924 Dr. John H. Blodgett
1910 Natt L. Divoll, Sr.	1926 Walter B. Glynn
1912 Fred H. Babbitt	1928 Morton Downing
1914 Herbert Ryder	1930 E. S. Whitcomb
1916 W. A. Graham	1932 E. S. Whitcomb
Natt L. Divoll, Sr.	1934 Ralph Edwards
1918 W. C. Belknap	1936-1942 Byron Robinson
1920 Henry Weeden	1944-1948 Katherine Belknap
1922 Dr. F. L. Osgood	1950-1952 J. Emerson Kennedy
1954-1956 Raymond Moore	

SENATORS

1910 George L. Gorham	1920-1926 Dr. F. L. Osgood
1914 Fred Babbitt	1934 E. S. Whitcomb
1916 Natt L. Divoll, Sr.	1950-1956 Henry Stoddard

TOWN MANAGERS: Sidney L. Ruggles, April 1, 1927, resigned 1931; Morton Downing, 1932-1940; Claire Congdon, 1940, was commissioned Captain in the U. S. Engineering Corps and entered the Army October 3, 1942. Byron Robinson accepted the office during his absence. Congdon returned in 1945 and resigned in 1946 for a position in Berkeley City, Michigan. Cecil A. Bissonnette accepted the position in 1946. He was elected President of the Vermont Town Manager's Association in 1950. In 1918 it cost just \$1.51 more to run the town than the preceding year but over \$2,000 more for school expenses.

The town manager system was first suggested in 1926 but was not voted in until the next year. Votes for the first few years ran as follows:

	YES	NO
1929	313	117
1930	271	116
1931	607	209
1933	424	496
1933	573	494
1935	739	212

In 1933, at the regular town meeting, the system was voted down by 72 votes. Claims that the ballot was misleading led to a special town meeting at which the system was voted back again. It has been voted for each year ever since.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR: 1907-1916, Peter Dorand; 1917-1926, A. G. Rice; 1927, A. G. Rice, Sidney Ruggles; 1928, Sidney Ruggles. The town manager is now both Road Commissioner and Overseer of the Poor. Today most "poorhouses" are extinct in Vermont as social security and public assistance have run them out of business. Rockingham still maintains the Town Farm in Bartonsville to care for the needy.

ROAD COMMISSIONERS: 1907, J. H. Lawrence, W. W. Barry; 1908, J. H. Lawrence, J. B. Woolley, Fred A. Smith; 1909, J. B. Woolley, F. A. Smith; 1910-1913, F. A. Smith, J. B.

Woolley; 1914, F. A. Smith, J. B. Woolley, H. A. Davis; 1915-1916, J. B. Woolley, H. A. Davis; 1917-1918, J. B. Woolley, H. A. Davis, W. W. Barry; 1919-1923, J. B. Woolley, F. A. Smith; 1924-1925, Lewis C. Lovell; 1926, J. B. Woolley; 1927-1930, J. B. Woolley, Sidney Ruggles.

Some of the old town officers, dating from pioneer days, are still duly appointed each year. In 1956 the list was as follows: Frank W. Weeden of Rockingham, Ralph Forrestall and Richard Barnes of Saxtons River, FENCE VIEWERS; John B. Abbott of Rockingham and Henry Brosnan of Cambridgeport, POUND KEEPERS; Harold Mathers, George H. Lanou of Saxtons River and Archie G. Prior, SURVEYORS OF WOOD AND LUMBER; Stanley T. Adams of Saxtons River and Norman F. Faulkner of Bellows Falls, WEIGHERS OF COAL; and Cecil A. Bissonnette, TREE WARDEN.

BARTONSVILLE MENNONITE CHURCH

The Mennonite Church at Bartonsville is a permanent mission church of the Mennonite Franconia Conference of Pennsylvania. It was started in 1949 when regular services were held after two years of summer Bible schools held in the Grange Hall in that village. In May, 1952, plans for a church building were laid, building began September 29 of that year and a dedicatory service was held on December 14. The first resident pastor was Samuel Detweiler who died in July, 1949. In Oct. of that year Ivan J. Rohrer came to the church and was ordained the next year by Bishop Jacob J. Moyer at the Jesse Ehst home. On August 7, 1953, regular business meetings of members were started at the home of James and Martha Woolley. This church is believed to have its origin in the Netherlands as the Netherlands Anabaptist Movement which resulted in the Mennonite Church whose women are recognized by their demure black bonnets on the street and white ones in the home.

ADDENDUM

*1 The Star Restaurant closed in May, 1957 and the space is now occupied by the Aubuchon Hardware Store, opening October 3, 1957.

*2 In January, 1958 the Noyes & Whitehill store became the Whitehill Hardware Company, Mr. Whitehill buying out Mr. Noyes.

*3 The George Page Store was sold to Claude Dexter in July, 1957. Mr. Page died in January, 1958.

*4 E. S. Whitcomb, Inc., became the A. J. Tidd Co., Inc., in 1957.

*5 The Tog Shop became the Jack and Jill Shop, selling children's apparel and owned by Mr. and Mrs. Preston Belknap. This was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Kinerson of Walpole, N. H. in January, 1958.

*6 After closing his store, following his father's retirement, Harold Gould is now employed by the new Super Duper Market on Atkinson Street which opened on October 10, 1957.

*7 The Rockingham Memorial Hospital purchased the James Williams property in 1957, to be remodeled into professional offices.

*8 The Byron Robinson Memorial on the north side of the American Legion Home on Rockingham Street, was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1957.

*9 In 1957, nine members of Pierce-Lawton Post, No. 37, American Legion, were appointed to National Committees as announced by National Executive Committeeman, Harry O. Pearson of the local post. They were Francis A. Bolles, Henry E. Bussey, Jr., John R. Curtin, Raymond H. Moore, Natt L. Divoll, Jr., H. William Johnson, Edmund P. Lawlor, John R. O'Hearne and Norman C. Richardson.

*10. Mrs. Edward Cray of Bellows Falls was appointed district nurse in June, 1957.

*11 Scout Executive Arlon Cota resigned in 1957 to take a post in Bridgeport, Conn. and was replaced by Robert Patrick.

*12 The First full-time school nurse was Mrs. Arena Damon who went on duty in 1942 and left in 1956 for a position at Kurn Hattin Homes. She was replaced by Mrs. Mary Pollard of Saxtons River. A school for retarded children open in Bellows Falls in 1954 and now uses rooms in the old Atkinson Street School. A change was made in the administration of local schools when the Rockingham-Westminster School District was dissolved in 1957 and a separate Rockingham District created.

*13 In January, 1958, Burton Martin, band and orchestra instructor in the local schools, organized a Community Band in town on the principles of the old Wheeler Band.

*14 A new parking lot for cars on Rockingham Street in the Square was opened in June, 1957.

*15 According to Commissioner of Vermont Agriculture, Elmer S. Towne, there were 1,000 more people than cows in Vermont in 1957. (Rutland Herald, October 2, 1957.) However, Thurston Adams, Vermont Extension Service agricultural economist, reported that on January 1, 1958, Vermont's cow population was on too again with 421,000 while humans were only 376,000. In 1957, dairy cattle declined 9,000 in the state, a 3% drop. But in 1957, Vermont produced more milk than ever before in its history as production per cow rose to an all-time high of 6,400 pounds. (Rutland Herald, March 12, 1958.)

*16 The Rockingham Swimming Center was opened July, 1958. At this time the original Swimming Pool Organization which functioned from 1953 to 1954 to raise money for the project, disbanded.

GENEALOGIES
OF
ROCKINGHAM FAMILIES

ABBREVIATIONS

B. F.	Bellows Falls	ae.	aged
S. R.	Saxtons River	dau.	daughter
b.	born	res.	residence
m.	married	unm.	unmarried
d.	died	*	see History of Rockingham
bpt.	baptized		by L. S. Hayes

Genealogies of Rockingham Families

The following family lines have been set up, where necessary, and arranged by Leverett Charles Lovell. His experience in this work was of great help. The following pages include many families originally in the History of Rockingham by L. S. Hayes and records of such families have not been repeated here but are marked with an asterisk for reference. We feel that the inclusion of these genealogies, carrying on the old families from the previous book and many new ones, add much to this book as published records of family history. We have followed as nearly as possible, the plan used by Mr. Hayes, to more easily correlate the old families with the new record and which plan was that used by the New England Genealogical Society. In tracing families back several generations, the first name used is that of the emigrant ancestor.

AMADON*

ANNA PAULINE BALLOU,³ m. Mar. 24, 1896, Frederick G. Harris res. Roselle, N. J.; d. 1927.

Child:

1. DONALD GILBERT,⁴ b. Jan. 13, 1897; d. Nov. 16, 1955; m. (1) 1924, Jane Greer Fiegler; d. 1924; m. (2) 1925, Ruth Rist Loudon. Child:
 - i. ANN BALLOU,⁵ b. Jan. 6, 1931; m. Oct. 2, 1954, Sefton Staltard. Child: *Ann Ballou*, b. Mar. 7, 1957.

BABBITT*

FREDERICK HERBERT,³ ((*George H.*,² *Joseph*¹), b. Keene, N. H., Nov. 23, 1859; m. Sept. 19, 1883, Katharine Ellena Britton, b. Nov. 2, 1860, Harland, Vt., d. Nov. 17, 1954; he d. July 1931; employed Am. Express, Robertson Paper Co.; pres. Babbitt-Kelley Paper Corp. 1921-1927 although retired 1925; 33rd degree Mason; prominent in town and state; defeated for Gov. of Vt. by James Hartness of Spfld. in 1920.

Child:

1. MADELINE, b. May 8, 1885; d. Mar. 7, 1947; m. Apr. 15, 1908, Herbert Thomas, b. Nov. 27, 1880, Putney, Vt., son of Maria Louise (White) and Maurice Kelley, Putney. (*see Kelley*); d. Jan. 6, 1935; Mass. State Col.; 32nd degree Mason; manager Robertson Paper Co. 1910-1921; sales manager Babbitt-Kelley Paper Co. 1925; owner Kelley Paper Corp. 1931. At his death his wife became manager of this company until sale of mill Jan. 1, 1946. Children:
 - i. HAROLD FREDERICK, b. Jan. 29, 1909, Cincinnati, O.; d. Jan. 21, 1941; V. A. 1925; Norwich Un. 1930; treas. 1930, gen. manager 1935, Kelley Paper Corp. until his death; m. (1) Aug. 31, 1934, Middletown, Conn., Elaine Willis, Rutland, Vt.; she m. (2) June 8, 1945, Mendon, Vt., C. Mangin Peacock; res., Crescent City, Fla. Children: *Herbert Clayton*

- b. June 4, 1936, Rutland; *Katharine Ann*, b. Aug. 23, 1939, Rutland.
- ii. KATHARINE LOUISE, b. June 14, 1915, B. F.; Midd. Col.; m. Apr. 23, 1938, B. F., Hart Sumner Hunt, b. Mar. 17, 1908, Spfld., Mass., son of Charles Warren and Eliza Pomfrey Hunt; Northeastern Un.; emp. N. Y. Life Ins., Burlington. Children: *Judith Ann*, b. Sept. 9, 1939; *Nancy Elizabeth*, b. June 8, 1942; *Allan Sumner*, b. Jan. 31, 1947.
- iii. HELEN CONTENT, b. Sept. 3, 1917, B. F.; Midd. Col.; m. Oct. 15, 1938, Robert Theodore, son of Bert L. and Mable Stratton Stafford, Rutland; Midd. Col. 1935; Boston Law 1938; State's Att., Att. Gen.; Lt. Gov. of Vt. 1958. Children: *Madelyn Ann*, b. May 18, 1941; *Susan Britton*, b. Oct. 27, 1945; *Barbara Jean*, twin b. Jan. 3, 1951; *Dianne Louise*, twin b. Jan. 3, 1951.
- iv. LAWRENCE BABBITT, b. Aug. 31, 1920; m. Jan. 17, 1942, Isabella Wanamaker, dau. Isabella Wanamaker and James Howell Cummings, Jr., Phila., Pa.; Un. of Me. 1941; Kelley Paper Corp., B. F. 1944-1947; now pres. A. M. Collins Div. Int. Paper Co., Phila.; res., Chester Springs, Pa. Children: *Lawrence Babbitt, Jr.*, b. Dec. 29, 1943, Phila.; *Louise Wanamaker*, b. Oct. 22, 1945, Wash., D. C.; *Britton Cummings*, b. May 29, 1949, Phila.
- v. ALLAN HERBERT, b. July 13, 1922; Midd. Col. 1944; m. June 11, 1948, Mrs. Shirley Stafford Anderson, Rutland, Vt.; emp. A. M. Kidder Co., Rutland. Children: *Sandra Karen Anderson*, b. Mar. 7, 1939; *Joan Tekla Anderson*, b. May 1, 1941; *Thomas Stratton*, b. May 20, 1952, Rutland.

GEORGE HEWES,³ b. Windsor, Vt., Sept. 13, 1861, d. Jan. 23, 1914; m. May 18, 1887, Jennie M. Robertson (*see Robertson*), b. Putney, Feb. 13, 1886; d. Oct. 31, 1945.

Children:

1. FRANCES ROBERTSON,⁴ unm.
2. DONALD GEORGE,⁴ b. Nov. 5, 1891; d. Feb. 23, 1949; m. Kathryn DonLeavy, Sept. 17, 1927, Rutland, Vt. Children:
 - i. MARY FRANCES, b. July 28, 1929; m. Arthur F. Tuthill, June 6, 1950, Burlington, Vt.
 - ii. DONALD GEORGE, JR., b. Feb. 24, 1936.
 - iii. KATHRYN ANN, b. Mar. 28, 1942.
3. VIRGINIA, m. Daniel Franklin Ryder (*see Ryder*).

BACON

HENRY COZENS⁸ (*William C.*,⁷ *Abner*,⁶ *Nehemiah*,⁵ *Henry*,⁴ *Joseph*,³ *Thomas*,² *George*,¹ of Hingham, Mass., 1635), b. Haverhill, N. H., Sept. 7, 1845; m. (1) Jan. 1, 1870, Norwich, Vt., Mary Adelaide, dau. of Willard and Nancy (Pierce) Baker, b. Apr. 3, 1845, Thetford, Vt., d. Nov. 12, 1883, B. F.; m. (2) Apr. 7, 1886, Helen Frances, B. F., dau. of Harvey and Roseltha (Fisk) Clark, b. Apr. 5, 1852, Charlestown, N. H., d. June 21, 1921, B. F. He d. Sept. 5, 1932, B. F.

Children:

1. JUSTIN HOMER⁹, Brown Un. 1896, Prof. of French and German, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich., 1907-1944; b. June 17, 1873, Putney, Vt.; m. Dec. 25, 1900, Hyde Park, Mass., Addie May, dau. of William and Frances A. (Stone) LeBourveau, b. Oct. 3, 1875, Fitzwilliam, N. H. Children:
 - i. MARJORIE LEBOURVEAU,¹⁰ b. Mar. 16, 1906, Terrace Park, Ohio; res. E. Lansing, Mich; unm.
 - ii. CHARLOTTE ADELAIDE, b. July 21, 1908, Kalamazoo; m. (1) June 23, 1931, Kalamazoo, Burney B. son of William and Anice (Reynolds) Bennett, b. Nov. 18, 1907, Kalamazoo. Divorced 1939; m. (2) Oct. 10, 1943, Kalamazoo, Bert Hildebrand, son of John and Martha (Verhage) Cooper,

- b. Dec. 18, 1889, Kalamazoo. Children: *Peter Vance Bennett*, b. Oct. 19, 1934, Hancock, Mich.; *James Dustin Cooper*, b. Mar. 4, 1945; *Mark Alfred Cooper*, b. Oct. 24, 1946, both Kalamazoo. Res. Kalamazoo.
2. WILLARD HENRY,⁹ Brown Un. 1900; Supt. Westerly, R. I. schools 1913-1949; b. June 22, 1878, Putney, Vt.; m. June 24, 1908, Providence, R. I., Mary Alice dau. of John W. and Sarah B. (Fuller) Carpenter, b. Sept. 21, 1877, Providence. Child:
- i. HENRY CARPENTER (adopted), b. Apr. 28, 1917, Cape Elizabeth, Me.; m. June 22, 1943, Dorothea dau. of Harry A. and Mary A (Snape) MacKnight, b. June 10, 1917, Providence, R. I.; res. Warwick, R. I. Children: *Robert Allen*, b. Feb. 8, 1948, Portsmouth, N. H.; *Janet Elizabeth*, b. Oct. 30, 1951, Schenectady, N. Y.
3. BERTHA MAY,⁹ b. Oct. 20, 1880, Putney, Vt.; res. Keene, N. H.; unm.

GEORGE,⁸ b. Jan. 31, 1847; d. B. F. Nov. 5, 1911; m. (1) Nov. 28, 1871, Mary E. Aldrich, b. Westmoreland, N. H., Sept. 25, 1852; d. B. F. Apr. 6, 1897, dau. of Burton C. Aldrich; m. (2) July 25, 1899, Mary Jackson, b. Liverpool, N. S., Apr. 17, 1851, dau. of George William Jackson. No issue by second wife. She d. June 25, 1954, ae. 103.

Children:

1. LULA MAY (adopted), b. Mar. 5, 1882; m. Leon Marble, B. F., b. Jan. 1, 1879. At his death she m. (2) Elmer Snow of B. F.; res. White River Jct., Vt.; no children.
2. BLANCHE ALMIRA, b. Sept. 3, 1890; prin. Washington School, Keene, N. H. 1920-1928; res. B. F.; unm.

BANCROFT*

JAMES K. (son of Fabius), b. Dec. 21, 1823, Grafton, Vt.; d. Apr. 29, 1907; m. Oct. 11, 1859, Fanny Hall, dau. of Benjamin Smith, Jr., S. R., b. Oct. 27, 1834, S. R., d. July 10, 1931. Child:

1. CARRIE ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 18, 1860; d. Nov. 17, 1938; m. June 27, 1891, Albert Barnes Neill, b. Apr. 13, 1847, Lenox, Mass., d. Mar. 18, 1933. Both buried S. R. Children:
- i. ELIZABETH BANCROFT, b. June 27, 1892, S. R.; m. Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1920, Dudley Clapp, Cambridge, Mass., b. Mar. 21, 1890, Boston, Mass. Children:
- I. FRANCES HARRIET, b. Jan. 27, 1921, Boston; m. June 24, 1950, Cambridge, Mass., Dr. Henry Edward Altenberg of N.Y.C. Child: *Elizabeth Ann*, b. Jan. 18, 1955, Meriden, Conn.
- II. CHRISTIANA LUCY, b. Oct. 20, 1922, Boston; m. Oct. 10, 1953, San Francisco, Calif., John Marion Naff, Jr. of San Francisco. Children: *Richard Dudley*, b. Sept. 22, 1954, San Francisco; *Katherine Christiana*, b. Oct. 24, 1955, San Francisco.
- ii. HUMPHREY BANCROFT (*see Neill*).

BELKNAP*

- i. PAUL CARPENTER, b. Feb. 8, 1899, Bellows Falls; Dartmouth 1921; Pub. Tribune, Albert Lea, Minn.; m. Carli Reddout of Montana, Sept. 20, 1926 at Evanston, Ill.
- ii. CAROLINE MAY, b. April 7, 1902, Bellows Falls; m. (1) Glen Noyes, Sept. 1924, Ludlow, Vt. divorced Oct. 1928; m. (2) Francis E. Whitmarsh, Feb. 13, 1931, Burlington, Vt., divorced Feb. 1937; m. (3) John Barbaloc, Aug. 10, 1955,

- Miami, Florida. Children: *Kenneth Richard*, b. Nov. 5, 1925; *Alan Willis*, b. Nov. 13, 1936.
- iii. MARGARET ARDELL, b. Feb. 1, 1904, Bellows Falls; m. Howard E. Fletcher of Boston, Mass., Sept. 17, 1927 at Ludlow, Vt. Child: *Preston Belknap*, b. Feb. 10, 1934, Dartmouth 1955.
 - iv. HILDA FRANCES, b. April 3, 1906, Bellows Falls; m. (1) Rolfe S. Russell of St. Albans, Vt., June 9, 1930, d. March 17, 1935. m. (2) A. MacKay Stoddard of LaSalle, Ill., Oct. 9, 1948 at Windsor, Vt. Children: *Joan Margaret*, b. Dec. 9, 1932, m. May 1, 1954 at Windsor, Vt., Frederick D. Churchill of Brockton, Mass.; *Frances Carolyn*, b. Mar. 8, 1935; m. Robert Sprouse of Portland, Oregon, June 22, 1957.
 - v. ROLAND WARD, b. Feb. 11, 1908, Bellows Falls; Dartmouth 1930; m. Alma Bennett of Spfld, Vt., Sept. 28, 1935; d. 1952. Children: *Martha Wright*, b. Mar. 8, 1940; *John Paul*, b. May 28, 1942.
 - vi. PRESTON DEWEY, b. Oct. 5, 1912, Bellows Falls; Dartmouth 1934; m. Kathryn Hogan of N. Walpole, N. H., June 1935. Children: *Susan Kay*, b. April 22, 1940; *Nancy Lee*, b. April 12, 1941; *Peter Michael*, b. Feb. 28, 1946.

BOLLES*

JOSEPH,¹ m. Mary, b. Mar. 1624, dau. of Morgan Howells.

SAMUEL,² Rochester, Mass., b. Mar. 12, 1646; m. Mary dau. of William Dyer of Sheepscoot, Me.

JONATHAN,³ Rochester, Mass.; b. 1700; d. 1773, Rochester.

JONATHAN,⁴ Richmond, N. H. and Rockingham; b. Dec. 19, 1732; m. Oct. 4, 1754, Elizabeth Randall. He d. Rockingham, 1824, youngest of five children.

LEMUEL,⁵ b. 1776, Richmond, N. H.; d. Aug. 26, 1827, Rockingham; m. Aug. 25, 1802, Nancy Chamberlain, Keene, N. H., 10th of 12 children.

ITHAMAR,⁶ b. 1813, Westminster, Vt.; m. Martha dau. of Hiram Wood, Cambridgeport, Vt. She d. Nov. 29, 1859; he d. Aug. 11, 1882, Rockingham.

FRANCIS ALMON,⁷ b. Aug. 31, 1843; m. Aug. 25, 1870, Augusta R. dau. of Thomas and Adeline (Richardson) Carleton, Woodstock, Vt.; d. May 5, 1933. He d. May 23, 1909, B. F.

ALMON ITHAMAR,⁸ b. Mar. 15, 1871, Rockingham; m. Mary Chapin, June 17, 1897, dau. of Albert Frederick and Cynthia M. (Chapin) Nims, b. Oct. 23, 1871, N. Walpole, N. H. He d. Nov. 15, 1953, B. F.

Children:

1. MARGARET CHAPIN,⁹ b. July 22, 1899, N. Walpole; m. July 19, 1937, John Randall Zehner, b. Feb. 8, 1905, Brooklyn, N. Y. Children:
 - i. CYNTHIA ANN,¹⁰ b. Apr. 5, 1939, Hartford, Conn.; d. Apr. 7, 1939.
 - ii. ROBERT BOLLES, b. Apr. 24, 1941, Norwalk, Conn.
2. GERTRUDE NIMS, b. June 13, 1901, N. Walpole; unm.; instructor Northfield, Mass. Seminary.
3. ALBERT THOMAS, b. June 25, 1903, N. Walpole; m. July 16, 1930, Elsie E. dau. of Jeremiah and Elsie B. Grogan, Albany, N. Y. Children:
 - i. ELIZABETH ANN,¹⁰ b. Nov. 18, 1932, B. F.; m. Aug. 28, 1954, Robert N. Johnson, Jr., Baldwinsville, N. Y.
 - ii. THOMAS VINCENT, b. Dec. 15, 1935, B. F.

- iii. ARTHUR FRANCIS, b. Dec. 7, 1936, B. F.
- 4. FRANCIS ALMON, b. Mar. 26, 1909, B. F.; m. June 23, 1934, Harriet Wadsworth dau. of Francis Wheeler and Alice (Wadsworth) Platt; b. Apr. 21, 1909, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Children:
 - i. FRANK,¹⁰ b. Aug. 22, 1937, B. F.
 - ii. MARY ALICE, b. Dec. 15, 1940, B. F.

EDMUND CARLETON,⁸ son of Francis and Augusta; b. Oct. 27, 1872; m. (1) Myrtle Barrus, Keene, N. H., d. Aug. 20, 1925; m. (2) Mrs. Grace Williams Capron dau. of Charles Harvey and Fanny (Lathrop) Williams. He d. Feb. 12, 1952.

Children:

- 1. CARLETON FRANCIS,⁹ b. June 24, 1898, White River Jct., Vt.; m. June 27, 1925, Columbus, N. J., Helen Etta dau. of Robert Newton and Elizabeth Pamela (Draper) Aspinwall, Jr.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON,⁸ son of Francis and Augusta, b. Sept. 14, 1886; m. (1) June 1, 1916, Margaret Spangler dau. of Harry and Margaret Williams, Pittsburgh, Pa.; d. Jan. 20, 1933; m. (2) June 30, 1934, Harriet Fairbanks dau. of Jack and Mary Paine (Fairbanks) Robinson, Providence, R. I.

Children:

- 1. MARGARET ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 11, 1918, Phila. Pa.; m. May 24, 1941, William David son of Edward and Ola James. Child:
 - i. DAVID CARLETON, b. Sept. 19, 1946, Phila., Pa.

BOWEN

GEORGE GILMAN,⁸ (*John Gilman,⁷ Charles,⁶ Prentice,⁵ Isaac,⁴ Isaac,³ Henry,² Griffith¹ who emigrated from Wales to Boston in 1638.*), b. Charlestown, N. H., Feb. 10, 1853. Lumber dealer. Moved to B. F., Dec. 1902; m. Oct. 12, 1878, Mary Eliza dau. of Samuel L. and Catherine M. (Jones) Fletcher of Charlestown, N. H.; d. Oct. 24, 1917, B. F. He d. June 30, 1942, B. F.

Children:

- 1. ERNEST FLETCHER,⁹ son of George and Mary, b. Nov. 25, 1887, Langdon, N. H.; m. June 15, 1912, Ina A. LaMont of Ithaca, N. Y. Children:
 - i. CONRADENE BOOTH, b. Apr. 1, 1913, Charlestown, N. H.; m. June 15, 1936, Bradley M. Cooper, Lincoln, N. H.
 - ii. PATRICIA LAMONT, b. Sept. 20, 1917, B. F.; m. June 1, 1940, Leroy W. Davis, Amherst, N. H.
 - iii. BRUCE FLETCHER, b. Mar. 22, 1924, B. F.; m. July 11, 1948, Margery L. Martin, Falmouth, Me.
- 2. CARL KENNETH,⁹ son of George and Mary b. Feb. 9, 1889, Langdon, N. H.; m. Ruth A. Wells, Mar. 10, 1911, B. F. She d. June 5, 1948. He d. Dec. 31, 1949. Children:
 - i. CARL KENNETH, b. June 28, 1913, Cleveland, Ohio; d. Aug. 1, 1942.
 - ii. GILMAN WELLS, b. Apr. 3, 1916, Charlestown, N. H.; m. May 17, 1941, Barbara Michener, Claremont, N. H.
 - iii. BRADLEIGH, b. Sept. 8, 1918, Charlestown, N. H.; m. Dec. 7, 1941, Emery O. Lewis, Burlington, Vt.
 - iv. BARBARA, b. May 20, 1922, B. F.; m. June 25, 1945, Thomas Frank Kearns.
- 3. RUTH ELLEN,⁹ dau. of George and Mary, b. Jan. 23, 1892, Langdon, N. H.; m. Oct. 6, 1913, William C. Jewett,⁹ B. F. (*William,⁸ Oliver,⁷ Oliver,⁶ Ezra,⁵ Ezra,⁴ Aquila,³ Joseph,² Maximillian¹ who came to Rowley, Mass. from England 1638.*) Child:
 - i. GEORGE WILLIAM, Northeastern Un., Lt. Commander Bureau of Aeronautics, Wash., D. C.; b. Jan. 16, 1919, B. F.; m. Jan. 7, 1945, Martha Louise, b. Apr. 29, 1919 dau. of Dr. Richard H. and Marie King Smith, Newton, Mass. Chil-

dren: *Annharid*, b. Feb. 28, 1946, San Diego, Calif.; *Richard Chase*, b. June 27, 1947, Annapolis, Md.; *George Bowen*, b. Jan. 27, 1951, Quonset Pt., R. I.; *Nancy Marie*, b. Oct. 22, 1953, Bethesda, Md.

4. GEORGENE ESTHER, dau. of George and Mary, b. Feb. 13, 1898.

BROWN*

JOHN, m. Hannah J. Emery.

ALLEN J., b. Feb. 16, 1843, Woodstock, Vt.; d. Oct. 13, 1918; m. Jan. 1, 1867, Mandana C. dau. Harvey and Mandana (Cutler) Wood of Rockingham, b. Dec. 20, 1844; d. Sept. 28, 1913.

WILLIS A., b. Mar. 3, 1871; d. May 13, 1950, B. F.; m. Nov. 28, 1900, Jennie F. Veazey, b. Apr. 13, 1874, Benton, N. H., dau. Charles Addison and Ruth Jane (Eastman) Veazey.

Children:

1. DONALD A., Norwich Un.; taught school Santa Barbara and Claremont, Calif.; entered active Army 1940; Adj. Gen. Branch at Pentagon in W. W. II; also Siapan and Guam; res. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; b. July 7, 1902, B. F.; m. Apr. 9, 1927, Thyra Emma Catlin, Santa Barbara. Children:
 - i. JOHN WILLIS, b. May 22, 1929, Santa Barbara; m. Sept. 23, 1950, Joan Ford, Wash. D. C. (Ft. Myer). Children: *Christine Marie*, b. Nov. 29, 1951; *Suzanne Lea*, b. Aug. 29, 1953; *Jennifer Lynn*, b. Jan. 19, 1958.
 - ii. MARILYN THYRA, b. Feb. 6, 1933; m. July 31, 1952, Charles Montague Mackey, Jr., Ft. Myer, Va. Children: *Terri Lynn*, b. Aug. 4, 1954; *Carol*, b. July 3, 1957.
2. RUTH ARDELLE, b. Apr. 28, 1911, B. F.; Castleton Normal; teacher B. F.; m. Aug. 18, 1939, Arthur E. Bemis, Jamaica, Vt., b. Aug. 19, 1910, Jamaica, son of Ernest Udell and May (White) Bemis.

BUSSEY

HENRY EDWARD, son of Henry and Mary (Sherbert) Bussey, b. Jan. 19, 1867, St. Albans, Vt.; d. June 10, 1946; m. (1) 1889, B. F., Lena Angeline dau. of George and Clara (Hyde) Gammon, Torbay, Nova Scotia. She d. 1903, B. F.; m. (2) June 20, 1904, B. F., Annie Laura, b. Jan. 9, 1880, dau. of John and Lucretia Creamer, Phillips Harbor, N. S.

Children:

1. EVA MAY, b. 1890; d. 1890.
2. HARRY, b. 1893; d. 1893.
3. CLARA FRANCES, b. Aug. 6, 1894; m. July, 1924, Everett H. Otis, Andover, Mass.; Res. Springfield, Vt. Child:
 - i. JOHN HENRY, b. July 1, 1928; m. Loretta Gosselin, 1949, Springfield, Vt.; res. Levittown, N. Y. Children: *Robin John*, b. Aug., 1942; *Patricia Ann*, b. Aug., 1953; *Ronald James*, b. Nov. 16, 1956; *Nancy Jean*, b. Oct., 1958.
4. HENRY EDWARD, JR., b. July 13, 1910; m. 1949, Jane, b. July 7, 1918, dau. of Frank L. and Margaret (Fuller) Abbott, Saxtons River (*see Fuller*). Child:
 - i. MARY MARGARET (adopted), b. May 6, 1953; Res. Saxtons River.
5. LENA MAY, b. Sept. 19, 1914; m. 1946, B. F., Archie Belway, Montpelier, Vt., b. Aug. 25, 1914; res. B. F.

CADY

HAROLD H.,¹⁰ (*George E.*,⁹ *Joseph C.*,⁸ *Caleb B.*,⁷ *Jacob*,⁶ *Isaac*,⁵ *Phineas*,⁴ *Daniel*,³ *Daniel*,² *Nicholas*¹ who was in Watertown, Mass. about 1630.) b., May 29, 1888, son of George Elmer and Carrie Myrtle (Hutchins) Cady; m. Sept. 14, 1910, W. Swanzey, N. H., Alice May, dau. of Benjamin F. and Mary A. L. (Seaver) Bowen. (*See Hutchins**)

Children:

1. ALICE MYRTLE,¹¹ b. June 20, 1911; m. Dec. 25, 1936, Ann Abor, Mich., Donald John Russell, son of C. Neil and Ethel M. (King) Russell; b. Sept. 3, 1912, St. Joseph, Mich. Child:
 - i. DAVID ARTHUR,¹² b. Mar. 23, 1947; Bay City, Mich.
2. FRANCIS HAROLD,¹¹ b. Jan. 5, 1914; m. July 20, 1940, Corinth, Miss., Cora Mozelle McClure; b. Mar. 1, 1913; dau. of John M. and Cora (Sandling) McClure of Corinth. Children:
 - i. RICHARD HAROLD,¹² b. Mar. 25, 1943, Tulsa, Okla.
 - ii. ROBERT BOWEN, b. Aug. 24, 1948, Denver, Colo.

CAPRON*

GRACE OLIVIA WILLIAMS, (*see Farr**), b. Bellows Falls, Vt., Sept. 27, 1885; m. (1) Apr. 22, 1908, Bellows Falls, Vt., Henry Curtis Capron, d. Oct. 20, 1920; m. (2) Feb. 5, 1927, Bellows Falls, Vt., Edmond Carlton Bolles, d. Feb. 12, 1952.

Children:

1. CHARLES WILLIAMS CAPRON, b. Apr. 17, 1909, Lowell, Mass., m. Oct. 25, 1933, Dorothy Colton, Orleans, Vt. Children:
 - i. NANCY JEAN, b. Dec. 21, 1936.
 - ii. MARY WILLIAMS, b. Mar. 27, 1940.
 - iii. PATRICIA ANN, b. Aug. 30, 1947.
2. MARION FANNY CAPRON, b. Jan. 23, 1912, m. Sept. 12, 1936, John Desmond Schmidt, New York City, N. Y. Children:
 - i. HENRY CAPRON, b. Oct. 26, 1937.
 - ii. JOAN ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 25, 1942.

COBB

HENRY,¹ Kent, England to Plymouth, Mass., 1629; m. 1631, Patience Hurst; d. 1648; he d. 1679.

JOHN,² b. June 7, 1632; res. Taunton, Mass.

JOHN,³ res. Taunton; m. Jane Godfrey.

Children:

1. John.
2. Morgan.
3. Samuel.

SAMUEL⁴

RICHARD,⁵ b. Taunton 1717; d. Nov. 8, 1772; com. Capt. by King George II in French and Indian Wars.

RICHARD,⁶ b. Oct. 7, 1751, Taunton; moved to Putney, Vt. 1776; m. Mary Reed.

WILLARD,⁷ b. July 11, 1793; d. Dec. 27, 1865, S. R.; m. Dorinda -----, Sept. 18, 1881.

HENRY WILLARD,⁸ b. Nov. 26, 1838, S. R.

CORA,⁹ b. 1870; d. 1936; m. Fay S. Fuller, S. R. (*see Fuller*).

DASCOMB*

GEORGE ALFRED, d. Sept. 3, 1934; m. Jean Perry, d. Aug. 16, 1938.

Children:

1. MABEL VAUGHAN, b. May 16, 1884, Hyde Park, Mass; m. Sept. 15, 1909, Richard W. Arnold of Westminster, Vt.; d. Mar. 28, 1951, Marathon, Tex. Children:
 - i. JEAN DASCOMB, b. Sept. 24, 1912; m. Oct. 1, 1938, George C. Skevington, Marfa, Tex. Children: *Cynthia*, b. Jan. 10, 1942, Alpine, Tex.; *Katherine*, b. Aug. 19, 1943.
 - ii. KATHARINE WILLARD, b. Aug. 10, 1918, B. F.; m. Jan. 7, 1946, Marathon, Tex., William Eldon McGonagile. Children: *Nancy*, b. Jan. 12, 1947.
2. JEAN, b. July 23, 1888, Atchinson, Kansas; m. Sept. 29, 1920, Charles D. Higgins, B. F., b. Oct. 11, 1890 son of Daniel Patrick and Cordelia Frances Keane Higgins; d. Dec. 21, 1949. Children:
 - i. JEAN, b. Aug. 9, 1922, B. F.
 - ii. DANIEL PATRICK, b. Dec. 8, 1924, B. F.; m. Aug. 23, 1950, Janet L. Akesson, Winchester, Mass. Children: *Kathleen*, b. July 5, 1951; *Deborah*, b. Jan. 14, 1954; *Elizabeth*, b. Aug. 22, 1956; *Daniel Patrick*, b. Apr. 18, 1958, all b. B. F.
3. GEORGE ALFRED, JR., b. Feb. 11, 1899, San Antonio, Tex.; m. Dec. 14, 1922, Margaret Rivers of Thompsonville, Ala.; res. Houston, Tex. Children:
 - i. DOROTHY RIVERS, b. Aug. 19, 1923, Marathon, Tex.; m. July 26, 1946, James Marvin Childs, Jr., Houston, Tex. Child: *Carol Diana*, b. July 25, 1951, Houston.
 - ii. GEORGE ALFRED, 3RD., b. Dec. 24, 1933, Los Angeles, Calif.; m. Dec. 22, 1956, Betty Margaret Hart, Houston, Tex. Child: *Gregory Allen*, b. Dec. 17, 1957.

CHARLES EDMOND, d. Dec. 25, 1892, San Antonio, Tex.

HARRY NUTTING, d. May 25, 1924, Casper, Wyoming. 3 children. (*see L. S. H.*).

MARY STELLA, d. Feb. 4, 1958, B. F.

ARTHUR STEELE, d. Aug. 18, 1918, Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex.

Child:

1. EDMUND BROOKS, d. Oct. 1934; grad. Annapolis; U. S. photographer, making complete record of assassination of Alexander of Yugoslavia in Paris, France, dying suddenly four days later.

ALICE STEELE, d. June 9, 1956, B. F.

DAVIS*

DOLOR,¹ b. 1593; d. 1673; m. Margery Willard, b. about 1602, dau. of Richard and Margery Willard.

SAMUEL,² b. 1639; d. 1720; m. Jan. 11, 1666, Lynn, Mass., Mary Medow; d. Oct. 3, 1710.

DANIEL,³ b. 1673; d. 1741; m. 1698, Mary Hubbard,⁴ (*Jonathian*,³ *John*,² *George*¹), b. 1682; d. 1769.

NATHANIEL,⁴ b. 1715; d. Oct. 26, 1802; m. 1741, Susanna Lane,⁴ (*John*,³ *Col. John*,² *Job*¹), b. 1720; d. July 30, 1795.

NATHANIEL,⁵ b. 1754; d. June 10, 1835, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Aug. 14, 1780, Lydia Harwood⁶ (*John,⁵ John,⁴ James,³ Nicholas,² Andrew¹*), b. 1761; d. Mar. 10, 1836 (*see Harwood*).

CHARLOTTE,⁶ m. Manasseh Divoll (*see Divoll*).

DIVOLL*

JOHN,¹ b. England; m. Jan. 23, 1663, Hannah White dau. of John, Lancaster, Mass. Came to America on the Speedwell, Feb. 27, 1657 with John Martin of Tedsbury, Eng. and Martha White of Michael (sic) Deane, Eng. who were in his employ. Ensign John was killed by Indians Feb. 10, 1675 while in charge of Rowlandson Garrison House, Lancaster. His wife was taken prisoner with the children, some of whom were killed. Mrs. Divoll was ransomed May 12, 1676. Her son William was 3 years old when taken prisoner with his sister but was ransomed at Portsmouth, N. H. with his cousin Joseph, son of Rev. Joseph and Mary (White) Rowlandson.

WILLIAM,² b. Apr. 8, 1672; d. Sept. 1731; m. 1695, Ruth Whitcomb³ (*John,² John¹*), b. June 27, 1672, Lancaster.

JOHN,³ b. 1696, Lancaster; m. Mar. 31, 1747, Lunenburg, Mass., Mrs. Susannah (Stearns) Smith⁴ (*Isaac,³ Samuel,² Isaac¹*).

MANASSEH,⁴ b. Nov. 17, 1753, Lunenburg; d. May 1789; m. Sept. 7, 1779, Lunenburg, Sarah Wood⁵ (*David,⁴ David,³ Solomon,² Thomas¹*), b. June 10, 1754 *see Wood*).

MANASSEH,⁵ b. Oct. 16, 1787, Lunenburg; d. Jan. 25, 1864, Rock; m. Charlotte Davis, June 23, 1817, Rock. (*see Davis*).

JOHN,⁶ b. Dec. 2, 1830, Rock.; d. Dec. 6, 1908, Rock.; m. Feb. 5, 1862, Flora Olcott, Rock. (*see Olcott**).

NATT LINCOLN,⁷ b. Sept. 1, 1864, Rock.; d. Apr. 16, 1943; m. June 23, 1909, Louie B. Jamieson of Cabot, Vt., b. Oct. 20, 1888; she m. (2) Edward Reisner, Ph.D., Feb. 2, 1952 who d. May 30, 1958.

Children:

1. FAIRE JAMIESON,⁸ b. July 2, 1910, Rock.; m. Harold Potter, Greenfield, Mass.; res. Bolton, Mass. Children:
 - i. BARRY, b. Nov. 6, 1938.
 - ii. MARY LEE, b. Jan. 1, 1942.
 - iii. SARAH JANE, b. Sept. 19, 1946.
2. FLORA ISABELLE, b. Sept. 24, 1911, Rock.; m. Richard B. Sampson, Worcester, Mass. Children:
 - i. ROBERT JOHN, b. Jan. 16, 1935.
 - ii. CAROL, b. Nov. 21, 1938.
 - iii. DEBORAH PAGE, b. Dec. 19, 1950.
3. NATT LINCOLN, JR., b. Sept. 22, 1913, Rock.; m. June 26, 1937, Josephine Knox, b. Aug. 15, 1914, Richfield Park, N. J. Children:
 - i. NATT LINCOLN, 3RD, b. Jan. 13, 1939.
 - ii. KNOX D., b. Aug. 23, 1940.
 - iii. SCOTT J., b. July 5, 1946.
 - iv. MARCIA, b. Aug. 24, 1947.
4. LOUIE ADELLA, b. Jan. 11, 1917; m. William J. Harkins, Worcester, Mass., Dec. 20, 1942; res. Bolton, Mass. Children:
 - i. SUSAN, b. Sept. 20, 1943.
 - ii. STEVEN, b. Aug. 31, 1944.
 - iii. JOHN, b. Feb. 10, 1950.
 - iv. JAMIESON EDWARD, twin, b. Aug. 20, 1953.
 - v. WILLIAM JEROME, 3RD, twin, b. Aug. 20, 1953.

5. JOHN WILLIAM, b. Sept. 5, 1918; m. Mary O'Brien, Williamstown, Mass., June 23, 1951 Children:
 - i. GEARY KEVIN, b. Oct. 28, 1952.
 - ii. ALICIA, b. 1954.
6. THOMAS McDOWELL, b. Mar. 16, 1928; m. Janet Swan, Worcester, Mass.; res. Littleton, Mass. Child:
 - i. VICKY, b. Mar. 26, 1951.

SUSAN F.,⁶ b. Feb. 5, 1853; d. Apr. 30, 1893, Chester, Vt.; m. Apr. 5, 1853, Judge William Rounds, Chester, Vt.

Child:

1. DR. WILLIAM,⁷ b. Mar. 11, 1863, Chester, Vt.; d. May 22, 1933, Ft. Worth, Texas; m. Oct. 24, 1897, Ft. Worth, Faith, dau. of Rev. A. P. Morrison, b. May 5, 1877, Litchfield, Ill.; d. Apr. 27, 1952. Child:
 - i. WILLIAM ARTHUR,⁸ b. Jan. 8, 1902; m. June 18, 1926, Dallas, Tex., Marie, b. Dec. 14, 1902, Stephens, Okla. dau. Allison Scott. Child: *Margaret Lu*, b. July 15, 1938, Houston, Tex.

MARY O.,⁷ d. Nov. 3, 1935; unm.

OSCAR,⁷ m. Kate Soule; d. Sept. 6, 1936.

DOWLIN (*see Eddy**)

CLARENCE E., b. Apr. 5, 1866, Claremont, N. H., son of Elbridge and Sarah Hart Dowlin; m. June 16, 1886, Clara May Eddy (*see Eddy*); d. Aug. 6, 1948.

Children:

1. ETHEL CLARA, b. Feb. 6, 1887; m. July 17, 1907, Edward Albert Pierce, Bellows Falls, Vt. Children:
 - i. DOROTHY ETHEL, b. July 25, 1911; m. (1) Albert H. License, Nov. 27, 1930, Alstead, N. H.; m. (2) Carleton L. Thurston, Feb. 22, 1946, Bellows Falls, Vt. Children: *Edward Albert License*, b. May 22, 1931; *Robert Erwin License*, b. Nov. 10, 1932; *Barbara Virginia License*, b. Oct. 12, 1934; *Richard Gordon License*, b. Mar. 12, 1937; *Carleton Leon Thurston*, b. June 4, 1947.
 - ii. ROBERT EDWARD, b. Aug. 31, 1913, Keene, N. H., m. Gertrude Elizabeth Morrison, July 5, 1936, Saxtons River, Vt. Children: *Elizabeth Jean*, b. Feb. 2, 1938, d. Feb. 3, 1938; *Brian Robert*, b. Mar. 8, 1940; *Ethelyn Gertrude*, b. July 17, 1944; *Kathleen Morrison*, b. Dec. 13, 1945.
 - iii. RICHARD DARBY, b. Mar. 1, 1920; d. Jan. 10, 1934.
 - iv. DONALD EDDY, b. Mar. 30, 1925; m. Evelyn Marston, June 8, 1947; res. Gresham, Ore. Child: *Donna Marie*, b. Dec. 3, 1949, Rockingham, Vt.
2. JESSIE M., b. July 20, 1890; d. July 13, 1942; unm.

EARLE*

RALPH,¹ b. England; d. 1678, Portsmouth, R. I.; m. Joan Savage, dau. of Richard; b. 1609, England.

DEPUTY WILLIAM,² Dartmouth, Mass.; d. Jan. 15, 1715; m. Mary Walker, dau. of John and Katherine.

ENSIGN RALPH,³ Leicester, Mass.; b. 1660; d. 1757; m. Mary Carr Hicks (widow of John Hicks), dau. of Robert and Elizabeth (Oliver) Carr.

ROBERT,⁴ b. Mar. 2, 1706, Freetown, Mass.; d. 1796; m. 1726, Mary Newhall,⁴ (*Lt. Thomas,³ Thomas,² Thomas¹*).

ESEK,⁵ b. Feb. 10, 1743, Leicester, Mass.; d. Oct. 24, 1823, Champion, N. Y.; m. 1762, Rutland, Mass., Mehitable Snow,⁵ (*John,⁴ Zerubbabel,³ John,² Richard¹*), b. Leicester, Mass.; d. 1810, Champion, N. Y.

ASHBEL,⁶ b. Mar. 17, 1765, Paxton, Mass.; d. Apr. 14, 1846, Chester, Vt.; m. Betsy Smith, d. 1800; probably dau. of Moses and Phoebe Snow, Chesterfield, N. H.

PHILA,⁷ b. Dec. 1797; d. Jan. 14, 1882, Westmoreland, N. H.; m. Jan. 17, 1818, Chester, Vt. Solomon Wilson (*see Wilson*).

XENOPHON,⁶ b. Jan. 10, 1770, Chester, Vt.; d. Jan. 25, 1799; m. Sally Gilkey; d. Oct. 3, 1858; ae. 81 years, Cambridgeport, Vt.

Children:

1. MARY, b. Aug. 31, 1791; unm.
2. SALLY, b. Feb. 22, 1793; m. James Henry.
3. ROYAL, b. Feb. 6, 1795; m. Emeline Wooley, Cambridgeport, Vt.
4. XENOPHON, JR.,⁷ b. Jan. 25, 1798; m. Valeria A. Davis (*see Davis*).

Child:

- i. IRA LEWIS,⁸ b. Nov. 21, 1828; d. Apr. 14, 1904, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. May 11, 1853, Saxtons River, Vt., Aner Maria Graves; d. Feb. 10, 1898, Bellows Falls, Vt. Child: *Mary Elizabeth*,⁹ b. Jan. 15, 1863; m. Mar. 28, 1901, Mortimer S. Benton, Brattleboro, Vt. Child: *Maria A.*,¹⁰ b. Aug. 12, 1901, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Carl Lamlein, July 28, 1928. He d. Jan. 12, 1935. Children: *Charles M.*, b. Nov. 27, 1929; *Ruth Mary*, b. Sept. 12, 1932.

FLEMING*

SAMUEL C.,³ (*Col. Alexander,² Sampson¹*), b. May 9, 1826; m. Jan. 1, 1850, Bellows Falls, Vt., Helen Rice.

Children:

1. HENRY GREEN, b. Aug. 9, 1851; m. Kate Compton. He d. May 14, 1908.
2. ALICE, b. Oct. 12, 1853; m. Charles Barker, Oct. 25, 1880. He d. July 2, 1889; she d. Aug. 21, 1923. Child:
 - i. RICHARD F. BARKER, b. Aug. 13, 1881; d. Jan. 22, 1954, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. (1) Alice C. Frost, June 1, 1907, b. Nov. 19, 1880; d. Sept. 30, 1909. Child: *Alice Haliburton*, b. June 12, 1908, d. May 18, 1917. M. (2) Lena L. Sawyer, Dec. 24, 1934, b. Feb. 16, 1888, Bellows Falls, Vt.
3. HELEN RICE, b. Dec. 17, 1855; m. George L. Burnside, June 24, 1879. She d. Apr. 21, 1921.
4. EDWARD CARY, b. Aug. 27, 1862; m. Virginia Lee Cash, Jan. 12, 1887, b. Feb. 26, 1865, d. June 17, 1927; m. (2) Willabelle Kemp, July 2, 1929. Child:
 - i. HELEN, b. Sept. 6, 1888; m. Samuel E. Lambert. He d. July 23, 1937. Children: *Samuel E. Lambert, Jr.*, b. Aug. 1, 1909; *Virginia*, b. Mar. 5, 1911; *Edward Cary*, b. Nov. 9, 1915.

FROST*

1. JULIA ANN,⁸ m. Fred S. Cole. Child:
 - i. FREDERICA FROST,⁹ b. Apr. 14, 1894; m. Sept. 15, 1913, Ralph M. Knight, b. July 26, 1888, Marlowe, N. H. (*see Knight*).

2. CHARLES C.,⁸ b. Mar. 1, 1885; d. June 3, 1955, Woodstock, Vt.; m. Dec. 16, 1919, Mary A. Slattery, B. F., b. May 6, 1889. Children:
 - i. JULIA ANN,⁹ b. Dec. 4, 1920.
 - ii. MARY JANE, b. Apr. 13, 1923; m. Aug. 23, 1948, Robert F. Mock. Children: *Mary Elizabeth*, b. May 25, 1949; *Patrick Joseph*, b. Oct. 2, 1953; *Catherine Frost*, b. Oct. 26, 1954.
 - iii. CATHERINE CAMPBELL, b. May 7, 1925; m. Sept. 9, 1950, Charles C. Moran. Children: *Charles Frost*, b. May 18, 1951; *Peter Raymond*, b. Sept. 15, 1952; *Mary Catherine*, b. May 28, 1954; *Margaret Ann*, b. Aug. 24, 1957.
 - iv. ESTHER BUTTERFIELD, b. Mar. 14, 1927.
 - v. EDITH MARIA, b. Aug. 10, 1930; m. Jan. 24, 1953, Stanley V. West. Children: *Jeffrey Paul*, b. Feb. 14, 1954; *Sally Ann*, b. Feb. 18, 1955; *Jonathan Charles*, b. Feb. 7, 1956; *Joan Elizabeth*, b. June 11, 1957.
3. FLORA MAY,⁸ b. Nov. 1, 1886; m. June 1, 1914, Wallace V. Camp, b. June 25, 1886. Children:
 - i. VIRGINIA FROST,⁹ b. Dec. 15, 1915; m. Nov. 16, 1939, William J. Cantwell, b. Dec. 30, 1910. Children: *William J., Jr.*, b. Mar. 10, 1943; *Charles Camp*, b. Oct. 6, 1944; *Edward W.*, b. Mar. 22, 1949.
 - ii. CHARLES FROST,⁹ b. Oct. 3, 1919; m. Dec. 13, 1942, Martha Calland, b. Jan. 24, 1919. Children: *Jeffrey*, b. Mar. 8, 1944; *Gail*, b. Apr. 29, 1947; *Paige*, b. May 11, 1949; *Ward C.*, b. June 20, 1953.
 - iii. EDITH FROST,⁹ b. Dec. 2, 1922; d. May 13, 1924.

FULLER

THOMAS,¹ blacksmith Middleton, Mass.; b. 1618; d. 1698; came from England 1638 to Salem, Mass.; m. Elizabeth Tidd.

THOMAS,² b. 1644; d. 1716; m. Ruth Richardson.

JOSEPH,³ b. 1679; d. 1748; m. Susannah Dorman.

AMOS,⁴ b. 1717; m. Hannah Putnam.

ENOCH,⁵ b. 1754; m. Sarah Putnam.

BENJAMIN,⁶ b. 1783; d. 1873; m. Naomi Burton.

FRANCIS,⁷ b. 1807; d. 1897; m. (1) Feb. 10, 1831, Acsah Hesselton, b. June 10, 1803; d. July 18, 1880. m. (2) Abby Haven, Dec. 25, 1882.

BYRON,⁸ b. 1842; d. 1926; m. (1) Caroline Hesselton; (2) Fannie Bryant; (3) Josephine Albee; (4) Mary Cram.

FAY S.,⁹ of Andover, Vt.; b. 1873; d. 1944, S. R.; m. Cora Cobb (*see Cobb*).

Children:

1. MARGARET, b. July 23, 1895; m. Frank L. Abbott of Lewiston, Me. Children:
 - i. FRANK L., JR., b. Apr. 4, 1916.
 - ii. JANE, b. July 7, 1918; m. Henry Bussey, B. F. (*see Bussey*).
 - iii. RICHARD F., b. Oct. 7, 1922.
2. HENRY, d. young.
3. RICHARD C., b. Feb. 6, 1907; m. June 16, 1934, Ruth Porter, Burlington, Vt. Children:
 - i. RICHARD C., b. May 12, 1937.
 - ii. STEVEN C., b. July 9, 1941.
 - iii. SUSAN C., b. Dec. 7, 1945.

GEORGE*

FRANKLIN AUGUSTUS,³ (*Nathan*,² *Ezra*¹), (*see George**).

Children:

1. HELEN JOSEPHINE,⁴ b. June 23, 1873; m. June 30, 1897, Percy A. Dean, b. 1871; d. 1933; no children. She d. July 21, 1937.
2. CLARA LOUISE,⁴ b. Aug. 28, 1881, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Nov. 10, 1914, Bellows Falls, Vt., Wm. Spaulding Crommett, b. Dec. 24, 1871, Maine; d. Aug. 9, 1925. Children:
 - i. ALMA GEORGE,⁵ b. Oct. 31, 1918; m. July 12, 1947, Cyril Winslow Hildreth, b. Sept. 9, 1911, Antrin, N. H.
 - ii. FRANK ANSEL, b. Oct. 19, 1919; m. Mary Catherine Rowan, Apr. 12, 1944, Willimantic, Conn. Child: *Jane Eileen*, b. Aug. 20, 1946.

GOODRIDGE*

SOLON FOSTER,⁷ m. Sept. 21, 1841, Caroline Matilda dau. of Daniel and Lucretia (Hapgood) Tuttle, b. Aug. 8, 1817, Montpelier, Vt. He d. July 15, 1892, B. F.; she d. Aug. 17, 1908.

1. GEORGE SOLON⁸

2. MARY CAROLINE,⁸ b. Apr. 11, 1847, Brooklyn, N. Y.; m. June 5, 1867, Herbert Perrin⁹ son of Rev. David and Roselle (Perrin) Bancroft (*David*,⁷ *Benjamin*,⁶ *Benjamin*,⁵ *Benjamin*,⁴ *Thomas*,³ *Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹), b. Dec. 29, 1839, Willington, Conn. She d. Mar. 7, 1926, N. Y. C. He d. Apr. 12, 1915, N. Y. C. Child:
 - i. HERBERT GOODRIDGE, b. Nov. 9, 1882, N. Y. C.; m. Oct. 4, 1913, Molly G. Gould, Boston, Mass., b. Sept. 29, 1885. Res. N. Y. C. now B. F. Child: *Barbara Willington*, b. Mar. 5, 1916, N. Y. C.; m. Sept. 21, 1940, Malcolm I. Davis, Jr., b. Phila. Pa., May 22, 1914. Child: *Lynne Rue*, b. Oct. 22, 1945, N. Y. C. Res. Woodbridge, Conn.

GRISWOLD*

STANLEY GEORGE,⁸ b. Dec. 20, 1889; d. July 7, 1957; m. (1) June, 1916; Ruth Selden (divorced); m. (2) Dec. 15, 1951, Doris Pearce.

Children:

1. JANE, b. Oct. 11, 1917; m. July 12, 1941, Robert Cooley Mensel. Children:
 - i. PAMELA JANE, b. Jan. 4, 1945.
 - ii. LUCINDA HYDE, b. Oct. 20, 1946.
2. ANN, b. Apr. 20, 1921; m. July, 1944, Arthur Cooley Mensel. Children:
 - i. DAVID ERNEST, b. Sept. 13, 1945.
 - ii. DIANE RUTH, b. Sept. 24, 1948.
 - iii. ROBERT COOLEY, b. Oct. 3, 1950.
 - iv. SUSAN MARGARET, b. Oct. 16, 1953.

RAYMOND HERBERT,⁸ b. Nov. 12, 1894; d. Mar. 16, 1930; m. Nov. 16, 1920, Margaret Alice Pilling of Bennington, Vt.

Children:

1. KATHARINE, b. July 18, 1924; m. 1946, Edwin H. Blakeley. Children:
 - i. KATHARINE, b. Oct. 5, 1947.
 - ii. CYNTHIA, b. Dec. 11, 1948.
 - iii. EDWIN H., JR., b. Aug. 9, 1950.
 - iv. DANA, b. Apr. 9, 1954.
 - v. SUZANNE, b. Feb. 2, 1956.
2. JEAN, b. July 25, 1926; m. 1947, Gideon A. LaCroix. Child:
 - i. CHRISTOPHER JOHN, b. Dec. 17, 1949.

GROUT*

C. T. GROUT, b. Jan. 11, 1874, Newport, Vt.; m. Alice Bonner Cannon
(*see Cannon, L.S.H.*).

Children:

1. WILLIAM WALLACE, wholesale distributor novelties and gift items;
b. Aug. 3, 1897, B. F.; m. Rockford, Ill, Sept. 19, 1919, Alma
Elizabeth Forsell, b. June 27, 1902. Children:
 - i. CHARLES THEOPHILUS, b. Oct. 5, 1927, Worcester, Mass.;
m. Dec. 9, 1950, Langdon, N. H., Dorice Marion dau.
Ralph and Thelma Edson; b. Jan. 30, 1931, Stamford, Conn.
Children: *Charles T., Jr.*, b. Nov. 27, 1951, B. F.; *David
Ralph*, b. Apr. 18, 1955, B. F.
 - ii. WILLIAM WALLACE, JR., b. May 2, 1930, B. F.; m. June 6,
1954, B. F., Joan Ann Etter, b. Apr. 22, 1933, Patterson,
N. J. Child: *Kathi Ann Etter*, b. Nov. 7, 1955, Bridgeport,
Conn.
2. ROSANNA AUGUSTA, b. May 16, 1900 Wash., D. C.; m. Apr. 5, 1926,
N. Y. City, Leslie Elliott Freeman, b. Dec. 27, 1893, Rochester,
N. Y. Children:
 - i. LESLIE ELLIOTT, JR., b. Nov. 14, 1928, Short Hills, N. J.
 - ii. RICHARD GROUT, b. Nov. 21, 1931, Short Hills, N. J.

HADLEY* (*see Campbell**)

WALTER CAMPBELL,² son of Preston H.¹ and Harriet (Campbell)
Hadley (*see Campbell*), b. Apr. 22, 1884, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Sept. 9, 1908,
Gertrude MacComisky, b. May 13, 1885, Plymouth, Mass.

Children:

1. DONALD PRESTON, b. Aug. 11, 1909, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Mar. 30,
1938, Alice Cabell, b. June 7, 1912, Passaic, N. J. Children:
 - i. DOUGLAS HOLMES, b. Sept. 27, 1943, Bellows Falls, Vt.
2. DOROTHY LINWOOD, b. Sept. 11, 1912; d. Aug. 23, 1913.

PRESTON HENRY,² b. Nov. 3, 1886, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Sept. 9,
1909, Hazel Berry, b. May 3, 1887, Richmond, Vt.

Children:

1. PRESTON HENRY, JR.,³ b. Dec. 5, 1912; m. Nov. 20, 1937, Ruth E.
MacArt, b. Feb. 17, 1914, Scranton, Pa. Children:
 - i. JANE ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Apr. 14, 1941, E. Orange, N. J.
 - ii. PRISCILLA, b. June 12, 1943, E. Orange, N. J.
 - iii. PRESTON HENRY III, b. Oct. 12, 1945, E. Orange, N. J.
 - iv. JOHN CAMPBELL, b. June 4, 1951, E. Orange, N. J.
2. DR. RICHARD BERRY,³ Rye, N. Y.; b. Sept. 2, 1917, Bellows Falls,
Vt.; m. Apr. 3, 1943, Jane Allen, b. Oct. 30, 1920, Burlington, Vt.
Children:
 - i. RICHARD BERRY, JR.,⁴ b. Dec. 3, 1944, Burlington, Vt.
 - ii. JAMES ALLEN, b. Oct. 21, 1947, Port Chester, N. Y.
 - iii. SUSAN, b. July 7, 1950, Port Chester, N. Y.
 - iv. JEFFREY HOWARD, b. Nov. 16, 1953.

RUTH M.,² b. June 25, 1889, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Sept. 24, 1919,
Horace Brew, b. Sept. 12, 1888, Newport, Vt.; d. Jan. 26, 1950.

Children:

1. HARRIET E., b. June 30, 1920, Philadelphia, Pa.; d. Aug. 15, 1920,
Philadelphia, Pa.
2. H. RICHARD, b. Dec. 9, 1921, Philadelphia, Pa.; m. May 26, 1951,
Joan Bock, b. Aug. 14, 1924, Fairfield Conn. Child:
 - i. DWIGHT HADLEY,⁴ b. Jan., 1954.
 - iii. ROGER H., b. Dec. 28, 1923, Philadelphia, Pa.
 - iv. MARION H., b. Jan, 22, 1931, Fairfield, Conn.

MARION L.,² b. Aug. 11, 1890, Bellows Falls, Vt.; unm.

RAYMOND C.,² b. Sept. 18, 1891, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Sept. 29, 1913, Madeline L. Pollard, b. May 6, 1890, Rockingham, Vt. He d. Aug. 8, 1928.

Children:

1. ROBERT CAMPBELL,³ b. Nov. 11, 1917, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Mar. 22, 1944, Mrs. Helen M. Searle-Spratt, b. Apr. 14, 1919, Halifax, Nova Scotia. (She had one child Brenda M. Keenan, b. June 23, 1939, Boston, Mass.)
2. LAWRENCE WILLIAM, b. Aug. 24, 1920, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. May 4, 1946, Mary F. Landers, b. Sept. 14, 1920, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Children:
 - i. JOAN MARIE,⁴ b. Feb. 18, 1947, Bellows Falls, Vt., d. July 6, 1947.
 - ii. RAYMOND LAWRENCE, b. May 27, 1948, Bellows Falls, Vt.
 - iii. WILLIAM LANDERS, b. June 12, 1950, Bellows Falls, Vt.
 - iv. ANN MARIE, b. July 5, 1953, Bellows Falls, Vt.
 - v. KENNETH POLLARD, b. Aug. 19, 1955.
3. KENNETH RAYMOND, b. Nov. 22, 1922; m. July 3, 1948, Janice M. Blake, b. Jan. 11, 1927, N. Springfield, Vt. Children:
 - i. KEVIN SCOTT, b. July 7, 1956.

HALL

WEBSTER W. HALL,¹ b. Keene, N. H., May 30, 1871. Came to Bellows Falls 1893. Building contractor. Built original three Kurn Hattin Homes buildings, first one built 1908. Also built the following: Grammar School, Saxtons River; Alumni Hall, Vermont Academy, Saxtons River; High School, Chester; Baptist Church, Springfield. He m. Bertha S. Day of Bellows Falls, Dec. 14, 1898, b. Sept. 14, 1878, d. Oct. 1, 1949.

Child:

1. PRISCILLA S.,² b. March 27, 1910, Bellows Falls; m. James T. Cowan, Oct. 1, 1929 at Saxtons River, b. Feb. 27, 1906, Hooksett, N. H.; res. Bellows Falls, Vt. Children:
 - i. CAROLYN P.,³ b. March 6, 1931, Bellows Falls; m. Kenneth W. Losee of Springfield, Vt., Jan. 20, 1951 at Belchertown, Mass., b. April 9, 1931, Springfield, Vt.; res. Bellows Falls, Vt. Children: *James T. Losee*,⁴ b. Nov. 24, 1951, Bellows Falls, Vt.; *Pamela J. Losee*,⁴ b. Oct. 27, 1953, Bellows Falls, Vt.
 - ii. ROBERT J. H.,³ b. May 11, 1933, Bellows Falls; m. Judith A. Holmes of Ludlow, Vt., Sept. 8, 1956 at Ludlow, b. Sept. 30, 1934, Ludlow, Vt.; res. Chicago, Ill. Child: *William H.*⁴ b. June 8, 1957, Chicago, Ill.

HALLADAY*

ALBERT C.,⁸ (*Albert A.*,⁷ *Richard H.*,⁶ *Richard M.*,⁵ *John*,⁴ *John*,³ *Samuel*,² *Walter* ¹), b. Oct. 6, 1871; d. Apr. 21, 1948; m. (1) Isabelle Chase, d. Jan. 14, 1902; m. (2) Mabel French, Sept. 12, 1905.

Children:

1. RALPH, b. July 20, 1907; m. May 16, 1928, Belle Hurd, b. Dec. 19, 1908, Langdon, N. H. Children:
 - i. RICHARD A., b. Aug. 30, 1932, Langdon, N. H.; m. Aug. 18, 1951, Sally Wentworth, b. Mar. 19, 1932, Bellows Falls, Vt. Child: *Bruce Norman*, b. Jan. 14, 1952, Bellows Falls, Vt.
 - ii. BARBARA J., b. July 8, 1934, Bellows Falls, Vt.
 - iii. JUANITA M., b. Sept. 4, 1940, Bellows Falls, Vt.
 - iv. TRUDY, b. Oct. 5, 1942, Bellows Falls, Vt.

GEORGE A.,⁸ b. Nov. 6, 1880; m. Sept. 12, 1908, Mary Farnsworth, b. Sept. 7, 1878, Saxtons River, Vt. He died Dec. 16, 1925, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Children:

1. DANA F., b. Jan. 17, 1911, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Aug. 18, 1935, Ethel M. Wyman. Children:
 - i. CAROL ANN, b. Mar. 22, 1940.
 - ii. JOHN W., b. Sept. 9, 1948.
2. FRANCES, b. May 16, 1913, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Joseph Allen Taylor, Rutland, Vt.
3. NELSON R., b. Mar. 18, 1919, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Feb. 8, 1947, Margaret M. Lighthall, b. Sept. 7, 1919. Child:
 - i. BRUCE R., b. Dec. 7, 1949.

HARWOOD

ANDREW¹

NICHOLAS,² b. England.

JAMES,³ b. 1655, Stephney, England; d. Aug. 1, 1719; m. Apr. 11, 1678, Chelmsford, Mass., Lydia Barrett, dau. of John and Sarah, b. Sept. 22, 1659, Chelmsford, Mass.

JOHN,⁴ b. May 27, 1703, Chelmsford, Mass.; m. 1729, Mary Powers³ (*Capt. Isaac,² Walter¹*).

SARAH,⁵ b. 1728; d. May 12, 1812; m. (1) Simeon Knight (*see Knight**); m. (2) John Roundy (*see Roundy**).

JOHN,⁵ b. June 5, 1736, Hardwick, Mass.; Revolutionary soldier; m. Mary Pulsipher, b. Jan. 29, 1744, Pomfret, Conn.; d. 1786, Rockingham, Vt. (*see Pulsipher**).

LYDIA,⁶ b. 1761; d. Mar. 10, 1836; m. Aug. 14, 1780, Nathaniel Davis (*see Davis*).

HAYES*

WILLIAM DANFORTH,⁸ (*Lyman Simpson,⁷ Simpson,⁶ Daniel,⁵ Moses, Moses,³ Ichabod,² John¹*), b. Feb. 11, 1878, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Sept. 19, 1907, Santa Fe, N. M., Emilie A. Walter, b. Aug. 4, 1881, Berlin, Germany, dau. of Carl A. and Emilie (Schultz) Walter.

Children:

1. GRETCHEN VON WALTHER, b. Nov. 20, 1908, Las Vegas, Nev.; m. June 15, 1936, Rev. Carl F. Hall, b. Dec. 12, 1905; res. Newton, Mass. Children:
 - i. DAVID W., b. Feb. 26, 1937, Damariscotta, Me.
 - ii. ELIZABETH, b. June 15, 1946, Bar Harbor, Me.
2. WILLIAM DANFORTH, b. Apr. 6, 1911, Colorado Springs, Colo.; m. Oct. 28, 1939, Bangor, Me., Charlotte Thompson, b. Mar. 1, 1910, dau. of Dr. and Mrs. John B. Thompson, Bangor, Me. Children:
 - i. JOHN T., b. Sept. 10, 1940, Newton, Mass.
 - ii. MARGERY W., b. Dec. 17, 1941, Worcester, Mass.
 - iii. SUSAN E., b. Dec. 12, 1943, Worcester, Mass.
 - iv. WILLIAM D., III, b. Oct. 25, 1949, Worcester, Mass.
3. FRANCES OSGOOD, b. July 11, 1914, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Mar. 27, 1943, Cambridge Mass., J. Pendleton DuBose. Children:
 - i. EDITH E., b. Oct. 13, 1945, Bangor, Me.
 - ii. JOHN P., b. Aug. 17, 1948, St. Louis, Mo.
 - iii. CHRISTOPHER H., b. Sept. 15, 1949, St. Louis, Mo.

HOWARD or HAYWARD

LEWIS SUMNER,⁷ (*Thomas*,⁶ *Stephen*,⁵ *Thomas*,⁴ *Benjamin*,³ *Samuel*,² *William*¹ of *Weymouth and Braintree, Mass., 1635*), b. Mar. 16, 1823, Grafton, Vt.; d. Mar. 30, 1908, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Feb. 7, 1854, Grafton, Vt., Lavonia Amelia Howe, b. Apr. 9, 1936, Grafton, Vt., d. May 10, 1898, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Children:

1. ISABEL L., b. Feb. 19, 1855, Grafton, Vt., d. July 15, 1856.
2. NELSON SUMNER,⁸ b. July 19, 1857, Grafton, Vt.; d. Dec. 30, 1891, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Mar. 9, 1884, Pauline W. Ulitsch, dau. of Herman and Wilhelmine (Bachmann) Ulitsch, b. Sept. 20, 1861, Crimmitshaw, Germany, d. Aug. 13, 1944, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Children:
 - i. INEZ ISABEL,⁹ b. Nov. 22, 1885, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Nov. 25, 1903, Archie G. Illingworth, b. Aug. 16, 1882, Bradford, England. Children:
 - I. HOWARD A., b. Dec. 8, 1905; m. June 1926, Gladys Durwood, b. July 23, 1908.
 - II. EDWARD N., b. Feb. 21, 1913; m. (1) July 18, 1934, Virginia Wareing, no children; m. (2) 1944, Barbara Wetherby. Child: *Neil Arnold*, b. Apr. 2, 1945.
 - III. ROBERT HENRY, b. Mar. 16, 1915; m. Aug. 1, 1936, Nancy Fiske Ober, b. Mar. 23, 1918, Reading, Mass. Children: *Robert Fiske*, b. Nov. 1, 1938, d. Apr. 20, 1944; *Keith Webster*, b. Oct. 16, 1942; *Gary David*, b. Apr. 30, 1948.
 - IV. RUTH PAULINE, b. Apr. 10, 1925; d. Jan. 25, 1926.
 - V. ANNE GREENWOOD, b. July 19, 1927; m. (1) Feb. 28, 1949, Andrew Drennan Kay, Fla.; m. (2) Deland, Fla., James S. Jackson, Jr., Aug. 3, 1956.
 - ii. JOSEPHINE GERTRUDE, b. Aug. 15, 1888; m. (1) Aug. 5, 1907, Wesley Cross, Winooski, Vt.; m. (2) Harry Eisler, d. Oct. 4, 1950, Long Beach Calif. Child:
 - I. MELVIN HOWARD, b. June 10, 1908 (adoption by Eisler), d. Apr. 8, 1936, buried at Glendale, Calif., unm.
3. LIZETTE L.,⁸ b. Mar. 11, 1859, d. June 2, 1921; m. Jan. 5, 1882, Oscar L. Hart (1853-1940). Children:
 - i. LULA B., b. Dec. 1, 1882, m. Edgar E. Towne. Child:
 - I. CLOVYS, m. Alan Liefer. Child: *David*.
 - ii. LILLA MAY, b. Dec. 1, 1882; d. Aug. 19, 1883.
 - iii. NETTIE D., b. Jan. 12, 1885; d. Jan. 15, 1885.
4. MINNIE S., b. May 21, 1861; d. Jan. 12, 1908; m. Nov. 29, 1883, Elmer M. Underhill (1861-1949). Child:
 - i. RAYMOND HOWARD, m. (1) Ava Gauchi. Child: *Frances Carol*. m. (2) Vera (no children).
5. ELLSWORTH L.,⁸ b. Apr. 1, 1863; d. Dec. 23, 1863.
6. EVERETT L.,⁸ b. Apr. 30, 1866, Westmoreland, N. H.; d. May 29, 1909, Bellows Falls, Vt., unm.

HUTCHINS

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,⁴ (*Isaac*,³ *Ebenezer*,² *Isaac*¹), Winchester, N. H.; b. Apr. 30, 1840, Andover, Vt.; d. Nov. 27, 1920, Bellows Falls, Vt., son of Isaac and Maria S. (Leonard) Hutchins; m. Dec. 3, 1863, Elsinia Derexa Rice, Bellows Falls, Vt. (*see Rice*). She d. May 5, 1909 (*see Cady*).

Children:

1. *Infant son*,⁵ b. Sept. 14, 1864; d. Sept. 17, 1864.
2. CARRIE MYRTLE,⁵ b. Sept. 7, 1865; d. Nov. 21, 1920, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Dec. 3, 1885, George Elmer Cady, son of Joseph and

Harriet (Webster) Cady, b. Aug. 6, 1862, Northfield, Vt., d. Aug. 26, 1936, Townsend, Mass.

3. LOUISA,⁵ b. Sept. 16, 1875; d. Sept. 17, 1875.

JONES*

GRIFFITH² (*probably son of Morgan¹ who came from Carnsvonshire, Glen Ellyn, Wales, was in Springfield, Mass., 1643 where he died there same year*), m. Sarah (or Margaret). She d. May 6, 1665; he d. Feb. 19, 1676.

Children:

1. MERCY,³ b. May 4, 1647.
2. HEPZIBAH, b. Nov. 26, 1648.
3. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 19, 1650.
4. EBENEZER, b. May 14, 1653.
5. THOMAS, b. Apr. 9, 1655; m. Elizabeth dau. John and Mary (Smith) Graves. Child:
 - i. JOHN,⁴ m. Hannah, dau. Thomas and Sarah (Richards) Perkins. Child: *Reuben*,⁵ b. Feb. 24, 1746 (or Mar. 7, 1747), Wilbraham, Mass.
6. GRIFFITH, b. Apr. 4, 1658; d. young.
7. GRIFFITH, b. Jan. 28, 1660.
8. EXPERIENCE, b. Aug. 12, 1662.
9. PELETIAH, b. July 22, 1664.
10. BENONI, b. 1666 (Vital statistics of Springfield, Mass.)

KEANE

JOHN PATRICK, b. 1845; m. Ellen Shea, Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, b. 1847.

Children:

1. PATRICK JOHN, b. Mar. 14, 1871, Tralee, Ireland; came to America 1897; d. Oct. 9, 1957; m. Oct. 1, 1901, Katherine Ellen Finn, b. Oct. 3, 1879; d. Jan. 8, 1937. Children: all b. B. F. (3 children died infancy)
 - i. EDMUND JOSEPH, res. Syracuse, N. Y.; vice president Merchants Trust Co.; b. Oct. 8, 1902; m. June 29, 1930, Elizabeth Byrne. Child: *Edmund Joseph*, b. June 26, 1932, Syracuse; res. Syracuse.
 - ii. VERONICA ELIZABETH, b. July 6, 1907; m. Sept. 24, 1931, Warren Tole, B. F. Children: *John*, b. Feb. 15, 1933, B. F.; *Kathryn Jane*, b. Nov. 24, 1937, B. F., m. Joseph Garofano, Springfield, Vt.
 - iii. JOHN JEROME, b. Nov. 1904; d. Nov. 1, 1921.
 - iv. KATHERINE PATRICIA, b. June 14, 1912, B. F.; m. June 28, 1937, Charles Benedict Ryan, b. White River Jct., Vt., Mar. 4, 1891. Child: *Mary Jane*, b. Oct. 22, 1938, Burlington, Vt.; res. Boston, Mass.
2. MARY, b. 1850, Ireland; m. Michael Harty; d. 1914, B. F.
3. ELLEN, b. 1852, Ireland; d. Sept., 1920, B. F.
4. DELIA, b. 1853, Ireland; m. Robert Cashen; d. Feb. 1929, Norwalk, Conn.

KELLEY

MORRIS BRADFORD KELLEY, b. Sept. 21, 1845, E. Dummerston, Vt.; d. Apr. 25, 1906; m. Mar. 19, 1875, Maria Louise White, b. 1850, Westminster, Vt.; d. Sept. 1935, B. F.

Children (all b. Putney, Vt.):

1. STELLA MARIA, b. Dec. 14, 1875; d. June 28, 1952, Drewsville, N. H.; m. Mar. 20, 1895, B. F., Charles E. Whitman, B. F., son

- of Orrin. Children (all b. B. F.):
- i. ROBERT CHARLES, b. May 20, 1896; m. June 16, 1920, Hazel L. dau. Charles and Mable Moore Wasgatt, Kittery, Me. Children (all b. Kittery, Me.):
 - I. ALMA HARRIET, b. Dec. 4, 1922; m. Aug. 22, 1945, Frank Cricenti, son of Joseph. Child: *Robert Joseph*, b. Aug. 26, 1946, New London, N. H.
 - II. MARGARET GLADYS, b. June 7, 1925; m. May 3, 1946, Robert McIntosh, Portland, Me. Child: *Susan b.* Feb. 23, 1947, Portland.
 - III. DOROTHY JEAN, b. Jan. 8, 1928; m. Mar. 21, 1947, Lawrence MacDonald, Portland. Children: *Linda*, b. Sept. 22, 1948, Portland; *Catherine*, b. Mar. 11, 1954, Portland.
 - ii. RALPH ERWIN, b. Jan. 30, 1898; m. May 27, 1922, Emma Miriam dau. William and Elizabeth Galloway. Children:
 - I. WILLIAM CHARLES, b. Dec. 14, 1924, B. F.; m. Nov. 28, 1946, Marilyn Herrick, B. F. Child: *Wendy Carole*, b. July 12, 1955, Brattleboro, Vt.
 - II. DONALD ELLIOTT, b. Sept. 12, 1927, Drewsville, N. H.; m. June 24, 1951, Barbara Kemp. Children: *Nancy Edith*, b. May 8, 1952, Portland, Me.; *Terri Lynn*, b. Dec. 20, 1956, Portland, Me.
 - III. JANET VIRGINIA, b. July 12, 1933, Drewsville; m. Aug. 14, 1954, Merritt N. Clark.
 - IV. KATHRYN ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 23, 1936, Drewsville.
 - iii. GLADYS MARION, b. Apr. 23, 1899; m. Mar. 20, 1954, Dr. N. Richard Butler, b. Feb. 17, 1906, son of Richard and Annie Hersey Butler, Boston, Mass.; he d. Feb. 5, 1957, B. F.
 - iv. WARREN HERBERT, b. Aug. 30, 1903; m. Aug. 21, 1937, Marion Elizabeth dau. Homer and Helen (White) Teachout, Nova Scotia. Child:
 - I. VIRGINIA MARION, b. Feb. 16, 1947.
2. ERWIN WHITE, b. Nov. 3, 1879; d. Mar. 1942; m. Sept. 4, 1905, Anna Gertrude Blanchard. Children (b. B. F.):
 - i. MARIAN BLANCHARD, b. Dec. 29, 1908; m. Feb. 27, 1932, Richard Atkin son of Fred E. and Drew (Atkin) Hyatt. Child:
 - I. RICHARD ATKIN, JR., b. July 16, 1936, Wash. D. C.; m. May 6, 1956, Rosemary Surmich. Child: *Drew Anna*, b. Feb. 19, 1957.
 - ii. LOUIS ERWIN, b. Mar. 10, 1917; m. May 13, 1942, Elizabeth McMichen. Children:
 - I. CONSTANCE, b. Nov. 9, 1944, Seattle, Wash.
 - II. MAURICE E., b. Nov. 4, 1948, Abington, Pa.
 3. HERBERT THOMAS (*see Babbitt**)
 4. BLANCHE ADA, b. Oct. 29, 1887, B. F.; m. Sept. 3, 1919, Barre, Vt., Matthews Warner Abbott, b. June 9, 1886, Alstead, N. H.; d. Sept., 1945, B. F., son of Harry Pickman (b. Nashua, N. H., d. July, 1929) and Myra Louise Matthews Abbott (d. Dec., 1937; b. Waitsfield, Vt.) Children (b. Brookline, Mass.):
 - i. KATHARINE WARNER, b. Jan. 25, 1925; m. Aug. 28, 1949, Barre, Vt., Teddy Chester Stanley, b. Dec. 3, 1922, B. F., son of Stanley (d. May, 1953, B. F.) and Jennie (d. May, 1955, B. F.) Augustinowicz of Krakow Poland. Child:
 - I. TIMOTHY WARNER, b. Nov. 25, 1954, Los Banos, Calif.
 - ii. JUNE WHITE, b. June 30, 1929; m. Feb. 27, 1954, Woodstock, Vt., Henry Brown Baldwin, b. May 6, 1928, Burlington, Vt., son of Henry Marvin (b. Feb. 21, 1898, St. Albans, Vt.) and Agnes MacBride Baldwin (b. Nov. 22, 1897, Winooski, Vt.). Child:
 - I. CAROL ABBOTT, b. July 21, 1957, Malden, Mass.

KNIGHT

EUGENE W., dentist, b. Sept. 14, 1863, Marlow, N. H.; d. May 5, 1914, B. F.; m. Alberta Sarah Lovell, b. Nov. 3, 1867 (*see Lovell**); d. July 26, 1929, B. F.

Children:

1. LEROY, dentist, res. Northfield, Vt.; b. Sept. 10, 1886; m. Nov. 26, 1911, Anna Christine Magee of Bangor, Me. Child:
 - i. LEROY EUGENE, Jr., b. Jan. 31, 1918, B. F.; m. Elizabeth Roach of Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 7, 1940. Children: *Christine Ann*, b. Jan. 27, 1944; *Elizabeth Una*, b. June 21, 1948, d. June 22, 1948.
2. RALPH M., dentist, b. July 26, 1888; m. Sept. 15, 1913, Frederica Cole (*see Frost**), b. Apr. 14, 1894, res. Walpole, N. H. Children:
 - i. RALPH M., JR., b. Oct. 13, 1914; m. Jan. 1, 1934, Marie Dressel, b. Feb. 4, 1909. Children: *Ralph M.*, 3rd, b. Mar. 27, 1941; *Richard E.*, b. June 8, 1944; *Russell Charles*, b. Mar. 15, 1949; *Christine Marie*, b. Sept. 14, 1953.
 - ii. EUGENE W., b. Dec. 8, 1916; d. Mar., 1937.

LAKE*

HENRY CLARK⁸ (*Henry Edward*,⁷ *Clark*,⁶ *Henry*,⁵ *Henry*,⁴ *Daniel*,³ *Eleazer*,² *Henry*¹), b. Feb. 20, 1883; m. Sept. 14, 1914, Maud Goodell, b. Dec. 18, 1880.

Children:

1. EDWARD H.,⁹ b. Sept. 22, 1915; m. Sarah Wyman, June 28, 1938. Children:
 - i. KATHLEEN, b. June 25, 1939.
 - ii. COLIN, b. Aug. 2, 1940.
 - iii. NANCY, b. June 21, 1943.
 - iv. ANITA, b. Mar. 26, 1950.
2. NORMAN W., b. July 16, 1917; m. Joan Kelton, Jan. 27, 1952. Child:
 - i. TRACY CLARK, b. Oct. 17, 1952.
3. HENRY E., b. June 23, 1919; m. Ernestine Kimball, Sept. 28, 1946. Children:
 - i. PETER G., b. Sept. 16, 1947.
 - ii. SUSAN C., b. Oct. 18, 1948.
 - iii. DEBORAH J., b. Dec. 28, 1951.
 - iv. GARY K., b. June 20, 1953.
4. MARY ELLEN, b. Mar. 16, 1923; m. Bernard Sauve. Children:
 - i. RONALD
 - ii. WALLACE
 - iii. EDWARD
5. MARGARET L., b. June 21, 1927; m. Elmer Gibbs, Jan. 25, 1945.

MAUDE MARION⁸ (*Edwin Raymond*,⁷ *Clark*⁶), b. Sept. 23, 1884; m. Robert S. May, Madison, Conn. who died Oct. 6, 1941.

Children:

1. ROBERT S. JR., b. Aug. 1, 1917; m. Anita Hunting Oct. 24, 1947, Madison, Conn.

CORINNE WILEY⁸, b. Jan. 10, 1907; m. Clarence Beecher Coleman, S. R., Dec. 27, 1954.

CLARA L.⁸ (*Colin C.*,⁷ *Clark*⁶), b. Oct. 31, 1883; m. Walter Cate.

Children:

1. CAROLINE, b. Nov. 20, 1911; m. Royal B. Cutts, Townshend, Vt. Children:
 - i. MARY L., b. Sept. 25, 1935.
 - ii. HOWARD, b. Mar. 29, 1938.

- iii. LINDA, b. July 31, 1949.
- 2. HELEN, b. Feb. 13, 1918; m. Gilbert Hotchkiss. Child:
 - i. BETSY, b. Aug. 16, 1942.

BESSIE L.,⁸ b. Jan. 25, 1888; m. Raymond Fitch.

Children:

- 1. KARAH L., b. Nov. 5, 1910; m. Abbott Robinson. Children:
 - i. BRANT A., b. Nov. 15, 1934.
 - ii. JUDITH G., b. Feb. 21, 1937.
- 2. GRACE W., b. Dec. 28, 1912; d. Aug. 17, 1932.
- 3. BESSIE M., b. Jan. 3, 1918; m. Maurice Turgeon. Children:
 - i. NANCY L., b. Aug. 21, 1949.
 - ii. MAURICE H., b. Sept. 12, 1950.
 - iii. ANDREW C., b. Feb. 8, 1953.

RUTH A.,⁸ b. Apr. 15, 1891; m. Warren P. Drown, July 31, 1914; d. Oct. 14, 1941.

Children:

- 1. WARREN B. JR., b. May, 16, 1916; m. Gertrude Hall, Dec. 10, 1938.

Children:

 - i. CHARLES, b. Aug. 19, 1940.
 - ii. RUTH, b. Mar. 25, 1944.
- 2. COLIN C., b. Sept. 27, 1919; m. June 9, 1942, Elizabeth Ann Corley, b. Jan. 11, 1920. Children:
 - i. COLIN C. JR., b. Sept. 10, 1944.
 - ii. SARAH N., b. Sept. 10, 1946.
 - iii. MARGARET R., b. Dec. 11, 1950.

DEAN H.,⁸ b. Oct. 23, 1894; m. Mar. 2, 1919, Agnes Greene.

Children (all b. in Honolulu):

- 1. PHYLLIS J., b. Dec. 9, 1920; m. Frederick Dobson, July 27, 1941.

Children:

 - i. DAVID W., b. May 9, 1948.
 - ii. ANNE E., b. May 18, 1952.
- 2. ELIZABETH J., b. Sept. 4, 1922; m. Luke W. Heald, June 5, 1948.

Children:

 - i. THOMAS C., b. June 9, 1949.
 - ii. JANICE R., b. Dec. 11, 1952.
- 3. PATRICIA M., b. Aug. 21, 1928; m. Robert P. Shepperd, Aug. 15, 1953.

GORDON C.,⁸ b. Sept. 18, 1899; m. July 6, 1935, Selma Anderson.

Children:

- 1. PATRICIA A., b. Sept. 18, 1941.
- 2. LORRAINE D., b. Dec. 13, 1944.

LAWRENCE*

JOHN PROCTOR³ (*Martin*,² *Rufus*¹), b. Bartonville, Vt., June 1, 1873; hardware merchant, B. F.; m. Jan. 8, 1902, Charlotte G. Banyeau; d. June 6, 1936.

Children:

- 1. MARTEIL, b. Sept. 25, 1904, Skidmore Col. 1927; m. Harry Francisco, Great Notch, N. J., Oct. 11, 1930. Children:
 - i. JOHN H., b. July 23, 1931.
 - ii. DAVID L., b. June 23, 1934.
 - iii. PETER J., b. Sept. 14, 1939.
 - iv. H. GLEN, b. Mar. 26, 1946.
- 2. GLEN BERNIER, b. May 25, 1908; Vt. Academy 1928, Colby Col. 1932; m. Byrl Wheeler, Miami Beach, Fla., June 23, 1936; director Pan Am. World Airways, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Children:

- i. PETER GLEN, b. May 11, 1941.
- ii. MICHAEL JOHN, b. July 11, 1944.
- iii. DAVID WHEELER, b. Sept. 28, 1948; d. Sept. 8, 1949.

JAY H.,³ b. Jan. 9, 1879, Rockingham; d. May 20, 1913 at B. F.; m. Aug. 26, 1903, Lena M. Miller of Potsdam, N. Y., dau. John W. and Fanny (Murray) Miller. He was supt. streets in B. F. 1907-1913.

Children:

1. MARTIN J. (*Rear Ad. U.S.N.*), b. Jan. 29, 1905; m. (1) Esther, dau. Walter and Bertha Smith of B. F.; she d. July 8, 1952. M. (2) Dec. 5, 1954, Caroline Weeks of Long Beach, Calif. Children:
 - i. MARTIN J., JR., b. Jan. 26, 1932, San Diego, Calif.; m. May 13, 1954, Ruth Page of Tulsa, Okla. Children: *Martin Glen*, b. Mar. 20, 1955., Tulsa, Okla.
 - ii. SALLY E., b. Aug. 26, 1936, Vallejo, Calif.; m. Oct. 26, 1956, Washington, D. C., Leroy Ward.
2. MARJORIE ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 3, 1906; d. May 2, 1952; Skidmore Col. 1929; m. Oct. 12, 1931 Richard Bragg of B. F. Children:
 - i. RICHARD LAWRENCE, b. Apr. 5, 1934.
 - ii. ELIZABETH JEANNE b. Mar. 9, 1937; m. Stanley Patch, Oct. 6, 1956, B. F.
 - iii. ROBERT A., b. Sept. 23, 1941.
3. BARBARA LOUISE, b. Mar. 22, 1908; m. Sept. 29, 1934, Walter Bartlett of B. F.; B.U. 1930. Children:
 - i. JAY WALTER, b. Aug. 11, 1935.
 - ii. KATHARINE LOUISE., b. Feb. 10, 1943.
4. NELSON ROY, b. Jan. 17, 1911; d. Jan. 23, 1938.

LEACH*

JOHN⁶ (*Capt. Joseph*,⁵ *Paul*,⁴ *Robert*,³ *Robert*,² *Lawrence*¹), b. at Manchester, Mass., (son of Joseph, a sea captain, and first wife Jerusha Dodge), Aug. 14, 1772. He went to Rockingham, Vt., where he died Oct. 13, 1829. He m. first, in Rockingham, Jan. 1796, Susanna Wiley, who was b. 1770. She d. Aug. 24, 1803 (Gravestone). He m. (2) March 25, 1804, Hannah Perry of Rockingham.

Children (by first wife):

- i. JOHN, b. Sept. 28, 1796; bpt. May 14, 1797; d. Feb. 9, 1814.
- ii. EMILY, b. June 14, 1799; d. Aug. 7, 1847.
1. iii. JOSEPH,⁷ b. Oct. 27, 1801; m. Jerusha Allen.
1. JOSEPH,⁷ b. Saxtons River, Vt., Oct. 27, 1801; d. Westminster, Vt., Nov. 11, 1873; m. June 6, 1824 at Hopkinton, N. H., Jerusha Allen, who was b. Oct. 12, 1801, d. at Westminster, Vt., Feb. 28, 1877.

Children:

- i. EMILY H., b. May 29, 1826.
- ii. LYDIA, b. Nov. 17, 1827.
2. iii. JOHN SEWELL,⁸ b. Aug. 17, 1829.
- iv. SUSANNA, b. Oct. 13, 1835.
- v. JOSEPH A., b. Apr. 15, 1836.
- vi. LAURA JERUSHA, b. June 11, 1839.
- vii. DAVID W., b. Sept. 30, 1841.
2. JOHN SEWELL,⁸ son of Joseph and Jerusha, b. Saxtons River, Vt., Aug. 17, 1829; d. Westminster, Vt., Mar. 7, 1898. He m. in Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, 1852, Etta P. Parker of Keene, N. H. Educated for Civil Engineer but became a farmer in Westminster, Vt.

Children:

- i. EMMA ESTELLA, b. Sept. 11, 1858; m. Aug. 14, 1878, Albion E. Brigham.
- ii. WALTER PERRY, b. March 26, 1860; m. Walpole, N. H., Jan. 19, 1887, Mabel Lois Blake.

3. iii. HERBERT WARD, b. Dec. 27, 1861.
- iv. JOHN EUGENE, b. Feb. 6, 1863; m. Dec. 1855, Grace Holt of Boston.
3. HERBERT WARD,⁹ son of John Sewell and Etta Leach, b. Dec. 27, 1861, Westminster, Vt.; m. Redington, N. J. Mar. 31, 1886, Gretta Cox, dau. of Tunis and Phebe Cox, b. 1862.
Children:
 - i. HERBERT ALLEN, b. Oct. 11, 1894; m. June 21, 1921, Gertrude Cook, dau. Louis and Isabel.
4. ii. WILFRED ERNEST,¹⁰ b. Apr. 10, 1897
- iii. GRETТА FRANCES, b. Feb. 23, 1901; m. June 30, 1920, George Wood, son of Charles and Ethel.
5. iv. ETTA MAGDALENE,¹⁰ b. Apr. 6, 1903
4. WILFRED ERNEST,¹⁰ son of Herbert and Gretta; m. Mildred Wood, dau. of John and Clara Wood, b. Apr. 23, 1896.
Children:
 - i. BARBARA MILDRED, b. Sept. 7, 1923; m. Oct. 12, 1946, Roland M. O'Dette, b. Apr. 23, 1924, son of Elmon and Lena A. (LaRose). Child: *Christine Ann*, b. Apr. 19, 1949.
 - ii. JOHN BRADFORD, b. June 9, 1925; m. Jan. 27, 1950, Rochester, N. Y., Ruth Gurney, b. Aug. 24, 1931, dau. of George and Wilhelmína Gurney of Rochester. Child: *David Scott*, b. Sept. 14, 1952.
 - iii. TWIN LAWRENCE HERBERT, b. Oct. 15, 1931, d. Oct. 23, 1931.
 - iv. TWIN WILFRED FOSTER, b. Oct. 15, 1931.
5. ETTA MAGDALENE,¹⁰ m. (1) Elkton, Md., Jan. 30, 1925, Walter Opie Hall, b. Mar. 5, 1902, d. Mar. 4, 1936; son of George and Lydia (Cox) Hall; m. (2) Sept. 1, 1942, Laurence Goodell Harlow.
Children:
 - i. HERBERT WALTER HALL, b. May 11, 1926, at Three Bridges, N. J.

LEEN or LEENE

MAURICE m. Catherine Barry of Ireland.

Children:

1. JOHN, b. Dec. 15, 1858, Killflyn, County Kerry, Ireland; m. Sept. 5, 1889, Mary Alice dau. Daniel and Mary White Finn, b. Jan. 27, 1886. Children:
 - i. JOHN EDWARD, mgr. Travelers Ins., Rochester, N. Y.; b. Mar. 2, 1891, Keene, N. H.; m. Sept. 1, 1920, Eileen, dau. Dennis and Mary Sweeney Harris, b. Jan. 27, 1896, Tralee, Ireland. Children:
 - I. JOHN EDWARD, JR., b. Apr. 11, 1922, Manchester, N. H.; m. Nov. 26, 1955, Norma Louise DePrez, b. Mar. 14, 1928, Rochester.
 - II. MARY JANE, b. Oct. 1, 1923; d. in infancy.
 - III. ROBERT HARRIS, b. Apr. 23, 1926, Worcester, Mass.; m. Mar. 31, 1951, Mary Louise Nortz, b. Aug. 15, 1928, Lowville, N. Y. Children: *Anne Marie*, b. Feb. 24, 1952; *John Russell*, b. Mar. 30, 1953; *Sara Katharine*, b. Feb. 7, 1955; all b. Rochester.
 - ii. LEO MAURICE, b. Jan. 11, 1893; m. Nov. 20, 1943, Springfield, Mass., Agnes Julie, dau. George and Anna Kingston, b. Sept. 15, 1896, Agawam, Mass.
2. PATRICK B., came to America and B. F. 1883; employed by L. G. and C. E. Howard, coal dealers before going into business for himself in 1892 which he carried on until 1922 and during two coal strikes was the only dealer with a supply of coal on hand. When the new canal bridge was completed Aug. 1900, he was the first person to drive across it, with his team of horses, Chub and Jim; b. Mar. 13, 1860, County Kerry, Ireland; d. Nov. 3, 1939,

B. F.; m. Mary, dau. Eugene and Johanna Brosnahan Cray, b. Dec. 1, 1845, Ireland, d. May 3, 1929, B. F.; once cook at the Island House. Child:

- i. MARY, b. Dec. 9, 1888, B. F.; m. Oct. 14, 1918, Bernard, son of Thomas B. and Margaret Griffin O'Connor, b. Mar. 27, 1885.

LOVELL*

ALEXANDER,¹ b. 1619, England; m. 1664, Lydia Leland, Medfield, Mass.; d. Dec. 20, 1709, Medfield. She d. July 2, 1700, Medfield.

NATHANIEL,² b. Oct. 16, 1672, Medfield, Mass.; d. Mar., 1731; m. June 8, 1696, Dedham, Mass., Abigail Davis, d. 1744, Medfield.

MICHAEL,³ b. Mar. 13, 1705, Medway, Mass.; d. 1752, Worcester, Mass.; m. May 15, 1726, Newbury, Mass., Mary Morse,⁴ (*Joseph,³ Lt. Samuel,² Joseph¹*), b. 1707, Medfield.

ELIJAH,⁴ b. Apr. 20, 1749, Worcester, Mass.; d. Aug. 15, 1816, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Jan. 23, 1791, Rockingham, Abigail Goldsburys³ (*John,² John¹*), b. Mar. 27, 1761, Bellingham, Mass., d. Dec. 1, 1831, Rockingham.

CHRISTOPHER⁵ (*see Lovell**)

LEWIS CHRISTOPHER⁶ (*see Lovell**).

LEVERETT TIMOTHY,⁷ b. Oct. 14, 1841, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Feb. 14, 1861, Springfield, Vt., Amine Putnam⁷ (*Timothy,⁶ Timothy,⁵ Timothy,⁴ Seth,³ Thomas,² Thomas¹*), b. Dec. 25, 1839, Springfield, d. Feb. 26, 1911, Rockingham. He died Dec. 11, 1913.

Children:

1. FRED LEVERETT,⁸ b. July 11, 1862; d. Sept. 19, 1895, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Apr. 8, 1891, Emma Goodale, Charlestown, N. H., b. Mar. 29, 1866, d. May 22, 1952. Children:
 - i. ARCHIE FRED,⁹ b. Aug. 8, 1892, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Sept. 7, 1915, Fitchburg, Mass., Wendla Charlotte, b. July 13, 1893, dau. of John Peter and Mather (Abrahamson) Larson. Children:
 - I. FLORENCE AMINE,¹⁰ b. Feb. 9, 1918, Fitchburg, Mass.; m. June 21, 1940, Fitchburg, Robert Stanley Ward, b. July 26, 1916, Gardner, Mass.
 - II. WALTER FRED,¹⁰ b. Apr. 9, 1924, Fitchburg, Mass.
2. LEWIS CHRISTOPHER,⁸ b. Jan. 1, 1867, d. May 18, 1934; m. Oct. 25, 1887, Mamie O. Gaugh, b. Aug. 2, 1867, E. Hampton, Mass., d. Dec. 29, 1950, Bellows Falls, Vt., dau. of Charles Lewis and Marie (Butney) Gaugh. Children:
 - i. FLORA AMINE,⁹ b. June 23, 1888, Rockingham, Vt.; m. June 28, 1911, Bellows Falls, Vt., Otto Hoelzel, Springfield Mass. Child:
 - I. FREDERICK LOVELL,¹⁰ b. Oct. 5, 1912, Springfield, Mass.; m. Jan. 27, 1934, Angola, Ind., Fay Quigley, Harrisburg, Ill.; Children: *Frederick Lovell, Jr.*,¹¹ b. Jan. 29, 1941, St. Louis, Mo.; *Timothy Wayne*, b. July 11, 1942, Detroit, Mich.; *Richard Allen*, b. Feb. 9, 1944, Detroit, Mich.; *Judith Anne*, b. Aug. 13, 1945, Detroit, Mich.
 - ii. LEVERETT CHARLES, b. Oct. 2, 1889; m. Sept. 18, 1918, Montpelier, Vt., Frances LeBourveau Stockwell, b. Mar. 9, 1897 (*see Stockwell*). Children:
 - I. ANNE STOCKWELL,¹⁰ b. Sept. 14, 1919, Bellows Falls,

- Vt.; m. May 23, 1942, Albany, Ga., Capt. Donald Wilson, Jr., Bristol, Vt. Child: *Andon* (adopted), b. Feb. 27, 1952.
- II. ELISABETH GAUGH, b. Feb. 4, 1922, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. June 25, 1944, Rockingham, Vt., Wm. McKinley Bowman, Ensign U.S.N., Hickory, N. C., b. Dec. 11, 1923, son of William and Ethel (Harris) Bowman. Children: *Susan Elisabeth*, b. Mar. 11, 1946, Atlantic City, N. J.; *William McKinley, Jr.*, b. Apr. 26, 1951, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Sara Frances*, b. May 8, 1955.
- III. LEVERETT PUTNAM, b. Sept. 13, 1923, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Sept. 27, 1948, Somerville, Mass., Eleanor Joyce, dau. of Russell and Clarrisa James, b. May 21, 1929, St. Stephen, N. B. He d. Aug. 15, 1956, Hanover, N. H.
- IV. ALDIS STONE, b. Feb. 6, 1927, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Aug. 16, 1947, Brattleboro, Vt., Paul R. Lynch, Bellows Falls, Aug. 8, 1926, Child: *Jenifer* (adopted), b. Jan. 23, 1955.
- V. PATIENCE LeBOURVEAU, b. Sept. 30, 1934, Bellows Falls, Vt.
- iii. LEWIS CHRISTOPHER,⁹ b. Jan. 29, 1891, Bellows Falls, Vt.; d. July 1, 1916, Bellows Falls.
- iv. MAMIE EMILY, b. Mar. 4, 1892; m. William W. Workman, Oct. 6, 1913, Bellows Falls, Vt. He was b. Sept. 6, 1890, Lindsay, Ont.; d. Apr. 18, 1951, Essex Jct. Children:
- I. WILLIAM WELLINGTON, JR.,¹⁰ b. July 4, 1914, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Helen A. Carpenter, b. Sept. 2, 1914, St. Johnsbury, Vt. Children: *Janith Arlene*, b. Mar. 12, 1944; *Christopher Lovell*, b. Oct. 15, 1945; *Elizabeth Mary*, b. Feb. 17, 1949.
- II. HELEN VERA, b. June 16, 1916, Bellows Falls, Vt., m. Harold M. Brown, Castleton, Vt. Children: *Sarah Joyce*, b. Jan. 11, 1942; *Harry Martin*, b. Oct. 9, 1944.
- III. ROBERT LEWIS, b. Jan. 12, 1920, LaGrange, Ill., m. Mary Ellen FitzSimonds, b. Aug. 21, 1922. Children: *Timothy Lovell*, b. Nov. 20, 1948; *Robert Lewis, Jr.*, b. Feb. 3, 1951.
- IV. CHRISTOPHER LOVELL, b. Aug. 24, 1923, Essex Jct., Vt.; killed in action, Jan. 12, 1945, Belgium.
- V. RICHARD ALDIS, b. Mar. 11, 1926, Essex Jct., Vt.; m. Eileen F. O'Sullivan, b. Feb. 16, 1925. Children: *Mary Alicia*, b. Aug. 4, 1950; *Richard Aldis, Jr.*, b. Nov. 9, 1951; *John David*, b. June 12, 1954.
- v. MARJORIE LURA, b. May 8, 1893, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. June 15, 1913, George Henry Dickinson, Bellows Falls, Vt., b. Mar. 25, 1892. He d. Feb. 15, 1957. Children:
- I. MARJORIE ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 29, 1914; m. Aug. 15, 1936, Dr. Herbert Scheffer, N. Y. C. Children: *Richard Herbert*, b. July 28, 1938; *David George*, b. Aug. 12, 1939; *Marjorie Elizabeth*, b. Jan. 29, 1947; *Herbert Dickinson*, b. Jan. 31, 1948.
- II. BARBARA LOVELL, b. Oct. 19, 1915; m. June 6, 1943, William Towner, Winchester, Mass. Children: *Gail Richardson*, b. Mar. 30, 1944; *Christopher Allen*, b. May 11, 1947; *Leslie*, b. June 2, 1952.
- III. GEORGE EVANS, b. Dec. 12, 1916; m. (1) Aug. 9, 1940, Helena Gipson, Long Beach, Calif. Child: *Paul Evans*, b. Mar. 24, 1945. M. (2) May 28, 1949, Mary Lee Trader, Salisbury, Md.; res. Long Beach, Calif.
- IV. DOROTHY RUTH, b. Jan. 7, 1921; m. Dec. 19, 1942, Raymond Frederick Darling, Bloomfield, N. J. Children:

- Dorothy Dee*, b. Jan. 14, 1945; *Raymond F., Jr.*, b. May 23, 1947; *Susan Elaine*, b. Sept. 29, 1952.
- V. MARION AMINE, b. Apr. 2, 1922; m. Mar. 29, 1945, William Adams Stoup, Waynesburg, Pa. Children: *William Ronald*, b. Nov. 22, 1947; *Deborah Ann*, b. Jan. 21, 1952.
- VI. CAROL LOUISE, b. Dec. 24, 1924; m. Apr. 28, 1945, William Osteen Hickey, Cusseta, Ga. Child: *Carol Ann*, b. Dec. 28, 1946.
- VII GEORGE HENRY, JR., b. Mar. 9, 1927; m. (1) Elsie Mills, Westminster, Vt.; Child: *James*, b. May. M. (2) Jane Corcoran, Connellsville, Pa. Child: *Linda Jane*, b. Apr. 23, 1953.
- VIII. KATHERINE JANE, b. Oct. 16, 1935; m. Feb. 12, 1955, Edward Joseph Sweeney, Jr. Child: *Douglas Kevin*, b. Sept. 6, 1958, Burlington, Vt. Res. Burlington.

MARSH

LT. ALEXANDER,¹ b. 1628, England, came to Braintree, Mass.; m. Dec. 19, 1655, Mary Belcher, b. July, 1639, d. Feb. 17, 1678, dau. of Gregory and Katherine Belcher. He d. Mar. 7, 1698, Braintree.

JOHN,² Feb. 17, 1678, Braintree, Mass., d. June 22, 1745; m. Aug. 29, 1701, Sarah Wilson, b. 1684, dau. of Dr. John Wilson² (grad. 1st Class Harvard, min. Medfield, Mass.; son of John Wilson,¹ 1st min. Boston, Mass., who came with Gov. John Winthrop, 1630). Dr. John's mother, Sarah Hooker, dau. of Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford, Conn.

MOSES,³ b. Feb. 28, 1714; m. Sept. 5, 1739, Sarah Crosby,⁴ (*Simon*,³ *Simon*,² *Simon*¹), res. Quincy, Mass.

MOSES,⁴ b. Feb. 5, 1744, Braintree, Mass.; m. Apr. 19, 1764, (1) Jerusha Owen, b. June 16, 1747, dau. of Joseph Owen⁴ (*Joseph*,³ *Nathaniel*,² *William*¹) and Elizabeth Newcomb⁴ (*John*³, *John*,² *John*¹). Came from Chesterfield, N. H. to Rockingham, Vt., 1779, buying lots 11, 12 and 13 of the 4th range. He was probably the Moses Marsh who joined Lt. James Robertson's Co. of Col. Ashley's Reg. of Chesterfield, May 1777 to go to Ft. Ticonderoga. He owned the 1st pew on the west side of center aisle leading to the pulpit in the Old Meeting House in Rockingham, Vt. M. (2) Esther Day, Dec. 19, 1810, Rockingham, Vt. D. before 1820.

Children:

1. JERUSHA, m. Phineas White, Apr. 14, 1788 (*see White**).
2. MOSES, JR., m. Elizabeth Campbell, dau. of James and Margaret, Nov. 25, 1790, bpt. Oct. 2, 1774, Rockingham, Vt. Children:
 - i. LEWIS, b. May 6, 1791; m. Cynthia. Children: *Charles*, b. Mar. 9, 1818; *Emily*, b. June 9, 1819; *Henry*, b. Nov. 22, 1820.
 - ii. JOHN PITT, b. Dec. 9, 1792; res. Townshend, Vt.
 - iii. BETSY, b. Jan. 12, 1795.
 - iv. FAYETTE, b. Feb. 7, 1797.
3. SALLY, m. David Oaks, Jan. 19, 1792. Children: (4 sons, 1 dau.—no names).
4. JOSEPH, b. 1769; d. Mar. 14, 1846; m. Anna Pierce, May 19, 1793. Children:
 - i. ROYAL, b. Nov. 25, 1793.
 - ii. JOSEPH, b. Dec. 29, 1795.
 - iii. ANNA, b. Sept. 7, 1797.
 - iv. OSBORN, b. Aug. 27, 1799; m. Mary Clarke, Apr. 20, 1835.
 - v. OTIS, b. May 29, 1801; m. Rosella Holden, Feb. 9, 1822.
 - vi. CHARLES, b. Aug. 15, 1803.
 - vii. GEORGE, b. May 25, 1805.

- viii. HORACE, b. June 16, 1807; d. June 21, 1811.
- ix. BETSY, b. Dec. 11, 1808.
- x. SALLY, b. June 14, 1810.
- 5. JAMES, m. Polly. Children:
 - i. NANCY, b. Sept. 8, 1795.
 - ii. PRUDENCE, b. Jan. 25, 1798.
 - iii. PATTY, b. Mar. 10, 1800; d. Sept. 6, 1801.
 - iv. POLLY, b. May 12, 1802.
- 6. JOHN, m. Nabby Stearns, May 26, 1796.
- 7. BETSY, bpt. Aug. 22, 1779, Rockingham, Vt.
- 8. DANIEL, bpt. Aug. 22, 1779, Rockingham, Vt.
- 9. POLLY, bpt. July 3, 1785, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Roswell Burt, June 2, 1806 (*see Burt**).
- 10. SAMUEL, bpt. July 3, 1785, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Sophia Byington, Oct. 22, 1809. Children:
 - i. NATHANIEL WALKER, b. Nov. 4, 1810.
 - ii. JARVIS CHASE, b. Dec. 16, 1811.
- 11. PHOEBE, bpt. Aug. 26, 1787; d. Nov. 4, 1865, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Nov. 18, 1804, Christopher Lovell (*see Lovell**).
- 12. LAFAYETTE
- 13. THOMAS

MINARD*

GEORGE⁴ (*John*,³ *Isaac*,² *William*¹)

Children:

- 1. FANNY A.,⁵ m. Tyler Williams, Leominster, Mass. Children:
 - i. GEORGE,⁶ d. 1925; m. Mae Jennison, Fitchburg, Mass. Children:
 - I. KATHARINE MINARD,⁷ m. Clyde Hill, Jr., Springfield, Mass. Children: *Charles and Tyler*.
 - II. LOUISE, res. Washington, D. C.
 - III. SYBIL, m. Ralph Allis.

HENRY OSCAR⁴ (*see Minard**)

Children:

- 1. SEYMOUR HENRY,⁵ res. Westminster West, Vt.; b. Oct. 9, 1869; d. Mar. 22, 1933; m. Dec. 11, 1907, Elizabeth Frances Frazer of Springfield, Mass.; d. July 22, 1933. Children:
 - i. MARY ELIZABETH,⁶ b. Mar. 27, 1910; m. Aug. 21, 1941, Stuart Swift Simonds of S. R. (*see Simonds*).
- 2. CHARLES EDWARD,⁵ b. Apr. 24, 1874; d. Mar. 3, 1950; m. Lucy Taylor, b. May 25, 1875, d. Jan. 31, 1945. Children:
 - i. JOHN PUTNEY,⁶ b. Aug. 25, 1902; d. Mar. 7, 1941; m. Ruth Bernard. Children: *Edna Lucy*,⁷ b. June 26, 1933; *Elizabeth Ann*, b. Aug. 9, 1938.
 - ii. OELLA, teacher in Mass.; b. Oct. 11, 1907.

MORRISON*

FRANK WILLIAM,⁶ (*George W.*,⁵ *George W.*,⁴ *William*,³ *Samuel*,² *John*¹), b. July 16, 1871, Rockingham, Vt.; d. Aug. 10, 1952; son of George W. and Hattie Wetherbee Morrison; m. Alice Parkis, Jan. 26, 1907, b. Nov. 11, 1871, d. Oct. 23, 1940, Rockingham. Child:

- 1. FRANCES PARKIS, b. Nov. 3, 1907, Berkeley, Calif.; m. (1) Delano Grant Rice, Aug., 1930; divorced Oct., 1935; m. (2) Herman Weston (*see Weston**).

FRED SHERBURNE,⁶ son of George W. and Hattie; b. Oct. 19, 1874; d. May 17, 1949; m. (1) Cora Mark, Saxtons River, Vt., Sept. 12, 1894. She

died June 25, 1902; m. (2) Mabel Viola Holt, E. Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1907, Bennington, Vt. She was born Dec. 12, 1916.

Children:

1. CARL LOUIS, b. Apr. 19, 1896; m. Helen Louise Lincoln, Solvay, N. Y., June 6, 1940. Res. Saxtons River and Bennington, Vt. Children:
 - i. LINDA ANN, b. Feb. 16, 1943, Concord, Mass.
 - ii. PATRICIA ELLEN, b. May 5, 1946, Belfast, Me.
 - iii. BRUCE ALLEN, b. Jan. 30, 1948, Palmer, Mass.
 - iv. CAROL LOUISE, b. July 3, 1952, Palmer, Mass.
2. MARY MARGARET, b. Oct. 12, 1907, Saxtons River, Vt.; m. Leon Roy Hawes, Aug. 7, 1926, Sudbury, Mass. Children:
 - i. RICHARD ROY, b. Apr. 12, 1927; m. Alice McGovern, Dec. 3, 1950, Framingham, Mass.
 - ii. DONALD MORRISON, b. Oct. 26, 1928; m. Audrey Hodgdon, June 5, 1949, Sudbury, Mass.
 - iii. JEAN MARIE, b. Oct. 19, 1931.
 - iv. DAVID EDISON, b. Dec. 3, 1933.
3. GRACE ELINOR, b. Nov. 13, 1909, Bennington, Vt.; m. George Meura, Gary, Ind., Oct. 2, 1937.
4. JANET, b. Nov. 9, 1911, Bennington, Vt.; m. Louis G. Richardson, May 7, 1932. Children:
 - i. LOUISE MAY, b. Nov. 29, 1932, Sudbury, Mass.
 - ii. CAROLINE JANE, b. Dec. 27, 1933, Sudbury, Mass.; m. George Spence, May 15, 1954.
 - iii. BEATRICE HOLT, b. Aug. 16, 1941, Sudbury, Mass.
 - iv. FAITH, b. May 22, 1943.
 - v. LEWIS CARL, b. Feb. 11, 1945.
 - vi. CLIFFORD WARREN, b. Jan. 30, 1946.
5. PHILLIP SHERBURNE, b. Jan. 4, 1916, Bennington, Vt.; m. May Shaw Best, Sept. 25, 1938, Woburn, Mass. Children:
 - i. ELAINE MAY, b. Aug. 4, 1940, Maynard, Mass.
 - ii. DOROTHY JEAN, b. Nov. 21, 1942.
 - iii. FRED SHAW, b. Mar. 21, 1944.
 - iv. PHILLIP SHERBURNE, JR., b. Dec. 27, 1951.
6. FREDERICK HOLT, b. Apr. 13, 1920, Wayland, Mass.; m. Apr. 11, 1942, Helen Soberg. Children:
 - i. DOUGLAS BRIAN, b. July 15, 1943, Sudbury, Mass.
 - ii. RONALD ALLEN, b. June 15, 1947, Sudbury, Mass.
 - iii. SALLY ANN, b. Aug. 29, 1952, Sudbury, Mass.
7. SHIRLEY ANN, b. July 20, 1922, Sudbury, Mass.; m. Robert Frazier, June 21, 1941, Sudbury, Divorced May, 1952. Children:
 - i. ROBERT MOORE, b. Aug. 15, 1942.
 - ii. WILLIAM HOLT, b. July 31, 1943.
 - iii. ALEXANDER MORRISON, b. Aug. 7, 1946.
8. WILLIAM DeFOREST, b. Nov. 27, 1925, Sudbury Mass.; m. Margaret Smith, Sept. 9, 1950, Sudbury. Children:
 - i. JUDITH ANN, b. Aug. 9, 1951.
 - ii. DAVID SMITH, b. Oct. 22, 1953.

HUGH CHRISTY,⁶ son of George W. and Hattie, b. May 7, 1877; d. Apr. 19, 1944; m. Leola Edith Greer, Sept. 26, 1907, Rockingham, Vt.

Children:

1. FLORENCE HARRIET, b. Mar. 13, 1908; m. Harry Sillman McClintock, June 21, 1927, Rockingham, Vt. Children:
 - i. HARRY HUGH, b. Dec. 31, 1927, Hillsboro, N. H.; m. 1953, N. Y. C. Child: *Richard Duncan*, b. July 14, 1954, Long Island, N. Y.
 - ii. EDWARD SILLMAN, b. Oct. 30, 1929, Concord, N. H.; m. Velma Smith, Hillsboro, N. H., Oct. 1954.
 - iii. FREDERICK MORRISON, b. Apr., 1931, Henniker, N. H.
 - iv. JAMES HAMILTON, b. May 3, 1935, Henniker, N. H.
 - v. PHILLIP, b. Apr. 11, 1938, Concord, N. H.

2. MARJORIE ALICE, b. Aug. 15, 1912, Saxtons River, Vt.; m. Philip Leonard Woodward, Jan. 15, 1938, Saxtons River. Children:
 - i. MARTHA PAXTON, b. Mar. 5, 1941, Rockingham, Vt.
 - ii. THOMAS CHRISTY, b. Oct. 7, 1947, Rockingham, Vt.
3. DORIS MARIE, b. Nov. 27, 1914, Saxtons River, Vt.; m. Caleb Austin Gross, June, 1937, Richmond, Vt. Children:
 - i. HUGH, b. June 8, 1941, Enosburg, Vt.
 - ii. MARIE, b. ---
4. VIRGINIA ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 21, 1926, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Maurice Woodworth, Jr., Aug. 9, 1949, Rockingham. Children:
 - i. MAURICE FREDERICK III, b. June, 1951, Rockingham, Vt.
 - ii. RUSSELL RAY, b. 1953, Barre, Vt.

HARRY ROBERT,⁶ son of George W. and Hattie, b. May 9, 1880, Rockingham, Vt.; d. 1939, Rockingham; m. Nellie Greer, b. Mar. 24, 1882, d. Mar. 17, 1937.

Children:

1. RUTH ARDELLE, b. Nov. 5, 1905, Saxtons River, Vt.; m. Conrad Ernest Farnsworth, 1928, Lyndonville, Vt. Children:
 - i. HARRY CALVIN, b. Feb. 4, 1929, Rockingham, Vt.
 - ii. CONRADINE MAY, b. Sept. 22, 1931, Rockingham, Vt.; m. William Thompson. Children: *William*, b. May 7, 1951; *Bonnie*, b. Oct. 16, 1953.
 - iii. FRANCES ANN, b. Sept. 23, 1933, Rockingham, Vt.
 - iv. SANDRA MINA, b. Sept. 3, 1941, Middletown, Conn.
2. GEORGE ROBERT, b. Jan. 23, 1908, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Miriam Severance Grant, Sept. 12, 1937, Bennington, Vt. She was b. May 29, 1901, Springfield, Vt. Child:
 - i. MARY ANN, b. Jan. 14, 1938.
3. BESSIE MAY, b. July 16, 1911, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Lauris Charles Gould, Whitehall, N. Y. Children:
 - i. ROBERT LAURIS, b. Feb. 16, 1937, Rockingham, Vt.
 - ii. GEORGE EDWARD, b. Mar. 3, 1939, Rockingham, Vt.
 - iii. NELLIE MARY, b. Mar. 30, 1940, Rockingham, Vt.
 - iv. LAURA ANN, b. May 28, 1941, Springfield, Vt.
 - v. LARRY CHARLES, b. Mar. 9, 1943.
4. GERTRUDE ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 9, 1914; m. Robert Edward Pierce (*see Dowlin*)

NEILL

HUMPHREY BANCROFT, m. June 12, 1917, Evelyn Taylor, Nutley, N. J.; writer (*see Bancroft**).

Children.

1. HUMPHREY BANCROFT, JR., b. Apr. 12, 1918; d. Dec. 9, 1924.
2. LORRAINE ADELA, b. Mar. 29, 1921; m. Lawrence M., Aug. 11, 1945, son of Lester and Shirley Moore, B. F. Children:
 - i. LYNN, b. Aug. 13, 1947.
 - ii. DEBORAH EVELYN, b. June 1, 1950.
 - iii. DAVID LAWRENCE, b. Aug. 21, 1953.
3. ALBERT RUSSELL, b. Mar. 29, 1927; m. Dec. 30, 1949, Genevieve Delores, dau. Arthur D. Langren, Whiting, Iowa. Children:
 - i. NANCY, b. Nov. 2, 1952.
 - ii. JOHN ALBERT, b. and d. July 5, 1955.

O'BRIEN

PATRICK E.,² b. County Mead, Ireland, son of Lawrence¹ and Katherine O'Brien, Mar. 15, 1852; d. Mar. 29, 1924; m. Apr. 26, 1876, Elizabeth Hadwen (*Oliver*,³ *Barney*,² *John*¹), b. July 31, 1851; d. May 28, 1911.

Children (all b. Rockingham except one):

1. BERTHA A., b. June 20, 1877, Dorset, Vt.; m. William Risdon.
Children:
 - i. EDWARD, m. Florence Toutant, Hardwick, Vt.
 - ii. MILDRED, m. John Duchane, Rutland, Vt.
2. KATHERINE M., b. Feb. 16, 1879; d. July 22, 1942; m. Henry Stoddard (*see Stoddard*).
3. GERTRUDE E., b. Sept. 11, 1880; d. May 24, 1893.
4. SADIE E., b. May 22, 1883; d. July 24, 1936; m. July 27, 1908, David Cota, B. F., b. Feb. 20, 1886. Children (all b. B. F.):
 - i. GORDON ELLSWORTH, b. Mar. 14, 1910; d. Apr. 26, 1957, Springfield, Vt.; m. Oct. 31, 1930, Perkinsville Vt., Emily Craigue, b. June 17, 1912, Springfield. Children (all b. Springfield):
 - I. NANCY JEAN, b. Mar. 18, 1932; m. Feb. 3, 1951, Cavendish, Vt., Gordon Durand, Jr., b. Apr. 25, 1928 Cavendish. Children (all b. Springfield): *Priscilla Jean*, b. Nov. 25, 1952; *James Bennett*, b. Jan. 22, 1955.
 - II. EDGAR HUGH, b. Apr. 5, 1933.
 - III. ROBERT GORDON, b. Dec. 9, 1934; m. Apr. 6, 1957, Springfield, Kathleen Lucius, b. Oct. 7, 1938, Springfield.
 - IV. MARY ELLEN, b. Oct. 2, 1942, unm.
 - ii. KENNETH O'BRIEN, b. July 16, 1913; m. Aug. 15, 1937, Helen dau. Rollin and Mattie Prescott, b. Oct. 29, 1912, Strafford, Vt. Children (all b. B. F.):
 - I. FRANCELIA, b. Feb. 22, 1939.
 - II. HUGH, b. Jan. 14, 1941.
 - III. CHRIS b. Dec. 26, 1947.
 - IV. MARSHA, b. Oct. 11, 1950.
 - iii. ARLON ELLIS, b. June 7, 1915; m. B. F. Mary Brastow, dau. Frank and Alice Brastow, Lisbon, N. H. Children:
 - I. SUZANNE, b. May 4, 1940.
 - II. JOYCE, b. Nov. 11, 1941.
 - iv. DAVID STANLEY, b. Nov. 4, 1921; m. Nov. 4, 1942, Shirley Young, b. Nov. 4, 1920, Littleton, N. H. Children:
 - I. PAULA, b. Aug. 22, 1951.
 - II. DAVID, b. June, 1957.
 - v. HUGH PATRICK, b. Apr. 7, 1925; d. Sept. 27, 1931.
5. EDWARD, b. Nov. 1, 1884; d. Apr. 18, 1901.
6. HUGH F., b. Mar. 8, 1886; m. Aug. 25, 1913, Katharine Alice, b. Oct. 9, 1883, dau. James and Frances (Ryan) Hennessey, N. Walpole, N. H. Children (all b. B. F.):
 - i. ELIZABETH FRANCES, b. May 10, 1917; m. Ralph Ward, b. May 21, 1917, son Ralph and Jean Ward, Bradford, N. H. Children:
 - I. JEAN KATHARINE, b. May 2, 1942.
 - II. WILLIAM RALPH, b. Sept. 19, 1945.
 - III. KATHLEEN CLAIRE, b. Feb. 9, 1948.
 - IV. THOMAS HUGH, b. June 5, 1950.
 - ii. CLAIRE, b. Feb. 25, 1921; m. Apr. 16, 1942, Harry Dwight Kingsley, res. Pittsburg, Pa. Children:
 - I. JAMES DWIGHT, b. Sept. 6, 1945.
 - II. STEPHEN HARRY, b. Jan. 23, 1958.
7. MAE JANE, b. Nov. 20, 1887; unm.
8. JESSIE, b. Sept. 16, 1889; m. William Cleary, res. Greenville, N. H. Children:
 - i. WILLIAM, res., Greenville.
9. GEORGE, b. Nov. 25, 1893; m. Aug. 13, 1933, Lena Conway, N. Walpole, N. H., d. Mar. 9, 1945.

OSGOOD*

EDWARD GARDENER,⁸ d. July 15, 1930; m. June 10, 1891, Florence Farnham of Bradford, Vt.; d. Jan. 21, 1958.

Children:

1. FLORENCE ELISABETH, b. Mar. 24, 1896; m. Sept. 4, 1922, Philip Lord Carrett, b. Nov. 29, 1896. Children:
 - i. GERARD, b. Jan. 26, 1924; m. Allison E. Rose, Aug. 12, 1944, b. Jan. 3, 1925. Children: *Denise E.*, b. Apr. 16, 1951; *Renee Cecile*, b. Mar. 11, 1953.
 - ii. DONALD, b. Apr. 22, 1927; m. Dec. 2, 1950, Anne Helene Richard, b. Feb. 9, 1928. Child: *Donna Elisabeth*, b. May 23, 1957.
 - iii. DIANE ELISABETH, b. Mar. 20, 1930; m. Dec. 19, 1950, Roy Clemmer Swingle, M.D., b. Mar. 30, 1917. Children: *Anne Beverly*, b. Oct. 4, 1951; *Barbara Elisabeth*, b. Nov. 10, 1952; *Carol Leslie*, b. Feb. 17, 1954; *Davis Scott*, b. Apr. 27, 1955; *Paul Allen*, b. Jan. 11, 1957.
2. EDWARD FARNHAM, b. Nov. 18, 1903; d. Apr. 6, 1955; m. (1) Marion DeCosta, divorced; m. (2) June 27, 1942, Muriel Aldrich, b. Aug. 17, 1908. Children:
 - i. ROXANNA, b. July 16, 1936.
 - ii. DAVID ALDRICH, b. June 30, 1944.
 - iii. SUSAN ELISABETH, b. May 17, 1947.

OSGOOD*

DR. FREDERICK LUKE, UVM 1894; son of Willard W. and Louise Thornton Osgood; practiced S. R. since May 1869; resigned Feb. 1958 from Rockingham School Board after 40 years; b. Sept. 27, 1872, Chittenden, Vt.; m. (1) Oct. 1, 1896, Inez Louise Dickerman, b. May 21, 1877; d. Apr. 24, 1957; divorced 1901; m. (2) Oct. 26, 1904, Blanche Mary, dau. Charles W. Osgood of S. R., b. Sept. 14, 1882; d. Sept. 12, 1942.

Children:

1. FREDERICK LUKE, JR., b. Apr. 4, 1899, S. R.; m. Nov. 30, 1922, Marion R. Richardson, S. R. Children:
 - i. FREDERICK WARREN, res. Essex Jct., Vt.; b. Jan. 24, 1924; m. Mar. 21, 1947, Jean Marion Coleman, S. R. Children: *Sheryl Jean*, b. Feb. 1, 1948, B. F.; *Denise Ann*, b. Mar. 29, 1953, Burlington, Vt.; *Jennifer Lee*, b. Nov. 27, 1955, Essex Jct.; *Frederick Mark*, b. Dec. 16, 1956, Essex Jct.
 - ii. ROBERT RICHARDSON, b. Jan. 22, 1927, Rutland, Vt.; m. Oct. 6, 1946, Shirley Purefoy of Memphis, Tenn. Children: *Vicki Lynn*, b. Aug. 4, 1947, Memphis; *Rebecca Ruth*, b. Mar. 6, 1957, Memphis.
2. DORIS, b. July 23, 1906, S. R.; m. Elisha Camp, Oct. 27, 1929. Child:
 - i. ELISHA EDWARD, b. Jan. 24, 1938, New York.
3. LENA, b. May 25, 1909, S. R.; m. June 10, 1930, John Archibald Stewart, M.D. Children:
 - i. FREDERICK BRUCE, b. May 27, 1935, B. F.; m. Patricia Louise Wright, June 15, 1957 at W. Medford, Mass.
 - ii. DUNCAN EDWARD, b. Apr. 21, 1937, B. F.
 - iii. JEAN ANN, b. Nov. 5, 1941, B. F.
 - iv. RODNEY ANDREW, b. May 11, 1945.
4. FRANCES LOUISE, b. Dec. 30, 1912, S. R.; m. Mar. 23, 1940, Donald Crane. Children:
 - i. HANNA LOUISE, b. Feb. 12, 1941, B. F.
 - ii. JUDITH MARY, b. Apr. 23, 1943, B. F.

PECK

JOSEPH,¹ son of Robert, bpt. Apr. 30, 1587, Beccles, England; m. (1) Rebecca Clark, Hingham, England, May 21, 1617 who d. Hingham, Oct. 24, 1637; m. (2) ----. He came to Ipswich, Mass. 1638 on the Diligent with bro. Rev. Robert; received grant of land 7A. in Hingham, Mass. where he remained 7 years, removing to Seekonk. Was a leading citizen of Hingham, holding many public offices. In 1641 became one of original purchasers from the Indians of Seacunk or Seekonk, later Rehoboth, Mass.

JOSEPH, JR.,² bpt. Aug. 23, 1623, Hingham, England; m. Hannah ----; res. Rehoboth, Mass.

NATHANIEL,³ b. July 24, 1660; d. Apr. 5, 1742; res. Palmer's River; m. Feb. 28, 1688, Sarah Smith, d. June 4, 1717.

ICHABOD,⁴ b. Mar. 9, 1690; d. July 8, 1773; m. Judith Paine, dau. of Samuel; d. Nov. 26, 1778.

SOLOMON,⁵ b. Apr. 19, 1733; res. Wrentham, Mass.; d. Dec. 31, 1802; m. June 14, 1756, Mercy Foster, dau. Ebenezer of Cumberland, R. I.; b. May 22, 1734; d. July 25, 1806.

LEVI,⁶ b. Apr. 14, 1757; soldier, taught school Brattleboro, Windsor and Weathersfield; res. Westminster, Vt., 1780; d. Sept. 17, 1835; m. Dec. 27, 1785, Hannah Stoddard, Westminster, d. Feb. 8, 1842.

SHUBAL,⁷ Apr. 2, 1794; m. Dec. 18, 1821, Thyrza Wheeler, dau. Jonas, d. Oct. 25, 1867. He was one of first to sign up with Vt. Temperance Society, 1831.

THYRZA ELLEN,⁸ b. Apr. 21, 1840; res. Westminster; m. June 22, 1868, Thomas Ashwell.

MYRA P⁹., b. Mar. 31, 1885, Westminster; m. Aug. 5, 1908, John Blackner Abbott, b. Jan. 5, 1883, son of Lewis and Louise (Jones) Abbott; res. Rockingham.

Children:

1. THOMAS LEWIS, b. Jan. 19, 1910, W. Lafayette, Ind.; m. Mar. 24, 1942, Gertrude Miner Allyn, b. Jan. 26, 1920, dau. Ernst and Florence Allyn. Children:
 - i. JOHN, b. Oct. 15, 1947, B. F.
 - ii. MYRA GERTRUDE, b. May 19, 1951, New York City.
2. ELLEN LOUISE, b. Nov. 13, 1911, W. Lafayette, Ind.; m. June 26, 1935, Edgar Warren, b. Sept. 20, 1909, son of Henry Herbert and Bessie Leland Skelton, Newton, Mass.; res. Rockingham. Children:
 - i. JANE, b. Sept. 29, 1947, Boston, Mass.
 - ii. LINDA, b. Feb. 17, 1948, B. F.

PULSIPHER*

BENEDICT,¹ b. England; m. Feb. 16, 1673 Susanna Waters, bpt. Jan. 2, 1649, dau. of Richard, Ipswich, Mass. and Rejoice Plaise, dau. of William.

JONATHAN,² b. Sept. 25, 1687; m. Sarah Loude.

DAVID,³ b. Mar. 14, 1716; d. (never returned from Battle of Bunker Hill); m. Oct. 2, 1740, Pomfret, Conn, Elizabeth Stowell, b. Aug. 21, 1720, d. July 2, 1786. She m. (2) Josiah White, Sept. 16, 1779, Rockingham, Vt. Res. Pomfret, Conn., Ware, Mass., Rockingham (1766). (*See Stowell.*)

MARY,⁴ b. Jan. 29, 1744, Pomfret, Conn.; d. 1786, Rockingham, Vt.; m. John Harwood (*see Harwood*).

PUTNAM

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,² (*John*¹), b. Sept. 14, 1840, Grafton, Vt.; m. May 26, 1874, Springfield, Vt., Sarah Rebecca Pulsipher,⁴ (*William W.*³ *David*,² *David*¹) (*see Pulsipher**).

Children:

1. MAY EMMA, b. Aug. 22, 1875; m. Sept. 21, 1898, Elmer Sullivan Baldwin, b. Mar. 25, 1869. Children:
 - i. CLYDE PUTNAM, b. Aug. 11, 1899; m. (1) Doris Stone, divorced; m. (2) Rose Levia. Child:
 - I. RUSSELL ELMER, b. Sept. 6, 1931; m. Janet Feckner, 1953.
 - ii. ALICE MAY, b. July 27, 1901; m. William Goodno, Oct. 9, 1920; d. Mar. 1950. Children:
 - I. EUNICE GENEVA, b. Jan. 18, 1924; m. Raymond Irwin. Children: *Raymond, Janice Elaine*
 - II. ALICE LUCILLE, b. June 11, 1925; m. Carlton Brown, June 17, 1950. Child: *Carlton*, b. 1953.
 - iii. WILLIAM JOSEPH, b. Mar. 9, 1904; m. Monetta Foster. Children:
 - I. WILLIAM JOSEPH, JR., b. Mar. 4, 1931; m. Grace Tillson, 1953.
 - II. JOYCE ELAINE, b. Mar. 26, 1934; d. in infancy.
 - III. LAWRENCE HARRISON, b. Oct. 28, 1938.
 - IV. HOWARD LEIGH, b. Nov. 4, 1941.
 - V. KATHRYN ELAINE, b. Oct. 9, 1945.
 - iv. DORIS EDITH, b. Oct. 15, 1906; d. Nov. 23, 1906.
 - v. HOWARD ELMER, b. Sept. 14, 1907; d. May 11, 1908.
2. JOHN CHARLES, b. Feb. 11, 1877, unm.
3. WILLIAM ELI, b. Feb. 15, 1879; m. Oct. 20, 1904, Edith Ellison, b. May 30, 1878. Children:
 - i. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, b. July 15, 1905; m. Estelle Lee Payne, Nov. 23, 1927, Birmingham, Ala. Child:
 - I. WILLIAM ELI, JR., b. Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 12, 1929.
 - ii. HELEN ELIZABETH, b. May 10, 1908, Birmingham, Ala.; m. Apr. 22, 1930, Henry Lief Helverson. No children.
4. EDWIN GARFIELD, b. Dec. 14, 1881; d. Sept. 26, 1900.
5. HOWARD EATON, b. Sept. 19, 1883; m. Pearl Davis, Feb. 10, 1910, d. Aug. 31, 1945, Birmingham, Ala. Children:
 - i. DOROTHY DAVIS, b. Nov. 24, 1911; m. (1) Roy Dyer, Apr. 24, 1930; m. (2) Roy Hart Norris, Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 15, 1942. Children:
 - I. ROY HART III, b. Dec. 15, 1944.
 - II. DOROTHY PUTNAM, b. Apr. 10, 1950.
 - ii. HOWARD WILLIAM, b. Nov. 23, 1914, Birmingham, Ala; m. Feb. 14, 1942, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Margaret Odum, b. Jan. 11, 1919. Children:
 - I. HOWARD WILLIAM, JR., b. Mar. 7, 1945.
 - II. ROGER ALLEN, b. June 14, 1948.
 - iii. MAE AZILE, b. June 30, 1923, Birmingham, Ala.; m. Sept. 18, 1943, John Castle Simmons. Children:
 - I. BONNIE AZILE, b. Dec. 21, 1945, Birmingham, Ala.
 - II. JOHN CASTLE III, b. July 2, 1947.
6. HARRY BARNES, b. Apr. 25, 1887; m. Eunice Verge, Oct. 1, 1917 d. Sept. 23, 1918, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.
7. RUSSELL, b. Feb. 18, 1889; d. Feb. 22, 1889.
8. SARAH LOUISA, b. Apr. 8, 1891; m. Ernest Adelbert Dix, Sept. 14, 1909, Springfield, Vt.; b. Aug. 1, 1886. Children (b. Springfield):
 - i. EVELYN MARIE, b. Oct. 2, 1910; m. Carl Brandon, Dec. 31, 1936; d. Feb. 2, 1942.
 - ii. ELEANOR RUTH, b. May 6, 1912; m. (1) George Leverett Messer, May 29, 1931, Brattleboro, Vt.; m. (2) Nelson

- Raymond Greer, Dec. 24, 1953, Keene, N. H. Child:
 I. BEVERLY FAY, b. Mar. 27, 1936.
 iii. MARION ESTELLE, b. Oct. 10, 1913; m. Ray Holden Watson,
 June 26, 1935, Cambridge, N. Y.; b. Jan. 16, 1914. Child:
 I. MARCIA RAE (adopted), b. Feb. 20, 1952.
 9. CAROLINE LUCY, b. Mar. 25, 1893; d. July 30, 1909.

RICE

HEZEKIAH⁸ (*Jonathan*,⁷ *Hezekiah*,⁶ *Jonathan*,⁵ *Hezekiah*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *Henry*,² *Edmund*¹) (Edmund¹, was first settler Sudbury, Mass., 1639.), b. Sept. 19, 1748, Framingham, Mass., son of Jonathan and Ruth (Emes) Rice; m. May 29, 1775, Hopkinton, Mass., Elizabeth Emes, dau. of Jonathan and Ruth (Giddings) Emes, b. Jan. 28, 1750; Revolutionary soldier. Res. Saxtons River, Vt., where he died Feb. 11, 1832; she d. Oct. 1, 1831.

Children:

1. ELEANOR,⁹ b. May 14, 1776; m. Oct. 1, 1801, Nathaniel Crossman, Brookfield, Mass.
2. ELIZABETH, b.⁹ Apr. 20, 1779; m. Sept. 25, 1803, Rockingham, Vt., Daniel G. Upham, Shrewsbury, Mass., b. Feb. 20, 1776; d. Apr. 1848. She d. Jan. 20, 1846, Saxtons River, Vt.
3. LYDIA,⁹ b. Aug. 7, 1784; d. July 22, 1849; m. Aug. 15, 1804, Samuel Ober, Jr., b. Jan. 26, 1782, d. 1855, Saxtons River, Vt.
4. JONATHAN,⁹ b. Feb. 19, 1788, Charlton, Mass.; m. Nov. 22, 1810, Surry, N. H., Persis Hardy, dau. of Daniel and Elizabeth (Baxter) Hardy, b. Feb. 13, 1789, Thetford, Vt. Res., Mt. Holly and Bellows Falls, Vt. Children:
 - i. JONATHAN WARREN,¹⁰ b. Nov. 12, 1811, Rockingham, Vt.; d. Oct. 1813.
 - ii. WILLIAM HARDY, b. May 7, 1813, Mt. Holly, Vt.; Civil War veteran; m. in south, never returned north.
 - iii. HEZEKIAH, b. Feb. 26, 1815, Mt. Holly, Vt.; d. July, 1818.
 - iv. GEORGE WASHINGTON, b. Nov. 2, 1818, Mt. Holly, Vt.; m. Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph J. and Judith (Savory) Smith, Claremont, N. H., b. Nov. 30, 1818, Claremont. He d. Nov. 15, 1854. Children:
 - I. ELSINA DEREXA,¹¹ b. Nov. 12, 1843, Carroll, N. H.; m. Henry W. Hutchins (*see Hutchins*).
 - II. GEORGE GILBERT, b. Jan. 29, 1845, Carroll, N. H.
 - III. PERSIS, b. Apr. 23, 1847, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Albert Kingman.
 - IV. GEORGIANA, b. Mar. 4, 1849, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Lyman C. Cummings.
 (Mary E., widow of George W. m. (2), Dec. 7, 1856, Bellows Falls, Vt., David T. son of David W. and Rebecca (Ober) Hardy, b. Aug. 14, 1826. He d. May 14, 1903, Chester, Vt. She d. Dec. 10, 1895, Chester, Vt.)
- v. MARY ELIZABETH,¹⁰ b. Jan. 25, 1821, Wallingford, Vt.; m. Dec. 22, 1840, Ellsworth Willson, son of William and Prudence (Cummings) Willson; she d. Sept. 3, 1898, Bellows Falls, Vt. Children:
 - I. WILLIAM WALLACE,¹¹ b. Jan. 1, 1842, Whitefield, N. H.; d. May 16, 1864; Battle of the Wilderness.
 - II. MARION P., b. May 7, 1844, Carroll, N. H.; m. (1) Mar. 2, 1867, Cambridgeport, Vt., Henry H. Wolfe; m. (2) Oct. 19, 1902, William Austin. She d. June 2, 1930.
 - III. ELLEN M., b. June 14, 1846, Keene, N. H.; d. Feb. 14, 1850.
 - IV. WARREN AARON, b. June 24, 1848, Rockingham, Vt.; d. Dec. 29, 1849.
 - V. HENRY SEYMOUR, b. Apr. 5, 1850, Westminster, Vt.; m.

- (1) Nov. 9, 1874, Ellen M. Cullinan, Arlington, Vt.; m. (2) Feb. 17, 1898. He d. Aug. 28, 1909, Arlington
- VI. *Infant*, b. and d. Feb. 11, 1852.
- VII. ALICE REBECCA, b. Feb. 16, 1854, Westminster, Vt.; m. (1) James Gerrish, Bellows Falls, Vt. He d. Oct. 14, 1887, Fla. She m. (2) Charles Haskell, Sept. 6, 1897, Ludlow, Vt. He d. Dec. 30, 1901, N. Y. C. She d. Mar. 1, 1948, Rutland, Vt.
- VIII. MARY ELIZABETH, b. July 3, 1862, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Aug. 23, 1880, Rockingham, Vt., William Davis; she d. Jan. 5, 1887. (2 children).
- IX. HATTIE PERSIS, b. Sept. 7, 1866; d. Oct. 23, 1938, Port Washington, L. I.; m. June 23, 1891, Bellows Falls, Vt., m. Alfred J. May, d. Nov. 10, 1919, Portsmouth, N. H.

RILEY

JOHN P., lawyer, came to B. F., 1899 as manager Fall Mt. Paper Co.; b. Mar. 24, 1859, Pottersville, N. Y.; d. Jan. 23, 1929, Boston, Mass.; m. Middle Grove, N. Y. Minnie E. Mulvenan, b. May 24, 1871, d. Feb. 12, 1954, B. F. Children:

1. EDWARD MAURICE, res. Pasadena, Calif.; b. Dec. 4, 1897, Grand Mere, Quebec; m. Katharine Graham Hovey of Grand Rapids, Mich. Child:
 - i. HELEN PATRICIA, b. Apr. 26, 1926; m. William Trumball of Englewood, N. J.; res. Baltimore, Md. Child: *Katharine Ann*, b. May 26, 1953.
2. JOHN PHILIP, res. Jackson Heights, N. Y., summer home Walpole, N. H., b. Aug. 31, 1900, B. F.; m. Feb. 7, 1931, Barbara Kathryn Rudden (*see Rudden*).
3. ROBERT JAMES (Cornell), res. Chicago, Ill.; b. Oct. 25, 1901, B. F.; m. Mar. 29, 1930, Ruth Collins of Chicago. Child:
 - i. ROBERT BARTLETT (M.I.T.), res. London, England; b. Jan. 28, 1931; m. London, Oct. 5, 1956, Nancy Rebecca Mills of Decatur, Ill.

ROBERTSON*

CHARLES E.,⁴ b. Sept. 5, 1850, Putney, Vt.; d. Apr. 26, 1936, B. F.; m. Flora A. Ward (*see Robertson**)

Child:

1. LOUIS J., b. July 1, 1877; m. Margaret Egan, Jan. 7, 1902. Child:
 - i. FRIEDA CHRISTINA, b. Dec. 29, 1908; m. Donald F. Kellogg, July 20, 1946.

ROUNDY*

MORTON CARLTON,⁴ (*Carlton Humphrey*,³ *Ralph*,² *Capt. John*¹), b. Aug. 27, 1840, Bartonsville, Vt.; d. Apr. 15, 1915, Rockingham Vt.; m. (1) Mar. 19, 1861, Susan Ellen, dau. of Charles W. Pulsipher, b. Sept. 4, 1839, Rockingham Vt.; d. Feb. 6, 1872; m. (2) Aug. 29, 1874, Sarah Ann, dau. of Rodney Wiley, b. Feb. 18, 1850, Rockingham, Vt.; d. Jan. 20, 1931.

Children:

1. CHARLES CARLTON,⁵ b. May 3, 1862; d. Jan. 19, 1928; m. Mar. 15, 1887, Belinda Harriet, dau. Simon M. Albee, Rockingham, Vt., b. July 2, 1864, d. Apr. 1948 (*see Albee*). Children:
 - i. RUTH ANNIE,⁶ b. Dec. 27, 1890, Charlestown, N. H.; m. June 19, 1919, Benjamin Barnard D'Ewart, b. Nov. 3, 1890, Worcester, Mass. Children:

- I. JEANETTE,⁷ b. Apr. 30, 1920, Cleveland, Ohio; m. Sept. 5, 1942, Worcester, Mass., Burchard Adlai Royce, b. May 7, 1918, Springfield, Mass. Child: *Jonathan Burchard*, b. May 17, 1954, Boston, Mass.
- II. BENJAMIN BARNARD, JR., b. Nov. 30, 1921; Worcester, Mass.; m. June 30, 1944, Thyra Johnson, b. Dec. 19, 1923, Worcester, Mass. Res., Grand Island, N. Y. Child: *Bruce Nils*, b. June 19, 1946; d. Apr. 1950.
- III. CHARLES ROUNDY, b. July 22, 1924, Cleveland, Ohio; m. Nov. 6, 1949, Dorothy Jean Working, Willsall, Mont., b. Aug. 30, 1920, Willsall, Mont. Res. Butte, Mont.
- ii. SUSAN,⁶ b. Sept. 23, 1896, Westminster, Vt.; m. Walter F. True. Res., Lyndon Center, Vt. Children:
 - I. RUTH,⁷ b. Sept. 5, 1922, Wilmington, Vt.; m. Dr. Robert Lyman, Morrisville, Vt., Aug. 22, 1950. Child: *Robert, Jr.*, b. Mar. 7, 1952.
 - II. WALTER F., JR., b. Mar. 22, 1924; m. Aug. 12, 1946, Joan Inman, Foxboro, Mass. Children: *Susan Prescott*, b. Oct. 3, 1948; *Gary Lynn*, b. Apr. 25, 1951.
 - III. CHARLES W., b. Sept. 3, 1925; m. Dec. 17, 1950, June Healey, Waterbury, Conn. Child: *Nancy*, b. Sept. 30, 1951.
 - IV. JEAN, b. Dec. 21, 1929. Res. Waterbury, Vt.
2. LELA ROSE,⁵ b. Oct. 4, 1863; m. Nov. 29, 1886, Clarence Ware Downing, M.D., Swanzey, N. H. He d. Apr. 29, 1897, Manchester, N. H. She d. Apr. 27, 1934, Rockingham, Vt. Children:
 - i. MORTON FRANKLIN,⁶ b. Nov. 7, 1887, Manchester, N. H.; d. Nov. 5, 1944, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Rita May Cox, Lewiston, Me. Aug. 12, 1913. Children:
 - I. MORTON FRANKLIN, JR.,⁷ b. Feb. 12, 1915, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Feb. 15, 1947, Dorothy A. Clements, New Haven, Conn. Child: *Donna Clements*,⁸ b. Jan. 8, 1951, Bellows Falls, Vt.
 - II. MARTHA LELA, b. May 12, 1918, Rutland, Vt.; m. James Wakefield. Child: *Lee*.
 - III. CLARENCE WARREN, b. July 17, 1923, Bellows Falls, Vt.
 - ii. RAMON CLARENCE,⁶ b. June 6, 1890, Manchester, N. H.; d. May 29, 1917, Burlington, Vt.
 - iii. ARLON ROUNDY,⁶ b. Sept. 21, 1891, Manchester, N. H.; m. (1) Leona B. Hesseltine, Aug. 11, 1914, Claremont, N. H., b. May 23, 1891, d. Mar. 25, 1952. M. (2) M. Imogene Parker, dau. of Joseph and Lula Parker. Res. Bellows Falls, Vt. Children:
 - I. DOROTHY LELA, b. Nov. 25, 1915, Bellows Falls, Vt.
 - II. BARBARA LEONA, b. Oct. 28, 1918, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Frank Proctor, Hillsboro, N. H., Aug. 28, 1942. Children: *Mary Jane*, b. Oct. 14, 1944; *Donna Lee*, b. June 20, 1947.
 - iv. HAZEL ALICE,⁶ b. Aug. 11, 1893, Manchester, N. H.; d. July 4, 1929; m. Ralph E. Hayward, Keene, N. H.
3. SUSIE,⁵ b. Jan. 29, 1865; d. Feb. 19, 1866
4. RODNEY WILEY,⁵ b. Apr. 17, 1875, Rockingham, Vt.; m. (1) June 22, 1904, Florence A. Champion, Old Lyme, Conn., d. Jan. 31, 1920. M. (2) Mabel H. Hart, Winsted, Conn. Mar. 4, 1922, d. Aug. 15, 1922. M. (3) Ada Emily Lindsay, Decatur, Ill., Aug. 20, 1924. Children:
 - i. PAUL CHAMPION,⁶ b. Apr. 21, 1905, Ludlow, Vt.; m. Jan. 1, 1929, Elinor R. Norris, Holbrook, Mass.
 - ii. RODNEY WILEY, JR., b. Sept. 5, 1908, Hartford, Conn.; d. Sept. 30, 1929.
 - iii. VIRGINIA, b. Jan. 30, 1913, Hartford, Conn.; m. Aug. 21, 1937, George E. Wright, Portland, Me. Children:

- I. JOSEPH ARTHUR,⁷ b. Dec. 23, 1940, Rutland, Vt.
 - II. SALLY, b. June 10, 1943, Portland, Me.
 - 5. SUSAN PULSIPHER,⁵ b. Feb. 27, 1877; m. Aug. 30, 1911, Everett W. Greenwood, Charlestown, N. H., b. Dec. 3, 1878; d. Apr. 1, 1927. Children:
 - i. FREDERIC MORTON,⁶ b. June 21, 1912, Charlestown, N. H.; m. Mar. 29, 1936, Laura Stearns, Charlestown, N. H., b. Aug. 17, 1919. Children:
 - I. EVERETT OLIN,⁷ b. Nov. 30, 1937, Randolph, Vt.
 - II. ALAN FREDERIC, b. Oct. 21, 1942, Burlington, Vt.
 - III. ANN, b. Jan. 6, 1948, Springfield, Vt.
 - ii. CARLTON EVERETT,⁶ b. Feb. 25, 1914, Charlestown, N. H.; m. Nov. 24, 1945, Barbara Bishop, Springfield, Vt., b. Oct. 12, 1920. Res. Westminster, Vt. Children:
 - I. JUDITH ELLEN,⁷ b. Mar. 24, 1947, Keene, N. H.
 - II. JANE BARBARA, b. June 12, 1949, Springfield, Vt.
 - III. HAROLD BISHOP, b. Oct. 31, 1951, Westminster, Vt.
 - iii. SARAH,⁶ b. Mar. 16, 1916, Charlestown, N. H. Res. Rockingham, Vt.
 - iv. DR. ALBERT,⁶ b. May 22, 1920; d. Feb. 4, 1956. Res., Los Banos, Calif.
 - 6. MABEL LAURA,⁵ b. Aug. 13, 1880, Rockingham, Vt.; m. July 18, 1906, George Philo Kenyon, Bradford, Vt. Children:
 - i. GEORGE DANA,⁶ b. Dec. 27, 1907, Rockingham, Vt.; m. June 27, 1931, Evelyn H. Burnham, Henniker, N. H., b. Aug. 31, 1903. Children:
 - I. MARJORIE ANNE,⁷ b. Apr. 14, 1932, Laconia, N. H.
 - II. RICHARD DANA, b. Sept. 28, 1936, Concord, N. H.
 - ii. MARY ROUNDY,⁶ b. Dec. 4, 1911, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Oct. 29, 1935, Gordon Erwin Lillie, b. Oct. 8, 1910, Rockingham, Vt. Children:
 - I. SUSAN,⁷ b. Aug. 4, 1936, Keene, N. H.
 - II. ELENA, b. Jan. 29, 1940, Keene, N. H.
 - III. THORNTON K., b. Dec. 25, 1947, Bellows Falls, Vt.
 - 7. MARY WILEY,⁵ b. Dec. 8, 1883, Rockingham, Vt.; m. June 26, 1907, Andrew Johnson Ayer, Putney, Vt., b. Dec. 14, 1867, d. Sept. 18, 1951. Res. Pittsfield, N. H. Children:
 - i. GORDON ROUNDY,⁶ b. Sept. 3, 1910, Putney Vt.; m. Nov. 4, 1939, Barbara Means, Melrose, Mass., b. Aug. 31, 1912. Children:
 - I. LAURENCE GEORGE,⁷ b. Mar. 3, 1941, Melrose, Mass.
 - II. JANET BARBARA, b. May 28, 1944, Ithaca, N. Y.
 - ii. HELEN ELIZABETH,⁶ b. May 14, 1912, Putney, Vt.; d. July 9, 1930.
 - iii. EMELYN FLORENCE,⁶ b. June 9, 1920, Keene, N. H.; m. Feb. 28, 1946, Keene, N. H., George Russell Krause, b. Sept. 13, 1918, Passaic, N. H. Res. Center Barnstead, N. H. Child:
 - I. GEORGE RUSSELL II,⁷ b. Feb. 24, 1951.
- ROSA LINDA,⁴ b. Sept. 27, 1845, Springfield, Vt.; d. Aug. 27, 1883; m. George Justin Wright, Weymouth, Mass., b. Dec. 24, 1842; d. Sept. 1909. Children:
- 1. OLIVE ROSE,⁵ b. Oct. 7, 1872, Weymouth, Mass.; m. Feb. 28, 1897, Sanford Loring Damon, b. Oct. 31, 1875, Cohasset, Mass.; d. Sept. 23, 1952. Children:
 - i. RUTH OLIVE,⁶ b. June 9, 1899, Cohasset, Mass.; m. Sept. 11, 1919, Gerard A. Dooley, b. Jan. 2, 1898, Boston, Mass.
 - ii. ESTHER LORING, b. June 6, 1901, Cohasset, Mass.; m. Dec. 25, 1921, Norman Pace Charles, b. Dec. 16, 1897, Reading, Mass. Children:
 - I. NORMA ESTHER,⁷ b. June 15, 1923.
 - II. EDITH LOUISE, b. May 16, 1926.

- iii. MARY WHITCOMB, b. Nov. 6, 1802, Cohasset, Mass.; m. Apr. 30, 1927, John I. Johnson, b. Aug. 4, 1897, Sweden; d. Jan. 2, 1948. Child:
 - I. MARION CLAIRE,⁷ b. Mar. 31, 1929.
- iv. OLIVE STANFORD, b. May 27, 1906; m. Nov. 18, 1934, Frank L. Edgerly, Reading, Mass.; he d. May 12, 1947.
- v. SANFORD ALDEN, b. July 15, 1909, Weymouth, Mass.; m. Sept. 14, 1935, Esther I. Hanson, b. Dec. 14, 1910, Dorchester, Mass. Child:
 - I. DOROTHY ANN,⁷ b. Jan. 5, 1945, Boston, Mass.
- 2. GEORGE ERNEST,⁵ b. Aug. 29, 1874, Weymouth, Mass.; d. Oct. 27, 1947; m. Jennie Hall, Rockingham, Vt.; d. 1927. Child:
 - i. RALPH WESTON,⁶ b. Jan. 10, 1904, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Apr. 14, 1929, Dorilda Jacobs, West Rutland, Vt. Res. Rockingham, Vt.

RUDDEN*

REGIS ROSE, (Skidmore Col.), b. Mar. 13, 1896; m. June 25, 1929, Richard Cornelius Long of N. Walpole, N. H., who d. Mar. 13, 1957.
 BARBARA KATHRYN, b. May 10, 1899, (Skidmore Col.) (*See Riley*).

RYDER*

JESSIE ELISABETH⁴ (*Herbert Daniel*,³ *Daniel*,² *Jotham*¹), b. Feb. 18, 1884; res. Clearwater, Fla.; unm.

MARGARET SARAH,⁴ m. June 19, 1905, Edward Hibbard Kenerson (Dartmouth '03); d. June 21, 1909.

Child:

- 1. JOHN BODGE,⁵ b. Nov. 17, 1906, (Dartmouth '28); m. June 28, 1931, Frances Comins, Concord, Mass., b. Mar. 26, 1906. Children:
 - i. MARIE LOU,⁶ b. Jan. 4, 1932, (Skidmore Col.); res. Wellesley, Mass.; m. Brian Wauless (RAF, England).
 - ii. EDWARD HIBBARD, b. Feb. 22, 1937, (student Colgate).
 - iii. ROBERT FOSTER, b. July 1, 1938 (student Dartmouth).

HELEN WINIFRED,⁴ (Simmons Col.); m. Nov. 19, 1912, Ralph Davis Gilbert of Boston, Mass. and Gilead, Conn.; d. Apr. 24, 1919, Winchester, Mass.

Children:

- 1. DEBORAH CHAMPION,⁵ b. Feb. 4, 1914, Winchester; m. Aug. 30, 1940. Norman Sven Von Rosenvinge, Winchester; res. Rockport, Mass. Children:
 - i. Twin, TYCHO TOR,⁶ b. Apr. 18, 1942.
 - ii. Twin, CHRISTIAN RANDOLPH, b. Apr. 18, 1942.
 - iii. JANNIK PORTER, b. Apr. 12, 1946.
 - iv. KATHARINE ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 1, 1947.
 - v. STEFAN QUINTUS, b. June 5, 1951.
 - vi. DEBORAH CHAMPION, b. Mar. 18, 1953.
- 2. ELISABETH,⁵ b. May 13, 1917, Winchester; m. June 17, 1944, Charles A. Woods, Jr.; res. Sewickley, Pa. Children:
 - i. DEBORAH ANNE,⁶ b. May 22, 1948.
 - ii. CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR, b. Apr. 7, 1949.
 - iii. CAROL GILBERT, b. Mar. 26, 1950.
- 3. KATHARINE,⁵ b. Jan. 21, 1919, Winchester; m. Aug. 30, 1940, Frank Chalmers Smith; res. Birmingham, Mich. Children:
 - i. PETER GILBERT,⁶ b. May 26, 1941.
 - ii. SAMUEL CHALMERS, b. Aug. 15, 1944.
 - iii. JEFFREY OLIVER, b. Nov. 1, 1948.

CHARLOTTE DIVOLL,⁴ m. Sept. 10, 1914, Edward Hibbard Kenerson.
Children:

1. DAVID RYDER,⁵ b. Apr. 16, 1916, (Dartmouth '37); res. Winchester;
m. Apr. 14, 1939, Anita Rubens, Concord, N. H. Children:
 - i. DAVID, JR.,⁶ b. Apr. 20, 1944.
 - ii. MARTHA LYNNE, b. Apr. 3, 1949.
2. MARGARET, b. Apr. 27, 1917, (Wellesley '38); m. Sept. 14, 1940,
Cleveland Dodge Rea (Princeton and Harvard Law) of Pitts-
burgh, Pa.; res. Pittsburgh. Children:
 - i. DAVID KENERSON,⁶ b. June 2, 1942.
 - ii. KATHARINE HOWE, b. May 2, 1944.
 - iii. CLEVELAND DODGE, b. July 20, 1947.
 - iv. THOMAS HOWE CHILDS, b. Sept. 4, 1950.
3. MARTHA MOULTON, b. Aug. 18, 1919; d. Dec. 11, 1923.
4. ELLEN, b. Apr. 4, 1928, Winchester; m. Apr. 26, 1952, William
Gelotte, Lexington, Mass.

KATHARINE FOSTER⁴ (Smith and Simmons Col.), m. Richard Park-
hurst, Feb. 19, 1924.

Children:

1. JOHN WILDER,⁵ b. Apr. 21, 1925; d. July 3, 1945, Calcutta, India.
2. ROGER LEWIS, b. Jan. 30, 1927; d. Apr. 12, 1928.
3. MARGARET, b. June 1, 1929; m. Sept. 20, 1952, Davis Franklin
Sykes. Children:
 - i. ELLEN ELISABETH,⁶ b. July 25, 1956.
 - ii. TIMOTHY DAVID, b. Aug. 7, 1957.
4. STEPHEN RYDER, b. Sept. 15, 1930; m. Sept. 15, 1956, Lorraine St.
Croix. Child:
 - i. JOHN LEWIS, b. May 26, 1957.

DANIEL FRANKLIN⁴ (Darmouth '21); m. (1) Nov. 15, 1923, Virginia
Babbitt, B. F. (*see Babbitt**), d. Mar. 23, 1946; m. (2) Nov. 1, 1947, Mrs.
Frances Randall.

Children:

1. JEAN MARGARET,⁵ b. Oct. 4, 1924; m. Apr. 17, 1947, Robert D.
Allen. Children:
 - i. VIRGINIA BABBITT,⁶ b. Feb. 10, 1948.
 - ii. SARAH ROBERTSON, b. Aug. 20, 1951.
 - iii. MARGARET ANN, b. July 28, 1952.
 - iv. MARK RYDER, b. Mar. 20, 1954.
2. DANIEL FRANKLIN, JR., b. June 2, 1926; m. May 15, 1954, Grace
Stevenson. Child:
 - i. DAVID STOVER, b. June 18, 1955.
3. NANCY JANE, b. July 14, 1927; m. Jan., 1953, Albert J. Trimarchi.

MARY SCOTT⁴ (Smith Col. '26); m. William Vrooman Mason, b. May
14, 1906.

Children:

1. PETER V., JR.,⁵ b. Mar. 11, 1928; m. Bernadetta Cebal, b. Feb. 11,
1921, Bristol, Pa. Child: *Mark Cebal*,⁶ b. Feb. 28, 1955,
Bristol, Pa.
2. DONALD, b. July 8, 1929; d. 1931.
3. JOAN ELISABETH, b. Feb. 15, 1932; m. Clifford Livingston Pelton,
Jr., in Calif., b. May 2, 1932. Children: *William*; *Seth S.*,
b. Mar. 2, 1955.
4. BENJAMIN ALLEN, b. Oct. 11, 1940, Waterbury, Vt.
5. ANNA LOUISE, b. Jan. 14, 1942.

SANBORN

ELMER SNOW, b. Dec. 13, 1895, Charlestown, Mass.; d. Jan. 15, 1949,
Sunmount, N. Y.; m. W. Rutland, Vt., May 6, 1917, Edyth Barber⁸ (*Thomas*,⁷
William,⁶ *Nathaniel*,⁵ *Nathaniel*,⁴ *Nathaniel*,³ *Josiah*,² *Thomas*¹), b. Aug. 24,

1899, B. F., dau. Thomas J., b. Dec. 19, 1855; d. Feb. 27, 1899 and Viola Louisa Brown, b. Norwich, Vt., Mar. 9, 1860; d. Aug. 30, 1925; m. Castleton, Vt., Dec. 18, 1878.

Children:

1. ELMER CORLISS, b. Mar. 5, 1918, B. F.; m. July 10, 1943, Nada Myer of Enid, Okla., b. Dacoma, Okla. Child:
 - i. KAREN LYNN, b. Nov. 1, 1953.
2. PATRICIA GEORGENE, b. Mar. 29, 1925; m. Sept. 1, 1945, Charles Kendrick Osgood, M.D., Herkimer, N. H. Children:
 - i. CHARLES KENDRICK, JR., b. Oct. 22, 1946, Boston, Mass.
 - ii. LLOYD BENSON, b. Feb. 8, 1948, Long Branch, N. J.
 - iii. CYNTHIA BARBER, b. June 4, 1949, Oceanport, N. Y.
 - iv. WARREN CARPENTER, b. June 5, 1953, Syracuse, N. Y.

SEVERENS

FRANKLIN, b. Oct., 1811, Derby, Vt.; d. Michigan; m. Elizabeth Pulsipher⁴ (*Samuel*,³ *David*,² *David*¹) (*see Pulsipher**), b. Mar. 15, 1816, d. Sept. 28, 1875, S. R.

Children:

1. CHARLES WEAVER PULSIPHER,⁵ res. S. R.; b. Mar. 1837; m. Harriet McQuaide. Child:
 - i. MARTIN ELLSWORTH,⁶ b. Aug. 12, 1861; d. June 19, 1923; m. (1) 1883, Dora A. Woolley of Grafton, Vt., d. Apr. 18, 1889. Child:
 - I. RAYMOND MARTIN,⁷ b. June 25, 1884; m. June 16, 1909, Alice E. Sprowson of Concord Jct., Mass. Children:
 - a. EDWARD MARTIN,⁸ b. Mar. 20, 1910, res. Fitchburg, Mass.; m. Nov. 26, 1936, Bertha Houghton. Children: *Gail Elaine*, b. Apr. 28, 1939; *Martin Raymond*, b. Mar. 2, 1943.
 - b. JOSEPH RAYMOND, b. Jan. 19, 1912; m. (1) Sept. 21, 1935, Helena Hazelburg, d. Sept. 21, 1950; m. (2) Oct. 6, 1951, Gertrude Nivell Joynes.
 - c. ELEANOR ALICE, b. Jan. 1, 1924; m. July 17, 1944, Robert F. Peck of Leominster, Mass. Children: *Leslie Ann*, b. Sept. 24, 1946; *Lynne Elizabeth*, b. Nov. 27, 1948; *Laraine Eleanor*, b. Dec. 12, 1950.
 - d. NORMAN DANA, res. Townshend, Mass.; b. May 16, 1926; m. Jan. 10, 1948, Lorraine Chalifoux. Children: *Mark Dana*, b. Dec. 23, 1953; *Jayne Margaret*, b. July 11, 1956.
 - M. (2) Dec. 24, 1889, Abbie Susan Davis of Athens, Vt. Children:
 - I. MILDRED DAVIS, b. May 16, 1892; m. Dec. 23, 1918 Floyd B. Bowen of Dickerson Center, N. Y. Children:
 - a. RALPH HENRY, b. Sept. 21, 1919; m. Sept. 14, 1940, Susan Heath Beardslee, Westboro, Mass. Children: *Sarah Heath*, b. Dec. 24, 1941; *Paul Davis*, b. Sept. 20, 1944.
 - b. DOUGLAS ELLSWORTH, res. Northboro, Mass.; b. Jan. 27, 1925; m. July 7, 1948, Cornelia Jean Wallin, S. Windham, Conn. Children: *Marjorie Jean*, b. May 4, 1949; *Douglas Ellsworth*, b. May 22, 1950; *Debra Elizabeth*, b. Nov. 5, 1951; *Darleen Elise*, b. Nov. 1, 1954.
 - II. MARION ELIZABETH, b. Apr. 26, 1894.
 - III. RUTH WINONA, res. S. R.; b. May 14, 1899; m. Dec. 27, 1920, Walter George Hitchcock of Westminster West, Vt.; d. Sept. 9, 1951. Children:

- a. ROBERT SEVERANS, res. S. R.; b. Oct. 11, 1922; m. Oct. 9, 1948, Gwendolyn Joan Saunders of Southwick, Mass. Children: *Linda Jean*, b. July 27, 1949; *Patricia Ann*, b. July 18, 1953; *John Walter*, b. Sept. 29, 1954; *Mary Beth*, b. June 18, 1956.
- b. HELEN RUTH, b. Dec. 21, 1928; m. June 19, 1954, Bruce A. Kibbee of E. Swanzey, N. H. Children: *William Allds*, June 28, 1955; *Thomas Arthur*, b. July 16, 1956.
- IV. RALPH WEAVER, b. May 14, 1899; res. S. R.; m. Aug. 9, 1932, Stella Lucia Hoxie of Proctorsville, Vt. Children:
 - a. RICHARD HOXIE, b. Mar. 10, 1934; m. Aug. 31, 1957, Barbara Ann Child of Syracuse, N. Y.
 - b. KENNETH WARREN, b. May 8, 1936.
- V. MARTHA ESTHER, res. E. Swanzey; b. Nov. 2, 1906; m. June 7, 1931, Charles Friehofer, B. F.; res. Keene, N. H. Children:
 - a. CHARLES FREDERICK, res. Keene; b. Jan. 8, 1932; m. May 5, 1956, Margaret Mary Grossi of Keene. Child: *Charles Alan*, b. Aug. 11, 1957.
 - b. DALE WILLIAM, res. E. Swanzey; b. Jan. 16, 1933; m. Feb. 19, 1955, Gloria Beatrice Fuller of W. Swanzey. Child: *Dale William, Jr.*, b. July 13, 1956.
 - c. PAUL MARTIN, b. Jan. 16, 1933.
 - d. CAROLYN ESTHER, res. Keene; b. May 17, 1934; m. Jan. 25, 1957, Warren Arthur Muzzy of Westminster, Vt.
 - e. JUDITH MARION, b. Apr. 18, 1943.
- ii. IDA MAY, b. Jan. 14, 1863; d. May 30, 1925, Burlington, Vt.; m. (1) Cyrus Buss, d. Aug. 20, 1890. Children:
 - I. CHARLES ALBEE, b. Aug. 4, 1885; d. Jan. 31, 1954; m. (1) Apr. 5, 1923, Delphine Helen Pratt; d. July 10, 1936; m. (2) June 9, 1939, Mary Mildred Moseley.
 - II. BLANCHE, b. May 21, 1888; d. Mar. 2, 1889. m. (2) Charles Killam of Burlington, Vt. Child:
 - I. HAZEL MAY, res. Rensselaer, N. Y.; b. May 30, 1894; m. Robert Houghton. Child:
 - a. RALPH EDWIN, b. Sept. 19, 1914; d. May 20, 1920.
- iii. JEFFERSON F., b. Oct. 26, 1864; d. Mar. 27, 1899; m. Elizabeth Walsh. Children:
 - I. HAZEL.
 - II. ALBERT, res. Claremont, N. H.

SIMONS or SIMONDS

ENOCH,¹ b. Sept. 2, 1794; m. Feb. 22, 1827, Mary Horn, b. Mar. 24, 1795.

Children:

- 1. B. F. SIMONS,² b. Nov. 17, 1827.
- 2. A. L. SIMONS, b. Apr. 10, 1830.
- 1. 3. JOSEPH VARNEY SIMONS²
- 4. L. H. SIMONS, b. Nov. 14, 1835.
- 5. M. E. SIMONS, b. June 26, 1838.
- 1. JOSEPH VARNEY² (he changed the name to Simonds), b. Jan. 1, 1833, Warner, N. H.; m. July 8, 1857, Harriet Amanda Derby, Grafton, Vt., b. June 14, 1841. Children: all b. Rock.
 - 2. i. CHARLIE FRANK³
 - ii. LILLA L., b. June 17, 1860; m. June 17, 1879, Henry Beaumont.

- iii. MARY E., b. Apr. 18, 1865; d. Sept. 21, 1904; m. ---- Dwinell.
- iv. FRED L., b. Mar. 24, 1867; m. ---- ----; res. Ludlow, Vt. Child:
 - I. VERA
 - II. CLIFFORD
- v. GEORGE H., b. Feb. 10, 1870; m. Ethel ----; res. Everett, Mass.
- vi. EVA E., b. May 9, 1873; m. Aug. 5, 1896, Fred O. Joslyn.
- vii. BERTRAM J., b. Aug. 23, 1875; m. Ella Spaulding. Child:
 - I. RALPH, res. Newtonville, Mass.
- viii. LEON A., b. Oct. 23, 1878; m. Aug. 4, 1907, Harriet Graves; res. Mass.

2.

- CHARLIE FRANK,³ b. Apr. 2, 1858; d. Dec., 1918; m. 1885, Clara Abigail dau. of Clark S. and Mary (Campbell) Lake, S. R. She d. Apr. 18, 1951. Children:
 - I. HARRY L.,⁴ b. Dec. 13, 1886; d. Dec. 31, 1951; m. Oct. 31, 1908, Blanche Swift, B. F. Children:
 - a. LEROY DANA,⁵ b. Mar. 7, 1910; m. Mildred O'Dette, b. Sept. 6, 1911. Children: (i) *Barbara Joan*,⁶ b. July 25, 1933; m. Leo F. Sprague. Children: *Christine*, b. Sept. 3, 1952; *Deborah*, b. Oct., 1954. (ii) *Carolyn Ruth*, b. Mar. 11, 1935. (iii) *LeRoy Dana*, b. Aug. 23, 1936. (iv) *Gerald Colin*, b. Oct. 15, 1937. (v) *Ronald Dean*, b. May 6, 1940. (vi) *George Henry*, b. Dec. 20, 1941. (vii) *Bruce Arnold*, b. May 9, 1944. (viii) *Clifford Robert*, b. Oct. 7, 1946.
 - b. EARL BYRON,⁵ b. Sept. 9, 1911; m. Alice Bingham. Children: (i) *Earl Byron*, b. Aug. 19, 1939. (ii) *Carroll Charles*, b. Mar. 5, 1943. (iii) *Earline Alice*, b. July 13, 1946.
 - c. STUART SWIFT,⁵ b. Mar. 8, 1915; m. Elizabeth Minard (*see Minard*).
 - d. CATHERINE ADELE,⁵ b. Oct. 4, 1916; m. Edgar D. Frey, S. R. Children: (i) *Dianne Kay*, b. July 18, 1942. (ii) *James Stuart*, b. June 3, 1948.
 - e. FRANK ORSON,⁵ b. May 31, 1920; m. Aug. 3, 1942, Granville, Ohio, Mary Armenta McKnight. Children: (1) *William Frank*,⁶ b. Aug. 25, 1944. (ii) *Charles Albert*, b. Jan. 6, 1951. (iii) *Marcia Jean*, b. Nov. 13, 1954.
 - II. RAYMOND C.,⁴ b. Jan. 11, 1890; m. Elizabeth Ellison; res. Memphis, Tenn. Children:
 - a. MARY
 - b. MARTHA
 - III. GUY M.,⁴ b. Aug. 4, 1892; m. (1) Hetty King, b. Nov. 21, 1898, d. Mar. 21, 1932; m. (2) Adah Williams Smith, Oct. 23, 1934. Children:
 - a. PHYLLIS,⁵ b. Feb. 21, 1925; d. Oct. 15, 1926.
 - b. CLAIRE, b. May 18, 1927, Claremont, N. H.; m. Feb. 29, 1948, Edward Perkins, b. Dec. 14, 1928. Children: (i) *Timothy Guy*, b. Sept. 27, 1949. (ii) *Michael Kenneth*, b. Apr. 18, 1951.
 - IV. CLARK C.,⁴ b. June 18, 1894; m. Mildred Dyke, B. F.; d. 1951. Children:
 - a. RITA,⁵ m. Harold Nye, Nashua, N. H. Children: (i) *Gerald*. (ii) *Donald*.
 - V. ROLAND F.,⁴ b. Apr. 11, 1896; d. Jan. 23, 1948; m. Oct. 11, 1924, Florence Gammell Walker. Children:
 - a. DONALD, twin, b. July 11, 1926.
 - b. RICHARD, twin, b. July 11, 1926, m. Veronica Karnacewicz, N. Westminster, Vt. Child: (i) *Gary*.
 - VI. PHILIP D.,⁴ b. July 26, 1898; m. Sept. 21, 1922, Mary Louise LaClair, b. Jan. 1, 1899. Children:

- a. MARILYN KAY, b. July 24, 1926.
 - b. PHILIP CLARK, b. Sept. 19, 1930.
 - c. ELIZABETH ANNE, b. July 16, 1933; m. Aug. 15, 1955, S. R., Roland Ray William, Jr., Craftsbury, Vt.
 - d. WILLIAM FRANCIS, b. Oct. 9, 1937.
- VII. CHARLES E.,⁴ b. Feb. 29, 1904; m. Oct. 3, 1927, Irene Davis, Springfield, Vt., b. July 30, 1904. Children:
- a. CHARLES EDWIN, JR., b. July 10, 1928, Springfield, Vt.; m. Sept. 8, 1951, Sylvia Lynette Dufresne, b. Sept. 3, 1930. Children: (i) *Linda Marie*, b. Dec. 6, 1954, Springfield. (ii) *Carol Anne*, b. Mar. 13, 1957, Boston, Mass.
 - b. ELINOR MAE, b. Sept. 24, 1930, Springfield; m. July 23, 1951, William Griswold, Jr., b. Oct. 25, 1928, S. Royalton, Vt. Children: (i) *Larry William*, b. Aug. 12, 1952, Springfield. (ii) *Arliend Eugene*, b. Dec. 22, 1954, Springfield. (iii.) *Elaine Marie*, b. July 17, 1956, Springfield.
 - c. MARION LOUISE, b. May 28, 1934, Springfield; m. Dec. 4, 1954, LaVerne Albert Breault, b. Feb. 10, 1935, Gansvoort, N. Y. Children: (i) *Cheryl Ann*, b. Nov. 8, 1955, Groton, Conn. (ii) *Donna Lee*, b. Dec. 25, 1956, Groton, Conn.
 - d. JOYCE IRENE, b. May 12, 1940, Springfield; m. Nov. 6, 1957, Gerald Earl Breault, b. Apr. 24, 1938.
 - e. ROBERT LEE, b. Aug. 13, 1941, Springfield.
- VIII. KENNETH WALTER,⁴ b. Dec. 18, 1909; d. Dec. 25, 1957, Keene, N. H.; m. Oct. 15, 1934, Granville, N. Y. Margaret Kiniry, N. Walpole, N. H.; res. Keene. Children:
- a. LOIS JEAN, b. July 13, 1935, B. F.; m. Oct. 5, 1957, Keene, John Perlowski.
 - b. WILLIAM JAMES, b. Nov. 5, 1936, B. F.
 - c. JUDITH ANN, b. Feb. 16, 1940, Keene
 - d. JANET FRANCES, b. Mar. 16, 1944, Keene.

STOCKWELL

WILLIAM,¹ b. Scotland; m. Apr. 14, 1695, Ipswich, Mass., Sarah Lambert, dau. of William, Gloucester, Mass.; b. July 4, 1681; res. Sutton, Mass.

DAVID,² b. 1695; d. 1743; m. Feb. 5, 1719, Gloucester, Mass., Marcy Emmons, b. Nov. 28, 1700, Gloucester, dau. Peter and Martha Eaton (or Killam). She d. Nov. 24, 1771.

JOHN,³ b. Nov. 13, 1737, Sutton, Mass.; m. Aug. 8, 1758, Southboro, Mass., Catherine Newton⁵, b. Nov. 1, 1739, dau. William⁴ (*Daniel*,³ *Daniel*,² *Richard*¹) and Elizabeth Wright; res. Framingham, Athol and Leverett, Mass.; Revolutionary soldier.

EMMONS,⁴ b. Aug. 14, 1778, Athol; m. Melinda Shumway, Leverett, Mass., dau. Rev. Elijah⁴ (*Jacob*,³ *Peter*,² *Peter*¹) and Zilpah Gilbert of Easton, Mass. Rev. Shumway was minister at Jamaica, Vt. 1808-1810 also Grafton, Vt. 1810-1812; Revolutionary soldier; d. 1819, Jamaica. Emmons had 10 children he d. Oct. 20, 1851, Fitchburg, Mass.

LORISTON,⁵ b. Apr. 14, 1817, Jamaica; d. Feb. 8, 1872, Fitchburg; m. 1840, Clara Gardner, b. Oct. 9, 1820, Wilbraham, Mass.; d. Sept. 11, 1904, Fitchburg, dau. of Charles and Patty (Caldwell).

Children:

1. ERVIN W., b. 1841, Fitchburg; d. 1864.
2. ORWELL L., b. 1843, Fitchburg; d. 1863, Alexandria, Va.

3. MARCIA, b. Jan. 13, 1845, Fitchburg; m. George Crawford. Children:
 - i. ERNEST
 - ii. BINA
4. AUBREY E., b. Dec. 21, 1847, Fitchburg; d. Nov. 12, 1870, Roxbury, Vt.
1. 5. OZIEL,⁶ b. Dec. 6, 1849, Fitchburg; d. May 28, 1930, Fitchburg; m. July 4, 1870, Lurancy Trask, Templeton, Mass.
6. FREDERICK, b. June 10, 1852, Fitchburg; d. Sept. 7, 1852.
7. FLORA, b. 1854, Fitchburg; m. George Cate.
8. WILLIAM, b. Mar. 6, 1856, Fitchburg; res. Kansas City, Mo.
1. OZIEL,⁶ m. Lurancy Trask, b. Nov. 24, 1852; d. Aug. 12, 1929, Fitchburg. Children:
 - i. ERVIN SIDNEY,⁷ b. Oct. 16, 1871; d. Oct. 1950; m. July 13, 1893, Grace Elvira Cobb, b. July 18, 1870, Boston, Mass. Children:
 - I. HELEN ELVIRA,⁸ b. Aug. 2, 1894, Winthrop, Mass.; m. Willis Eugene Pattison. Children:
 - a. LEE STOCKWELL, b. June 23, 1920; m. June 1946, Louise Weeks Valentine. Children: *Margery*, b. June 20, 1947; *Stewart Eugene*, b. May 12, 1953.
 - b. STEWART BROWN, b. Dec. 3, 1921; d. July 8, 1945 (W. W. II).
 - II. ERVIN SIDNEY II, res. Sharon, Mass.; b. Feb. 2, 1898, Winthrop, Mass.; m. Helen Elizabeth Matheson. Children:
 - a. ERVIN SIDNEY III
 - b. RICHARD MATHESON.
 - III. HARLAN COBB, res. Evanston, Ill.; b. Jan. 12, 1902, Winthrop; m. Mildred Brian. Children:
 - a. DAVID COBB.
 - b. MICHAEL BRIAN..
 - IV. HERBERT BICKNER, res. Augusta, Me.; b. Feb. 6, 1906, Sharon, Mass.; m. Alice Andrews, Montpelier, Vt. Children:
 - a. DONALD ANDREWS.
 - b. ANDREW COBB.
 - ii. WARREN EDMUND,⁷ b. Oct. 23, 1873, Fitchburg; m. (1) June 18, 1895, Annie Batten LeBourveau, Hyde Park, Mass.; m. (2) Jan. 21, 1933, Ethel May Speare, Montpelier, Vt.
 - iii. LORISTON, b. Dec. 19, 1876, Fitchburg; d. Apr., 1948, Melrose Highlands, Mass.; m. (1) Maude ----; m (2) Mrs. Effie Merry. Children:
 - I. MARGARET.
 - II. GRANDISON.
 - iv. LENA, b. Dec. 19, 1879, Fitchburg; d. New London, Conn.; m. Leon Colby. Children:
 - I. NEWTON.
 - II. SYLVIA.
 - III. ARLENE.
 - v. RAY, b. May 1883, Fitchburg.
 - vi. STELLA, b. Feb. 26, 1884, Fitchburg; m. Bert Forrest; res. Fitchburg.
 - vii. OZIEL LESTER, b. Dec. 19, 1885, Fitchburg; d. 1940, Fitchburg; m. Grace Grant. Children:
 - PHILLIP, IRENE, LILLIAN, KARL, ROLLAND, ROY and GUY (twins), DOROTHY, MARJORIE.
 - viii. WILLIE GARDNER, b. Jan. 13, 1888, Fitchburg.
 - ix. EMMONS RUDOLPHUS, b. Aug. 2, 1889, Fitchburg; m. Hazel ----. Children:
 - ROBERT, EMMONS R., JR., res. California.
 - x. HAROLD, b. Dec., 1890, Fitchburg; m. Lillian ---- (one child).
 - xi. GLADYS, b. Feb. 28, 1894, Fitchburg; m. (1) Charles Edmonds;

m. (2) Ernest Davis. Children:

EVELYN, WILLIAM SUMNER, res. Fitchburg.

xii. EARLE, d. infancy.

2. WARREN EDMUND,⁷ m. Annie LeBourveau dau. William and Frances Adeline Stone; b. May 25, 1870, Fitzwilliam, N. H.; d. June 26, 1930, Montpelier, Vt. His res. Nashua, N. H. Children:
- I. FRANCES LeBOURVEAU, b. Mar. 9, 1897, B. F.; m. Sept. 18, 1918, Montpelier, Leverett Charles Lovell (*see Lovell*).
 - II. EDMUND FARRINGTON b. Dec. 20, 1899, B. F.; m. Esther Medlyn, Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 16, 1924 at Carthage N. Y., b. July 27, 1901, dau. Samuel and Eliza of Pittsfield. Children:
 - a. JOHN FARRINGTON, b. Feb. 17, 1926; m. June 17, 1950, Nancy Wellington, Lexington, Mass. 2 Children.
 - III. MARGARET STONE, b. Oct. 17, 1901, B. F.; m. Dec. 21 1921, Edwin J. Frehse, Cleveland, O. at Montpelier, Vt. Children:
 - a. VIRGINIA ANN, b. Jan. 6, 1924; m. Kenneth Lee Wingerter, July 10, 1943. Children: (i) *Kenneth Edwin*, b. Sept. 25, 1944. (ii) *David Bruce*, b. Jan. 4, 1947. (iii) *Anne Kathryn*, b. Sept. 12, 1951.
 - b. BEVERLY STOCKWELL, b. Aug. 30, 1926; m. Robert John Cunningham, June 26, 1945. Child: (i) *Robert John, Jr.*, b. June 5, 1951.
 - IV. ESTHER SLATE, b. Dec. 28, 1903, B. F.; m. (1) Nov. 1, 1928, Montpelier, Vt., Robert Sibley Bliss, d. Dec. 20, 1931; m. (2) Ralph Tobin, Barre, Vt., July 18, 1934, Chazy, N. Y.
 - V. THOMAS GARVEY, b. Apr. 14, 1908, B. F.; m. (1) Mildred ---, Grand Island, Neb., Aug. 1932. Child:
 - a. LEONARD WARREN, b. 1933, Grand Island. m. (2) Madge ---; res. Sunland, Calif.

STODDARD

HENRY A.,⁴ (*John E.*,³ *Jacob*,² *Thomas*¹), b. Apr. 6, 1881, Springfield, Vt.; m. (1) Nov. 2, 1904, Katherine May O'Brien, d. July 21, 1942; m. (2) Mrs. Mildred Grow, Ascutney, Vt., Nov. 11, 1944.

Children:

1. GERTRUDE ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 22, 1907, Bellows Falls, Vt.; unm.
2. ALICE ESTHER, b. Apr. 13, 1909, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Aug. 28, 1937, Lawrence Logan Haynam, Minerva, Ohio.
3. KATHERINE ABBA, b. Bellows Falls, Vt., Mar. 18, 1918; m. Oct. 29, 1938, LeRoy Frederick Berg, New Britain, Conn. Children:
 - i. JOHN STODDARD, b. June 24, 1939, New Britain, Conn.
 - ii. LEE, b. May 13, 1942, New Britain, Conn.

STOWELL*

SAMUEL,¹ b. England; d. Nov. 9, 1683; m. Oct. 25, 1649, Mary Farrow, b. Sept. 22, 1633, Hingham, England, d. Oct. 24, 1708, Hingham, Mass., dau. of John and Frances.

DAVID,² b. Apr. 8, 1660, Hingham, Mass.; d. Sept. 9, 1724, Newton, Mass.; m. Apr. 7, 1692, Cambridge, Mass, Mary Stedtmann, d. Sept. 27, 1724, Newton, Mass., dau. of Nathaniel and Temperance.

DAVID,³ b. 1693, Newton, Mass.; d. Sept. 5, 1763, Willington, Conn.; m. May 2, 1716, Newton, Mass., Patience Harrington, b. Oct. 10, 1697, Watertown, Mass.; d. Oct. 21, 1724, Newton, Mass. Res. Watertown and Newton, Mass., Pomfret Conn. (1725), Windham and Willington, Conn.

ELIZABETH.⁴ m. David Pulsipher (*see Pulsipher*).

STOWELL*

JAMES H,⁴ (*David*,³ *Asa*,² *David*¹), b. 1838; d. 1914; m. (1) Ann Halladay, Oct. 5, 1874; m. (2) Lucy Sparks Benson.

Children:

1. JAMES HENRY, b. Dec. 23, 1866; d. 1914 (mother Ann Halladay).
2. ERNEST BEAUMOND, b. Apr. 9, 1881; m. Ella Jeanette Wooley, Apr. 9, 1904. Children:
 - i. WALTER HENRY, res. Barre, Vt.; b. July 24, 1905, Grafton, Vt.; m. Cynthia Goodsell; Children: *Walter Henry, Jr.*, b. July 29, 1937.
 - ii. ELEANOR JEANETTE, b. Sept. 20, 1910, Grafton.
 - iii. MARGUERITE ISOBEL, b. Nov. 6, 1912, Grafton, d. Nov. 26, 1917.
 - iv. WINIFRED ALICE, b. Mar. 13, 1915; d. Apr. 10, 1915.
 - v. DAVID ERNEST, b. Sept. 6, 1916, Grafton; d. May 30, 1957. (awarded Purple Heart and Silver Star in W. W. II), m. Eleanor Lamareaux, Nov. 20, 1940. Children: *Christine Ellen*, b. Aug. 30, 1949, Burlington, Vt.
 - vi. RICHARD BRUCE, res. Wollaston, Mass.; m. Betty Ellen Mack, July 28, 1946. Child: *Diane Ellen*, b. Mar. 28, 1947, B. F.
 - vii. JAMES DONALD, res. Keene, N. H.; b. Apr. 23, 1924, (W. W. II), m. Clara Dubois, May 13, 1947. Child: *Marnee Gail*, b. Aug. 7, 1949, B. F.
 - viii. ROBERT CHARLES, res. Rochester, N. Y.; b. Jan. 19, 1926, S. R., (W. W. II); m. Marion Blood, Sept. 5, 1950. Children: *Bruce Robert*, b. Sept. 4, 1953, Hartford, Conn; *Linda Mary*, b. May 13, 1956, Rochester.
 - ix. GEORGE RALPH, b. Oct. 7, 1930, B. F.; d. July 9, 1932.

SWITZER

ALBERT HENRY, son of Albert H. and Louise Johnson Switzer; b. Woodstock, Vt., Apr. 14, 1867; educated St. Albans, Vt.; came to B. F. 1887, employed Rutland and B&MRR, became General Agent for both; m. Sept., 1893, Belle Emaline, dau. Orrin H. and Nancy Coleman Whitman, b. Oct. 9, 1870, Westminster, Vt.

Children (all b. B. F.):

1. KARL WHITMAN, b. Dec. 1, 1894; d. Sept. 16, 1941; m. Oct. 7, 1920, Eleanor Frances, dau. Frank and Frances Pike Hardy, b. Londonderry, N. H., June 19, 1900. Children:
 - i. KARL WHITMAN, JR., b. Jan. 27, 1923, Newton, Mass.; m. June 13, 1951, Joan Campbell, b. Cambridge, Mass., July 26, 1929. Children: *David Hardy*, b. Jan. 8, 1952; *Linda*, b. July 3, 1954; *Cynthia*, b. June 12, 1957.
 - ii. CHARLES DANA, b. Jan. 10, 1926, Newton, Mass.; m. (1) Aug. 3, 1950, Ann Orth, Newton Center, Mass. Children: *Karen Lee*, b. Sept. 9, 1951, Boston, Mass.; *Jeffrey Pike*, b. Dec. 12, 1953, Boston, Mass. M. (2) Louise Turner, July 3, 1955, b. West Medway, Mass., Sept. 3, 1934. Child: *Susan*, b. Apr. 25, 1957.
2. PEARL DAYTON, b. Mar. 8, 1897; d. Feb. 24, 1957; m. Laura Belle, dau. Arthur G. and Alice Day Spaulding of Ludlow, b. June 22, 1896. Children:
 - i. FREDERIC DANA, b. B. F., May 17, 1922; m. (1) Feb. 2, 1943,

- Ardivee, dau. Willard and Lillian Tarr, Fort Wayne, Ind. Children: *Anne*, b. Jan. 4, 1944, Fort Wayne; *Peter Michael*, b. Sept. 17, 1949, Fort Wayne. M. (2) Patricia Bullard of Texas, May, 1955. Child: *Laura Grace*, b. Oct. 12, 1957, Tokyo, Japan.
- ii. LAURA MARIE, b. B. F., Dec. 3, 1924; m. Carl B. Martin, son of Doris and Carl B. Martin, Apr. 1945, Watertown, N. Y. Children (all b. Watertown): *Christine*, b. Apr. 3, 1947; *Diane*, b. Aug. 31, 1951; *Linda*, b. Jan. 4, 1954.
3. REGINALD ALBERT, b. Dec. 14, 1899; m. Grafton, Vt., June 15, 1927, Roma Safford, dau. Robert W. and Ada Safford Barlow, b. Chicago, Ill. Mar. 21, 1904. Children:
- i. ROBERT ALAN, b. B. F., Jan. 6, 1945.
4. WENDELL DANA, b. Feb. 13, 1909; d. Mar. 15, 1950; m. Aug. 14, 1932, Windsor, Vt., Helen Josephine, dau. Dana Stillman and Elizabeth Butterfield Vilas, b. LaGrange, Ill., Apr. 5, 1909. Children (all b. B. F.):
- i. LAWRENCE VILAS, b. July 3, 1933; m. Mar. 18, 1953, Northfield, Vt., Norma Fuller, b. Newbury, Vt., Jan. 16, 1936. Children (all b. Northfield): *Lawrence Vilas*, b. Dec. 12, 1953; *Kevin Wendell*, b. July, 1955.
- ii. DOUGLAS KARL, b. Apr. 18, 1935; m. July 27, 1957, Flushing, N. Y., Frances Ann, dau. Jerome Niles and Nancy Cardoza Doumaux, b. Toledo, O., July 12, 1936.
- iii. BRUCE DAYTON, b. Apr. 20, 1940.
- iv. WENDELL DANA, b. Sept. 21, 1943.
- v. NANCY LOUISE, b. Oct. 23, 1945.

THAYER*

DORR M., b. Sept. 18, 1855, Jamaica, Vt.; d. May 11, 1936; m. Jennie B. White, Feb. 25, 1880, b. Dec. 12, 1861, Putney, Vt., d. Dec. 31, 1941.

Children:

1. RUTH JENNIE, b. July 4, 1881, Putney, Vt.; m. James Joss Hay, Sept. 12, 1905, b. Apr. 2, 1878, Huntly, Scotland, d. Oct. 19, 1923. Children:
- i. RUTH DOROTHY, b. Aug. 2, 1906, Bellows Falls.
- ii. JAMES JOSS, JR., b. Mar. 24, 1912, Bellows Falls; m. (1) Sylvia Barton, Apr. 21, 1938, b. Oct. 19, 1916, New York City. Child: *Lelia M.*, b. May 20, 1945, Red Bank, N. J. M. (2) Audrey Brown, Apr. 29, 1948, b. Dec. 24, 1907, Poultney, Vt.
2. GENEVA MINNIE, b. Nov. 22, 1883, Bellows Falls; m. Frank L. Patterson, Aug. 11, 1916, b. June 1, 1877, Lowell, Vt., d. Sept. 19, 1930.
3. FAITH DULCENA, b. June 18, 1887, Bellows Falls; m. Adolph R. Buechner, Sept. 10, 1923, b. May 12, 1887, New York City, d. Oct. 29, 1942. She d. Dec. 12, 1957.
4. GLENN DORR, b. Apr. 28, 1889, Bellows Falls; m. Marcia Ross, Apr. 28, 1918, b. Oct. 21, 1897, Chatfield, Minn. Children:
- i. JANICE M., b. Jan. 5, 1921, Butte, N. D.; d. Jan. 15, 1921.
- ii. DORR ROSS, b. Nov. 23, 1929, Oxnard, Calif.
5. PAUL WHITE, b. Oct. 18, 1893, Bellows Falls; m. Jessie McGregor-Norman, July 5, 1930, b. Feb. 8, 1898, Melrose, Mass. Child:
- i. PAULA N., b. Jan. 27, 1937, Newton Center, Mass.
6. RUEL KIDDER, b. Jan. 3, 1895, Bellows Falls; m. Esther Buchanan, Sept. 14, 1921, b. Feb. 20, 1896, Pleasant Valley, Vt., d. Apr. 20, 1953. M. (2) July 3, 1955, Mrs. Maude M. Tate. Children:
- i. DORIS MARGUERITE, b. Oct. 7, 1922, Saxtons River; m. Leonard Lisai, Sept. 9, 1944, b. Mar. 13, 1922, Claremont, N. H. Children: *Gary M.*, b. Sept. 21, 1946, B. F.; *Brent T.*, b.

- May 19, 1949, B. F.; *Raymond A.*, b. Apr. 13, 1951, B. F.; *Leonard P.*, b. Nov. 14, 1953, B. F.
- ii. MARILYN ESTHER, b. Nov. 18, 1923, Bellows Falls; m. Charles B. Smith, Mar. 26, 1944, b. Jan. 5, 1922, Sheridan, N. Y. Child: *Nancy A.*, b. Mar. 17, 1945, Goshen, N. Y.
 - iii. RUEL KENNETH, b. Sept. 7, 1926, Bellows Falls; m. Marjorie Jeannotte, Jan. 5, 1951, b. Dec. 22, 1931, Rutland, Vt. Child: *Stephen K.*, b. May 21, 1952, Springfield, Mass.
7. EDRIS HOPE, b. Oct. 10, 1901, Bellows Falls, d. Jan. 3, 1958.

WALES*

STEPHEN ROWE² (*Stephen Rowe Bradley*¹), son of Samuel and Mary (Bradley) Wales.

Children:

- 1. GEORGE ROWE,³ b. Mar. 12, 1859; d. Nov. 7, 1953; m. Apr. 17, 1884, Clara Orpha, dau. of Dr. Daniel and Julia Campbell, b. Oct. 5, 1861, d. Aug. 7, 1919. Children:
 - i. CAROLINE JULIA,⁴ b. Oct. 13, 1886; m. Sept. 13, 1910, William B. Barker, Bellows Falls, Vt.
 - i. ROWE CAMPBELL,⁴ b. July 2, 1888; m. July 31, 1921, Helen C. Stack, North Walpole, N. H. Children:
 - I. PATRICIA,⁵ b. July 9, 1923, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Frederick G. Doeter, Milwaukee, Wis., July 31, 1945. Children: *Paula*, b. July 9, 1947, Milwaukee, Wis.; *Margaret*,⁶ b. Aug. 29, 1950, Menasha, Wis.; *Patricia*, b. Feb. 26, 1952, Menasha, Wis.
 - II. GEORGE R.,⁵ b. Feb. 3, 1924, Rumford, Me., unm.
 - III. WILLIAM S.,⁵ b. May 10, 1925, Rumford, Me., unm.

WEBB*

JOSEPH MERARI⁸ (*Luther*,⁷ *Joshua*,⁶ *Samuel*,⁵ *Samuel*,⁴ *Christopher*,³ *Christopher*,² *Richard*¹), b. Sept. 23, 1803; m. Elizabeth Foster (*see Webb*^{*}).

Child:

- 1. WILLIAM JOSEPH,⁹ b. Aug. 29, 1843; d. Jan. 28, 1926, Rockingham, Vt.; m. (1) June 7, 1866, Elizabeth P. Hawkes, Chester, Vt. She d. Sept. 29, 1871. M. (2) Sept. 16, 1873, Arabella D. Fuller, Walpole, N. H., d. July 16, 1891. Children:
 - i. HENRY BISSELL,¹⁰ b. Sept. 8, 1868; d. Dec. 3, 1929; unm.
 - ii. GEORGE FULLER, b. Sept. 9, 1874; m. Sept. 28, 1921, Marjorie Isabel Baker, Marlboro, Mass., b. Aug. 22, 1880, d. Mar. 13, 1943.
 - iii. GRACE JULIA, b. May 30, 1876; unm.
 - iv. DAISY FRANCES, b. Jan. 17, 1878; unm.
 - v. STELLA HENRIETTA, b. Sept. 5, 1879; unm.
- 2. EMMA ELIZABETH, b. July 30, 1855; d. Aug. 9, 1938; unm.

WESTON*

J. PAGE³ (*Joseph*,² *Stephen*¹), b. May 5, 1838; d. Feb. 26, 1922, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Mar. 19, 1862, Sarah M. Bond, b. Mar. 23, 1842, Cavendish, Vt., d. March 23, 1938, Haverhill, Mass.

Children:

- 1. i. WILLIAM BOND,⁴ b. Mar. 17, 1863.
- 2. ii. FRED EUGENE,⁴ b. Jan. 7, 1865.
- 3. iii. ELMER HERBERT,⁴ b. Mar. 31, 1869.
- 4. iv. BERTHA ADELINE,⁴ b. Nov. 27, 1874.
- 5. v. LEON ADDISON,⁴ b. Mar. 19, 1878.
- 6. vi. CORA MABEL⁴ b. Dec. 1, 1880.

1. WILLIAM BOND,⁴ son of J. Page and Sarah; b. Mar. 17, 1863, Plymouth, Vt.; d. Apr. 1, 1936, Santa Barbara, Calif.; m. Hattie Amanda Graves, 1891, b. Jan. 11, 1864, E. Boston, Mass., d. Mar. 8, 1943, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Children:
 - i. MIRIAM,⁵ b. June, 1892, Winthrop, Mass.; d. Aug., 1892.
 7. ii. HILDA,⁵ b. Sept. 21, 1895, Winthrop, Mass.
2. FRED EUGENE,⁴ son of J. Page and Sarah; b. Jan. 7, 1865, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Sept. 7, 1904, Agnes Jordan, present res. Spokane, Wash., d. Nov. 10, 1954.
Children:
 - i. MILDRED,⁵ b. Aug. 5, 1905, Waterville, Wash.
 - ii. RAYMOND ARNOLD,⁵ b. Feb. 7, 1912; m. ----. Child: *Carolyn June*, b. Oct. 3, 1943, Ft. Devens, Mass.
3. ELMER HERBERT,⁴ son of J. Page and Sarah; b. Mar. 31, 1869, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Feb. 29, 1896, Myrtie Alta Ball, b. Nov. 27, 1878, Unity, N. H., d. Mar. 25, 1954, Saxtons River, Vt. He d. Dec. 22, 1953.
Children:
 8. i. KATHERINE SARAH,⁵ b. Feb. 28, 1897.
 9. ii. CHARLES JOSEPH,⁵ b. Feb. 28, 1900.
 10. iii. ELMINA ELIZABETH,⁵ b. Aug. 21, 1901.
 11. iv. MIRIAM,⁵ b. June 26, 1907.
 - v. ARDELL,⁵ b. Sept. 14, 1908; m. John Francis Lyons, May 8, 1936, Brattleboro, she d. May 14, 1941.
 - vi. REBECCA,⁵ b. May 29, 1911, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Theodore Polidor, Nov. 6, 1937, Springfield, Vt. Child: *James Weston*, b. June 4, 1946.
 - vii. HERMAN ELMER,⁵ b. Dec. 5, 1916, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Mrs. Frances Morrison Rice, June 17, 1939, Saxtons River, Vt. Children: *William Wheelock*, b. Feb. 15, 1940; *Joseph Amory*, b. Mar. 9, 1942; *Sarah Ann*, b. May 24, 1943.
 - viii. GILBERT BALL,⁵ b. Dec. 15, 1918; m. Henrietta Lake, Jan. 2, 1941, Rockingham, Vt., divorced. Child: *Nancy Virginia*, b. Mar. 4, 1942. M. (2) Willoise Dickert, Feb. 27, 1943, Brundidge, Ala. Children: *William Gilbert*, b. Aug. 19, 1943; *Rachel Ann*, b. June 10, 1945; *Sarah Beverly*, b. July 7, 1946; *Rebecca*, b. June 15, 1947; *Charles Dickert*, b. Oct. 7, 1950.
 - ix. ISABEL FLORENCE,⁵ b. Nov. 29, 1921, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Frederick L. Hewey, June 8, 1940, Richmond, Vt., present res. Macwahoc, Me. Child: *Mary Ann*, b. Sept. 1, 1942.
4. BERTHA ADELINE,⁴ dau. of J. Page and Sarah; b. Nov. 27, 1874, Rockingham, Vt., m. Carleton Everett Hutchinson, Oct. 18, 1899, Methuen, Mass.
Children:
 - i. MARION ISABEL,⁵ b. Dec. 17, 1900, Haverhill, Mass.; m. Theis Roberts, Sept. 17, 1932. He died 1934. Res. Rochester, N. Y.
 - ii. KENNETH WESTON,⁵ b. Nov. 7, 1901; m. Christine Emanuel, June 4, 1939, N.Y.C. Child: *Pamela*, b. June 28, 1940.
 - iii. HAYDEN REYNOLDS,⁵ b. Nov. 1, 1902, Haverhill, Mass.; m. Sept. 5, 1931, Hilda Weston Ermel, Santa Barbara, Calif.; res. Bloomfield, N. J. Children: *James Gordon*, b. April 21, 1933, Calif.; *Marior Louise*, b. Apr. 24, 1935, N. J.
 - iv. HELEN ELIZABETH,⁵ b. Nov. 13, 1908, Haverhill, Mass.; m. Nov. 8, 1940, Hector D. Scull, Brattleboro, Vt.; res. Needham, Mass. Children: *Sarah Weston*, b. Mar. 23, 1943; *Deborah Hutchinson*, b. May 23, 1946; *Bruce Carleton*, b. Oct. 12, 1949.
 - v. JOSEPH CARLETON,⁵ b. May 8, 1916, Haverhill, Mass.; m. Aug. 8, 1943, Greta Rush, N.Y.C.; res. Oceanside, L.I. Child: *Melissa Gern*, b. Feb. 6, 1945.

5. LEON ADDISON,⁴ son of J. Page and Sarah; b. Mar. 19, 1878, Rockingham, Vt.; m. June 21, 1904 (1) Helen E. Smucker, d. July 1907.
Child:
i. PAGE SMUCKER,⁵ b. June 5, 1905.
m. (2) Jane Irwin, 1912, d. Sept. 1942. He d. July, 1919.
Children:
i. JAMES IRWIN,⁵ b. July 3, 1913.
ii. LOUISE ADELINE,⁵ b. May 17, 1915; m. George R. Kinsey, Newark, Ohio.
iii. RICHARD ADDISON,⁵ b. Feb. 10, 1917.
6. CORA MABEL,⁴ dau. of J. Page and Sarah; b. Dec. 1, 1880; m. Apr. 2, 1902, Rockingham, Vt., William Buchanan, d. May 5, 1951; res. Newton, Mass.
Children:
i. RUTH,⁵ b. Feb. 20, 1908; m. June, 1928, Albert M. Witwer, Jr.
Children: *David Buchanan*, b. Oct. 1, 1933; *Carol Diane*, b. Aug. 2, 1936; *Joan Sargent*, b. Oct. 16, 1945.
ii. RALPH WESTON,⁵ b. Nov. 28, 1914; m. Dorothea Scott, Feb. 25, 1941. Child: *Cynthia Blanche*, b. Oct. 23, 1945.
7. HILDA,⁵ dau. of William and Hattie; b. Sept. 21, 1895, Winthrop, Mass.; m. Sept. 5, 1931, Hayden Reynolds Hutchinson, Haverhill, Mass.
Children:
i. JAMES GORDON,⁶ b. Apr. 21, 1933, Oakland, Calif.
ii. MARION LOUISE,⁶ b. Apr. 24, 1935, Montclair, N. J.; res. Bloomfield, N. J.
8. KATHERINE SARAH,⁵ dau. of Elmer and Myrtie, b. Feb. 28, 1897, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Feb. 28, 1916, Rockingham, Vt., Fred Harrison Parker.
Children:
i. BEATRICE LOUISE,⁶ b. June 9, 1919, Rockingham, Vt.; m. June 9, 1939, William Cecil Labadie (now divorced), Westminster, Vt.
Children: *Katherine Hazel*, b. May 10, 1940; *Margaret Elaine*, b. June 17, 1942; *Richard Bruce*, b. July 13, 1944.
ii. THEODORE WESTON,⁶ b. July 15, 1923, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Nov. 18, 1942, Westminster, Judith Irene Currier. Children: *Bruce Weston*, b. May 24, 1945; *Brian Julian*, b. Jan. 15, 1948; *Debra Sue*, b. Jan. 7, 1955.
iii. CHARLES HARRISON,⁶ b. May 7, 1927, Westminster, Vt.; m. Dec. 25, 1948, Saxtons River, Vt., Margaret Louise Beam.
9. CHARLES JOSEPH,⁵ son of Elmer and Myrtie, b. Feb. 28, 1900, Rockingham, Vt.; m. June 1, 1922, Saxtons River, Vt., Mable Frances Cook; res. Gill, Mass.
Children:
i. ELIZABETH JUNE,⁶ b. Jan. 16, 1934.
ii. JOHN F.,⁶ b. Sept. 6, 1945.
10. ELMINA ELIZABETH,⁵ dau. of Elmer and Myrtie; b. Aug. 21, 1901, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Joseph Edward True, Oct. 11, 1924, Greenfield, Mass.; res. Plympton, Mass.
Children:
i. RAYMOND WESTON,⁶ b. Jan. 19, 1926, Southbridge, Mass.; m. Ruth Wollaston, Sept. 17, 1948. Children: *Mary Ann*, b. June 15, 1949; *Raymond Joseph*, b. Oct. 26, 1951.
ii. ELIZABETH JOSEPHINE,⁶ b. Apr. 3, 1927; m. Edmond H. Letender, July 21, 1947. Children: *Edmond Joseph*, b. Feb. 9, 1949; *Linda Marie*, b. Apr. 11, 1952.
11. MIRIAM,⁵ dau. of Elmer and Myrtie; b. June 26, 1907, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Charles T. Murray, Jr., Dec. 26, 1928, Whitehall, N. Y.; res. Park Ridge, Ill.

Children:

- i. PHYLLIS GRACE,⁶ b. Dec. 17, 1929; m. David J. Simons, July 1, 1947. Children: *Donella Joy*, b. Apr. 8, 1948; *Amy Kathleen*, b. Apr. 22, 1950; *Charles David*, b. Nov. 19, 1953.
- ii. CAROLYN BLANCHE,⁶ b. Mar. 16, 1932; m. Robert P. Benson, Aug. 10, 1947. Children: *Edward Robert*, b. May 29, 1948; *Jack Michael*, b. Oct. 2, 1950.

WALLACE WESTON,³ son of Joseph B. and Susanna H. Boynton, Plymouth, Vt.; b. Aug. 29, 1847; d. May 14, 1928, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Jan. 6, 1874, Grafton, Vt., Emma Caroline Parker, b. June 11, 1850, Rockingham, Vt., d. Aug. 18, 1927, Rockingham, Vt.

Children:

1. i. CARRIE EMMA,⁴ b. Feb. 27, 1876.
- ii. EUGENE PLINY,⁴ b. Mar. 17, 1878, Rockingham, Vt.; m. (1) Alice Mary Weaver, Sept. 25, 1907, d. Oct. 5, 1912; m. (2) Nellie Grace Huntoon, Jan. 1, 1919, Rutland, Vt. Child: *Ervin Parker*, b. Feb. 14, 1920, Rockingham, Vt.

1. CARRIE EMMA,⁴ dau. of Wallace and Emma, b. Feb. 27, 1876; d. May 15, 1924, Rockingham, Vt.; m. June 17, 1899, George S. Angell, who died May 13, 1918.

Children:

- i. EUGENE WILTON,⁵ b. June 26, 1900, Somerville, Mass.; m. Oct. 6, 1935, Lottie Holden. Child: *Lawrence Weston*, b. Apr. 12, 1937.
- ii. JOHN WALLACE,⁵ b. Apr. 7, 1904, Rockingham, Vt.; d. Mar. 10, 1954, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Jan. 4, 1927, Katherine O⁴Connell. Children: (i) *Jean Lorraine*, b. Feb. 20, 1928, Rockingham; m. Apr. 12, 1949, Dr. Mordecai Dawson Tyson, Hanover, N. H. Children: *Mordecai Dawson, Jr.*, b. Mar. 7, 1951; *James Buchanan*, b. June 24, 1952. (ii) *Donald Condon*, b. Mar. 11, 1935. (iii) *Carol Ann*, b. Sept. 15, 1937. (iv) *Claire Elaine*, b. Apr. 9, 1939.

WETHERBEE

JOHN¹ (immigrant ancestor), b. England, 1650. Settled Southboro, Mass, later Stow, Mass. D. 1711 in Stow. M. (1) Sept. 18, 1672 at Marlboro, Mass., Mary Howe, dau. of John and Mary, b. June 18, 1654, Sudbury, Mass., d. June 5, 1684, Stow, Mass. M. (2) Sept. 16, 1684, Stow, Mass., Lydia Moore, b. Apr. 6, 1660, Lancaster, Mass.

Children:

- i. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 18, 1672; m. Elizabeth Johnson.
1. ii. JOHN,² b. Mar. 26, 1675.
- iii. THOMAS, b. Jan. 5, 1678; m. Hannah Woods.
1. JOHN,² son of John and Mary, b. Marlboro, Mass., Mar. 26, 1675; d. 1720; m. 1698, Catherine Whitcomb, Concord, Mass.
- Children:
 - i. DANIEL, m. (1) Rachael Hall; m. (2) Mary Stow.
 - ii. JOHN, m. Elizabeth Whitney.
 - iii. JOSIAH, m. Sarah Hall.
2. iv. HEZEKIAH³.
- v. ISAAC, m. Mary Graves.
- vi. MICAH, m. Sarah Hinds.
- vii. THOMAS, m. Elizabeth Hale.
- viii. CATHERINE, m. Aholiab Wilder.
2. HEZEKIAH,³ son of John and Catherine; b. Stow, Mass.; d. before 1759; m. Apr. 23, 1728, Huldah Martyn, b. Apr. 27, 1711, Marlboro, Mass., dau. Thomas and Mary (Gove) Martyn.

Children:

3. i. BENJAMIN,⁴ b. Nov. 3, 1728.
- ii. THOMAS, b. Nov. 27, 1730, Lunenburg, Mass.
- iii. PHOEBE, b. Feb. 12, 1733, Lunenburg, Mass.; d. 1734.
- iv. PHOEBE, b. July 7, 1740, Lunenburg, Mass.
- v. SARAH, b. Nov. 17, 1742, Lunenburg, Mass.
- vi. JOHN, b. Sept. 14, 1746, Lunenburg, Mass.
- vii. ABRAHAM, b. June 5, 1752, Lunenburg, Mass.
3. BENJAMIN,⁴ son of Hezekiah and Huldah; b. Nov. 3, 1728, Marlboro, Mass.; d. July 12, 1771; m. Sept. 24, 1755, Kezia Munroe, b. Oct. 16, 1731, d. July 12, 1772, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth Munroe, Carlisle, Mass. Removed to Rindge, N. H., 1761.
- Children:
- i. BETSEY, b. Jan. 5, 1756, Lunenburg, Mass.; m. Matthew Osborne.
4. ii. HEZEKIAH,⁵ b. June 20, 1757.
- iii. RACHAEL, b. Jan. 5, 1759, Lunenburg, Mass.; m. ---- Parker.
- iv. BENJAMIN, b. Oct. 2, 1762, Rindge, N. H., d. Revolutionary War.
- v. MARY, b. Aug. 16, 1765, Rindge, N. H.
- vi. KEZIA, b. July 4, 1768, Rindge, N. H.
4. HEZEKIAH,⁵ son of Benjamin and Kezia; b. June 20, 1757, Lunenburg, Mass.; d. Mar. 31, 1823, Grafton, Vt.; m. June 8, 1783, Lucy Hale, b. Apr. 29, 1766, Rindge, N. H., dau. of Col. Enoch Hale (*see Hale**). Revolutionary soldier.

WILEY*

JOHN WYLE,¹ m. Mary Kineaed; d. 1785; 6 children.

JOHN,² b. Aug. 20, 1731, Salem, Mass.

SAMUEL³

JOHN,⁴ b. May 13, 1786; d. Aug. 12, 1860; m. Feb. 25, 1810, Peterboro, N. H., Mary (Polly) Barry. Sold old Peterboro homestead in 1816 and settled in the Leach neighborhood, Rockingham, Vt. She d. Jan. 16, 1865; b. 1792.

Children:

1. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Nov. 1, 1810, Peterboro, N. H.; d. Apr. 20, 1885; m. Elizabeth G. Miller, b. 1823, d. Feb. 15, 1878. Children:
 - i. JOHN,⁶ b. Aug. 15, 1862; d. Nov. 28, 1904; unm.
2. MARY JANE,⁵ b. Oct. 8, 1813; d. May 16, 1863; m. Tisdill Harlow, Charlestown, N. H., b. Sept. 23, 1808, d. Mar. 4, 1880. Children:
 - i. HARRIET,⁶ m. Henry Ellison, Belmont, Mass.
 - ii. MARY, m. C. Herbert Proctor, Boston, Mass.; res. Rockingham, Vt.
 - iii. HORACE, m. Dec. 25, 1864, Emily Graves, Bellows Falls, Vt.
- Children:
- I. EDWARD,⁷ b. Apr. 3, 1866.
- II. JOSEPH BRIGGS, b. Apr. 3, 1867.
- III. HARRIET, m. J. Brink. (3 children died young.)
3. RODNEY,⁵ b. Mar. 20, 1815, Peterboro, N. H.; d. Mar. 28, 1904, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Mar. 29, 1842, Laura Pulsipher (*see Pulsipher**), d. May 25, 1887. Children:
 - i. GEORGE FRANKLIN,⁶ b. Jan. 2, 1884; d. May 10, 1919; m. Nov. 17, 1870, Mary Frances, dau. of Levi R. and Sophronia (Smart) White, Spencer Hollow, Springfield, Vt., b. Apr. 19, 1852, d. Feb. 4, 1929. Children:
 - I. CARRIE LOUISE,⁷ b. Jan. 11, 1872; d. Aug. 8, 1949; m. Dec. 10, 1895, Charles Frederick Bartlett, Springfield, Mass.

- II. FLORA FRANCES, b. June 15, 1875; m. Dec. 10, 1901, Thomas Edwin Hoban, b. Mar. 29, 1875, d. Feb. 27, 1952. Child:
 - a. RUTH,⁸ b. Apr. 9, 1905; d. Nov. 13, 1950.
- III. GRACE SMART,⁷ b. Mar. 20, 1878; m. June 14, 1899. Alvin W. Lawrence, Springfield, Vt., b. Oct. 6, 1875 Children:
 - a. RAMON WILEY,⁸ b. Sept. 24, 1908; m. June, 1935, Helen Barnaby, Kingston, N. H.; res. Shelburne, Vt.
 - b. MERRILL ALVIN, b. Apr. 23, 1914; m. June 19, 1937, Norma Damon, Springfield, Vt.; res. Townshend, Vt. Children: 2.
- IV. GERTRUDE OLIVE,⁷ b. Feb. 5, 1883; m. Oct. 9, 1907, Robert Russell, son of Richard and Mary (Smith) Finn, b. Aug. 12, 1885; res. Springfield, Vt. Children:
 - a. HOWARD,⁸ b. June 10, 1909; m. Nov. 23, 1940, Hildreth Mary, dau. of Frederick William and Mary (Richmond) Wheeler, Springfield, Vt. 3 Children.
- V. CLARENCE HENRY,⁷ b. May 1, 1886; d. Nov. 8, 1951.
- VI. HARLAN LEVI, b. Oct. 11, 1894; m. Feb. 15, 1923, Euna Porter; res. Washington, D. C.
- ii. MARY JANE,⁶ b. Feb. 18, 1850; d. June 3, 1892; m. Sept. 29, 1886, Walter C. Stuart, Londonderry, Vt., b. 1857, d. Apr. 1926.
- iii. SARAH JANE,⁶ b. Feb. 18, 1850 (twin sister to Mary); d. Jan. 20, 1931; m. Morton C. Roundy (*see Roundy**).
- 4. CATHERINE,⁵ b. Oct. 3, 1817; m. Rufus Bosworth; b. 1820, Peter-sham, Mass., son of Samuel and Mehitable (Brown) Bosworth. He d. Sept. 16, 1897. Children:
 - i. HENRY C.,⁶ b. Jan. 1844, Springfield, Vt.; d. 1866.
 - ii. MARY C., b. Aug. 1, 1854; d. 1864.
- 5. THOMAS WHITE,⁵ b. Nov. 6, 1819; d. Dec. 11, 1891; m. 1846, Rebecca Richardson, Westminster, Vt., b. Oct. 2, 1826, d. Feb. 22, 1898, Westminster, Vt. Children:
 - i. DENNY ORLANDO,⁶ b. Dec. 8, 1846; d. Apr. 14, 1914, Detroit, Mich. Children:
 - I. LILLIAN,⁷ m. Edward Milton Evans.
 - II. NETTIE DEAN, m. Gary Z. Smith.
 - ii. FRANCES,⁶ b. Apr. 29, 1852; m. Fred I. Lane, Westminster, Vt.; d. Sept. 19, 1921. She d. Jan. 12, 1927.
 - iii. KATE E.,⁶ b. Feb. 23, 1856; d. Feb. 1, 1936, Westminster, Vt.; m. Joel H. Holton, d. 1912, Westminster.
 - iv. JOHN DEXTER,⁶ b. Mar. 4, 1859; d. June 22, 1944, Westminster, Vt.; m. Apr. 25, 1882, Louise Sophia Safford, Westminster, Vt., d. Aug. 19, 1918. Springfield, Vt. Children:
 - I. RALPH BENJAMIN,⁷ b. Mar. 5, 1884; m. Apr. 10, 1909, Agnes Kirkwood Mitchell, Detroit, Mich. Children:
 - a. JOHN SAFFORD,⁸ b. June 21, 1912; m. June 13, 1935, Leona Lucille Davis. Children: *Mary Kirkwood*,⁹ b. Dec. 29, 1936; *John Davis*, b. Mar. 15, 1939, Indianapolis, Ind.; *Carolyn Mitchell*, b. Mar. 19, 1942, New Orleans, La.; *Martha Safford*, b. June 18, 1944, New Orleans, La.
 - b. RUTH MITCHELL,⁸ b. Oct. 14, 1917; m. June 17, 1939, James Albertine McClintock II, W. Lafayette, Ind. Children: *James Albertine III*,⁹ b. Mar. 3, 1941, Chicago, Ill; *Margaret Mitchell*, b. May 23, 1945, Muncie, Ind.; *Edith Ann*, b. Jan. 5, 1953, Muncie, Ind.
- II. MARION WILEY,⁷ b. Dec. 20, 1895; m. Apr. 25, 1917,

- Cyril Oulette Langlois, Detroit, Mich. Children:
 a. JOHN DEXTER,⁸ b. Dec. 16, 1918.
- v. NELLIE M.,⁶ b. May 22, 1867; m. (1) Frank Nutting, Oct. 15, 1888, Westminster, Vt. Children:
 I. FLORENCE,⁷ b. Aug. 22, 1889; m. Oct. 7, 1908, Daniel Gardner. She d. 1947. Children:
 a. AUDRIA LOUISE,⁸ m. Rev. James Cady. Children: *Daniel,⁹ and Katherine.*
 b. ELSIE,⁸ m. Frederick Becker. Children: *Larry,⁹ Gardner, Barbara.*
 M. (2) Nov. 17, 1898, Westminster, Vt. George Burton Hall. Children:
 I. HELEN MADELINE,⁷ m. Joseph Williams. Children: (adopted):
 a. FLOYD,⁸ b. 1936
 b. NANCY, b. Nov. 10, 1940.
6. FREDERICK,⁵ b. Dec. 7, 1821; d. July 5, 1894; m. (1) Nov. 1, 1847, Angeline P., dau. of Lines Tower, Westminster. She d. Oct. 17, 1861. M. (2) Clarrissa Smith, Athens, Vt. Children:
 i. MARY ELLEN,⁶ b. Nov. 10, 1848, Westminster, Vt.; d. Jan. 11, 1927; m. Sept. 22, 1873, Edwin A. Elwell, Fitchburg, Mass., b. Mar. 22, 1846, Bristol, Conn., d. Apr. 30, 1918, Worcester, Mass. Children:
 I. FRED A.,⁷ b. Dec. 3, 1875, Worcester, Mass.; d. July 4, 1921; m. Lillian Smith, Apr. 26, 1904, Worcester, Mass. Children:
 a. FRED EDWIN,⁸ b. July 10, 1910.
 b. DORIS MARJORIE, b. Dec. 1, 1911.
 II. GEORGE HARRISON,⁷ b. Dec. 31, 1879, Worcester, Mass.; m. Jan. 31, 1904, Hazel Irene Pierce. Children:
 a. HARRISON PIERCE,⁸ b. June 27, 1911. Children: *George Harrison,⁹ b. May 27, 1943, Harrisburg, Pa.; Ann Pierce, b. Dec. 5, 1947, Ridley Pk, Pa.*
7. HAMILTON L.,⁵ b. Feb. 10, 1824; d. Sept. 16, 1855; unm.
8. SARAH,⁵ (Sally), b. Dec. 26, 1826; d. Dec. 29, 1855. Children: ELIZA⁶ (*see Wales**).
9. GEORGE,⁵ b. Apr. 3, 1828; d. Jan. 10, 1904; m. Cynthia H. Tower, Westminster, Vt., b. Nov. 21, 1832; d. Dec. 9, 1922, dau. of Lines Tower. Res. Rockingham, Vt. Children:
 i. OSCAR GEORGE,⁶ b. Nov. 24, 1856, Westminster, Vt.; d. Oct. 10, 1923; m. Sept. 1, 1887, Anna Blanche Lake, b. Dec. 27, 1862, Danvers, Mass., d. Apr. 17, 1938, Kansas City, Mo. Children:
 I. MARTHA GERTRUDE,⁷ b. Aug. 28, 1890, Chicago, Ill.; m. (1) Feb. 20, 1922, Clarence Nathaniel Lindberg, Kokato, Minn., b. Oct. 26, 1886, divorced; m. (2) Aug. 28, 1935, Samuel Joseph Brown, b. May 8, 1865, Kansas City, Mo., d. July 11, 1946. Children:
 a. CHRISTINE ANN,⁸ b. Jan. 10, 1926, Kansas City, Mo.; m. Jan. 15, 1945, Santa Monica, Calif., Thomas Edwin Jordan, b. Apr. 9, 1922, Bellafontaine, Ohio. Children- *Cynthia Ann,⁹ b. Jan. 7, 1947, Santa Monica, Calif.; Mark Evan b. May 14, 1949, Santa Monica, Calif.*
 ii. WALTER PERCIVAL,⁶ b. Sept. 26, 1858; d. Nov. 3, 1921, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; m. Dec. 3, 1879, Bessie Jennie Moriarty, b. May 11, 1862, Westmoreland, N. H., d. Sept. 12, 1953, Rockingham, Vt. Children:
 I. MORTON GEORGE,⁷ b. Mar. 25, 1882, Rockingham, Vt.; m. Aug. 12, 1911, Marion Gertrude Blake, b. Mar. 9, 1887, Bellows Falls, Vt. Children:

- a. GLADYS IRENE,⁸ b. June 11, 1913, River Forest, Ill.; m. Sept. 2, 1933, William Hale Holman, b. Mar 13, 1914, Everton, Mo. Children: *Elizabeth Ann*,⁹ b. Oct. 16, 1934, Oak Pk., Ill.; *Mary Kathleen*, b. Jan. 31, 1939, York, Neb.; *Hale Blake*, b. July 15, 1945, Davenport, Iowa.
- b. DOROTHY BLAKE,⁸ b. Feb. 16, 1917, Chicago, Ill.; m. Sept. 2, 1938, John Lester Williams, b. June 30, 1916, Bellows Falls, Vt.; res. Vernon, Vt. Children: *Jill*,⁹ b. Nov. 1, 1939, Providence, R. I.; *Pamela M.*, b. Sept. 11, 1944, Bellows Falls, Vt.; *Richard Hale*, b. July 13, 1946, Brattleboro, Vt.; *Sandra*, b. Sept. 10, 1948, Brattleboro, Vt.
- c. BARBARA,⁸ b. Apr. 12, 1921, Oak Park, Ill.; d. May 26, 1926.
- II. IBENE ANGIE,⁷ b. Mar. 15, 1888, Rockingham, Vt.; d. May 28, 1951; m. Nov. 18, 1911, Wellesley, Mass., James Robert Bancroft, b. May 1, 1887, Newton Lower Falls, Mass., d. May 7, 1949, St. Petersburg, Fla; res. Waban, Mass. and Ascutney, Vt. Children:
 - a. BARBARA ANN⁸ (adopted), b. May 30, 1930; m. Alton Ernest Fontaine; res. Ascutney, Vt.
- iii. JAMES OTIS,⁶ b. Oct. 20, 1862, Charlestown, N. H.; d. July 9, 1938, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Aug. 20, 1892, Gertie E. Richardson, Westminster, Vt., b. Dec. 5, 1869, d. Feb. 11, 1949, Bellows Falls, Vt. Children:
 - I. CLARENCE ITHAMER,⁷ b. May 5, 1898, Westminster, Vt.; m. June 1, 1935, Greta Eastman, Littleton, N. H., b. Aug. 21, 1900, Littleton, N. H. Children:
 - a. BERTHA JENNIE⁸ (adopted), b. June 1, 1928, Littleton, N. H.; m. Sept. 1, 1950, Frederick T. Comstock, Jr., Children: *Janet Ruth*,⁹ b. Aug. 15, 1951, Concord, N. H.; *Sandra Jean*, b. Mar. 22, 1953, Concord, N. H.
- iv. ANGELINE,⁶ b. Dec. 21, 1864; m. Oct. 16, 1889, Worcester, Mass., Edgar Adams Williams, b. Apr. 17, 1862, Worcester, Mass.; he d. Oct. 9, 1934. Children:
 - I. CARROLL EDGAR,⁷ b. Aug. 1890, Fitchburg, Mass.; d. May 26, 1953, Westminster, Vt.; m. (1) July 20, 1914, Margaret Elizabeth Taylor, d. Feb. 26, 1930, Westminster, Vt.; m. (2) July 27, 1934, Lelia Delaplane, b. Dec. 23, 1896. Children:
 - a. MARY ALBERTA,⁸ b. July 30, 1915, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Aug. 1952, Anthony Brackett.
 - b. JOHN LESTER, b. June 30, 1916, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Aug. 31, 1946, Dorothy Blake Wiley (*see Morton George Wiley*).
 - c. RICHARD EDGAR, b. May 25, 1921; m. Aug. 31, 1946, Mary Jane Cline, b. Dec. 12, 1924.
 - II. RUSSELL WILEY,⁷ b. July 5, 1892; d. May 30, 1893.
 - III. RUTH ALBERTA,⁷ b. Jan. 21, 1895; m. July 26, 1924, Charles Wilbur Platt. Children:
 - a. GORDON WILLIAMS,⁸ b. July 6, 1925; m. Oct. 1 1945, Rita Schirmer.
 - b. CHARLES WILBUR, JR., b. Dec. 26, 1928.
 - c. MARILYN RUTH, b. Aug. 12, 1933.
 - IV. LESTER ADAMS,⁷ b. Mar. 6, 1899, Somerville, Mass.; d. Feb. 12, 1945; m. July 3, 1920, Annaliese Taylor, b. Feb. 12, 1896. Children:
 - a. JANE MARGARET,⁸ b. Aug. 27, 1923, Bellows Falls, Vt.; m. Mar. 6, 1947, Norris Roger Hammond. Children: *Jay Lester*,⁹ b. Dec. 29, 1947, Bellows

Falls, Vt.; *Margaret*, b. Nov. 18, 1949, Bellows Falls, Vt.

10. *HARRIET*,⁵ b. Aug. 10, 1831; d. Feb. 10, 1833.
11. *CAROLINE*,⁵ b. Jan. 30, 1832; d. June 19, 1910; m. Feb. 3, 1857, Stephen R. Wales, Bellows Falls, Vt. Caroline was sister of first wife of Wales—Sarah Wiley. (*see Wales**).
12. *JOHN*,⁵ b. Oct. 7, 1835; d. Feb. 9, 1909, Fitchburg, Mass.; m. Dec. 19, 1860, Mary, dau. of Horace and Achsah (Wiley) Slade; b. Nov. 7, 1835, d. Apr. 13, 1920. Children:
 - i. *BERTHA*,⁶ b. Nov. 16, 1869; d. July 2, 1900.
 - ii. *Infant*, born and died.

WILSON

BENJAMIN,¹ Charlestown, Mass., 1655; b. England; d. 1666-7 at sea; m. Ann ----.

JEREMIAH,² b. Oct. 22, 1665; d. 1743; m. Hannah ----.

JOSEPH,³ m. Sept. 21, 1726, Lancaster, Mass.; *Rebecca* b. 1690, dau. of Edward and Ruth (Andrews) Phelps, of Andover, Mass.

SOLOMON,⁴ b. Nov. 1, 1725; m. Dec. 19, 1751, Petersham, Mass., *Priscilla*, b. Oct. 22, 1735; d. May 7, 1815, Chester, Vt., dau. of David and *Priscilla* (Boynton) Paige.

SOLOMON,⁵ b. Sept. 26, 1760, Petersham, Mass.; d. Sept. 20, 1840, Chester, Vt.; m. Feb. 3, 1789, Petersham, Mass., *Lucy Chandler*, b. June, 1774, d. Jan. 27, 1803, Chester, Vt., dau. of Benjamin⁵ (*William*,⁴ *William*,³ *Capt. Thomas*,² *William*¹) and *Hannah Dutton* (*see Dutton**).

SOLOMON,⁶ b. 1790, Chester, Vt.; d. July 3, 1870, Westmoreland, N. H. Res. Bartonsville, where he lost his home in the flood of 1869; m. Jan. 17, 1818, Chester, Vt., *Phila Earle* (*see Earle**).

Children:

1. *LUCY*,⁷ b. May 21, 1819; m. Oct. 10, 1836, Charles W. Pulsipher (*see Pulsipher**).
2. *LOUISA MARIA*, b. Apr. 17, 1820; m. Oct. 15, 1840, Lewis Christopher Lovell (*see Lovell**).
3. *EMILY*, b. Dec. 1, 1821; m. Warren Leonard, Westmoreland, N. H.
4. *MARTIN*, b. Dec. 2, 1823; m. *Elvira* ----.
5. *ELIZABETH*, b. Mar. 19, 1825; m. J. Edward Wiley (*see Wiley**).
6. *CHARLES F.*, b. Mar. 1831.

WOOD

THOMAS,¹ b. England; d. Sept. 12, 1687; m. Apr. 7, 1654, Rowley, Mass, Ann Hunt.

SOLOMON,² b. May 17, 1669; d. Jan. 13, 1752; m. Oct. 15, 1690, Rowley, Mass, Mary, dau. of Abraham and Elizabeth (Langhorns) Hazeltine, b. Apr. 30, 1672, d. Feb. 21, 1749, Uxbridge, Mass.

DAVID,³ b. July 31, 1691, Bradford, Mass.; d. Feb. 25, 1756, Bradford, Mass.; m. Nov. 18, 1714, Andover, Mass., *Elizabeth*, b. Dec. 10, 1689, d. Jan. 3, 1743, Bradford, Mass., dau. of Edward and Martha (Browne) Farrington.

DAVID,⁴ b. Sept. 30, 1719, Bradford, Mass.; d. 1796, Lunenburg, Mass.; m. Feb. 19, 1745, Boxford, Mass., *Mary Hovey*⁴ (*John*,³ *John*,² *John*¹), b. June 7, 1726. Revolutionary soldier.

SARAH,⁵ b. June 10, 1754, Lunenburg, Mass.; d. Rockingham, Vt.; m. Sept. 7, 1779, Lunenburg, Mass., Manasseh Divoll (*see Divoll**).

DAVID,⁵ b. Dec. 6, 1756, Lunenburg, Mass.

WOODFORD

THOMAS,⁸ sailed from Lincolnshire, England, Mar. 7, 1632 on the "William and Frances," arrived at Plymouth, Mass., June 5; went to Dorchester, was made a freeman the same year; one of original settlers of Hartford, Conn.; moved to Northampton, 1654 and lived on lot afterwards occupied by Jonathan Edwards, famous theologian; d. Mar. 6, 1667; m. Mary Blott, dau. Robert and Susanna Blott of Charlestown, Mass; 4 children.

JOSEPH,⁷ b. 1674; d. 1760; m. Jan. 23, 1699, Lydia Smith, Farmington, Conn. (Avon.); 12 children.

JOHN,⁶ b. June 2, 1718; d. Dec. 18, 1802; m. Sept. 15, 1743, Farmington; 9 children.

CAPT. EZEKIAL,⁵ b. 1748; d. May 10, 1820; m. Sept. 2, 1773, Sarah Phelps, b. June 23, 1729; d. Apr. 2, 1809, Simsbury, Conn; 9 children; captain 8th Co. 15th Reg. Ct.

JEREMIAH,⁴ b. Aug. 9, 1783; d. Nov. 16, 1848; m. Apr. 2, 1807, Hannah Latimer, Windsor, Conn., b. 1784, d. Apr. 23, 1855; 5 children.

LESTER,³ b. Sept. 22, 1821; d. Mar. 21, 1887; m. Jan. 14, 1850, Clarissa Peck, b. Apr. 26, 1825, Westminster, Vt.; d. Jan. 11, 1897 (*see Peck*).

GEORGE FRANKLIN,² b. Sept. 8, 1862; d. Nov. 9, 1939; m. Mar. 26, 1890; Helen A Wilcox, b. Jan. 2, 1858; d. May 22, 1924. 6 Children.

EDNA ALMEDA,¹ b. Sept. 21, 1893; unm.; res. Rockingham, Vt.; nurse W. W. I.

WRIGHT

CHARLES FRANCIS, son of Joseph H. and Marie Jasper Wright; b. Sept. 16, 1876; B. F. grain dealer for 45 years; m. June 14, 1905, Grace dau. of William and Ellen Bemis Williams, b. Aug. 20, 1879.

Children:

1. CHRISTINE, b. July 5, 1910; m. June 18, 1932, Nelson Chandler Faught son of John W. and Lizzie Simmons Faught, b. Aug. 20, 1905, S. Acworth, N. H. Child:
 - i. WILLIAM CHARLES, b. July 6, 1943.
2. CHARLOTTE, b. Sept. 13, 1915; m. Oct. 1, 1934, Robert C. Howe. Child:
 - i. ROBERT CHARLES, b. July 1, 1935.

INDEXES

GENERAL INDEX

A

Abbott Bridge, 231
 Abbott Farm, 189
 Abbott & Kiniry Coal Co., 98
 Abbott & Wolff, 94
 Abenauqui Machine Shop, 199
 Abenauqui Springs, 307
 Accountants, 111
 Acworth, N. H., 138
 Adams Express, 76
 Adams Grist Mill, 6, 60, 82, 113
 Adams Hardware, 277
 Aero Club of Vt., 236
 Agnes' Beauty Shop, 112
 Agriculture, 340
 Agricultural Statistics, 356
 Air Mail, 261
 Air Raid Shelters, 373
 Air Raid Warning, 373, 375
 Airplanes, 235
 Alfalfa, 354
 Allbee & Bodine, 100
 Allbee Co., Geo. B., 100
 Allbee School, 188
 Allied Vt. Utilities, 280
 Alstead, N. H., 62, 138, 421
 Alumni Assn, 176, 180
 Alumni Parade, 187
 Amadon's Jewelry Store, 99
 America 4-H Club, 271
 American College of Surgeons, 131
 American Dairy Assn., 346
 American Express Co., 76, 221, 299, 358
 American Legion, 24, 88, 147, 311
 American Legion Auxiliary, 154
 American Legion Home, 212, 230
 Amity Rebecca Lodge, 152
 Amoco Gas, 113
 Amusements, 193
 Andrews Drug Store, 109
 Angus, Major L. L. B. Inc., 278
 Antiques, 112
 A.O.H. (Ancient Order of Hibernians), 141
 A & P Store, 60, 109, 113
 Appliance Outlet, 112
 Arch Bridge, 214, 227, 298, 301, 312, 422
 Armory, 117, 186, 206, 207, 360, 371, 372
 Arms Block, 140
 Army & Navy Store, 101, 106, 113

Army Engineers, 42
 Athens, Vt., 280, 289, 354
 Athens Church, 260
 Atkinson St. School, 172
 Atlantic Gas, 113
 Attorneys, 417
 Auto Accessories, 112
 Automobile Assn. of America, 219
 Automobiles, 217

B

Babbitt & Kelley Paper Mills, 53, 297
 Babcock Tester, 348
 Bakeries, 79, 112
 Baldasaro Fruit Store, 90, 106, 306
 Baltimore Brushes, 77
 Bancroft House, 117
 Banking, 86
 B. F. Savings, 87
 B. F. Trust Co., 86, 112, 140, 421
 Vt. Savings, 86, 112
 Windham National, 86, 112
 Banquet Hall, 161, 162, 309, 310
 B & P Express, 146
 Barber Park, 26, 186, 190, 195, 200, 211, 212, 213, 216, 245, 361, 407
 Barber School District, 190
 Barber Shops, 101, 112
 Barber Estate, 213
 Barnard's Jewelry, 99
 Barnum & Bailey, 204
 Bartlett Co., 394
 Bartonsville, 255
 Bridges, 231, 233
 Burying Ground, 121
 Church, 431
 Flood 1869, 255
 Grange, 257
 Post Office, 256
 School, 188, 189, 193
 Basin Farm, 298, 400, 353
 Beauty Shops, 112
 Beebe Place, 405
 Beef Shop, 97
 Belmont Drive-In, 114, 212
 Benny's Grocery, 108-113
 Benton's Garage, 278
 Bertrand's Dry Cleaning, 83, 112
 Beta Phi Boy's Club, 253
 Beth Bishop Shop, 92, 114
 Better Farming Train, 346
 Beverages, 112

- B. F. Amusement Co., 210
 - B. F. Argus, 66
 - B. F. Band, 24
 - B. F. Building Assn., 48
 - B. F. Cable Corp., 85, 114, 416
 - B. F. Canal, 64
 - B. F. Canal Co., 62, 63
 - B. F. Co-op. Creamery, 69, 305
 - B. F. Country Club, 194, 228
 - B. F. Driving Club, 195
 - B. F. Drug Co., 110, 112
 - B. F. Electric Light, 62, 63, 222
 - B. F. Evaporator Co., 49
 - B. F. Fire Dept., 118
 - B. F. 4-H Club, 269
 - B. F. Freezer Locker, 80, 112, 374
 - B. F. Fruit Co., 106
 - B. F. Garage, 72
 - B. F. Garden Club, 21, 160, 163, 402
 - B. F. Hand Laundry, 72
 - B. F. Hide & Tallow, 83
 - B. F. Hydro-Electric, 50, 63, 64, 89, 302
 - B. F. Ice Co., 73
 - B. F. Inn, 112, 135, 157
 - B. F. Lodge of Elks, 42, 97, 131, 142
 - B. F. Machine Co., 53, 307
 - B. F. Power Co., 63
 - B. F. Realty Corp., 47
 - B. F. Rifle Club, 140
 - B. F. Rock & Mineral Club, 155
 - B. F. Screen Plate Co., 83
 - B. F. Skirt Co., 82
 - B. F. Village Market, 109, 113
 - B. F. Water Co., 115
 - B. F. Woman's Club, 31, 127, 128, 130, 132, 157, 205, 210, 241, 250, 272, 310, 311, 395, 400
 - B. F. & S. R. R. R., 213
 - Accidents, 223
 - Bicycle Club, 140
 - Bicycles, 219
 - Billboard Law, 230
 - Black River, 227
 - Blacksmith Shops, 57, 263
 - Blake & Higgins Mill, 53, 298, 301, 309
 - Blakeley Block, 91
 - Bliss & Lawlor, 111
 - Blizzard of 1888, 234
 - Blood Bank, 44
 - Blue Laws, 37
 - Board of Trade, 88, 89, 106, 126
 - Boat Club, 27, 140, 141
 - Bodine & Co., 4, 100, 307
 - Bodine & Davis, 100
 - Bodine & Sons, 100, 114
 - Bogart & Hopper Mfg Co., 83
 - Bolles & Bolles, 308, 417
 - Bolles, Bolles & Bolles, 417
 - Bolles & Thompson, 417
 - Bonheur Club, 140
 - B. & M. R. R., 234, 309
 - B. & M. R. R. Bridges, 233
 - B. & M. R. R. Tunnel, 84, 297
 - Boston Cash Grocery, 105
 - Boston Store, 97
 - Boston Tailoring, 83
 - Bottled Gas, 112
 - Bowen Farm, 237
 - Bowen's Mill, 138
 - Box Socials, 193
 - Boy Scouts, 24, 164, 165, 242, 371
 - Bramley Way, 73
 - Bridges, 231
 - Brillant's Bakery, 79, 106, 112
 - Brockway Hustler's Club, 270
 - Brockways Mills, 42, 231, 258, 391
 - Brockways Mills School, 188, 189
 - Brooks' Sales Stables, 81, 112
 - Brosnahan Livery, 55
 - Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 235
 - Brown Block, 306
 - Brown Fashion Shop, 97
 - Buick Garage, 62, 111
 - Builders' Supplies, 112
 - Building & Loan Assn., 392
 - Bullock's Gas Station, 106
 - Busy Bee Cooking Club, 271
 - Butterfield & Smith, 277
 - Byrne's Barber Shop, 90, 306
- C
- Cabins, 112, 406
 - Dutch Oven, 406
 - Long View (Evergreen Motor Court), 112, 406
 - The Maples, 407
 - Whip-O-Wil, 112, 113, 406
 - Calvin Coolidge Farm, 78
 - Cambridgeport, 256, 259, 280, 289, 300, 305
 - School, 188
 - Town Line, 260
 - Camp Fire Girls, 166
 - Camp Plymouth, 164
 - Canal St., 90, 306
 - Canal St. Bridge, 299
 - Candle in the Choir, 266
 - Canteen Corps., 44
 - Canoe Club, 140, 141
 - Carpenter & McArdle Co., 61, 313
 - Carriage Shops, 56
 - Carter & Donegan, 106
 - Casein Co., 47, 82, 309
 - Cash Store, 105
 - Catholic Daughters, 153
 - Cattle, 112, 352, 353
 - Cattle Sales, 81, 91, 112
 - Cavendish, 138
 - CCC Camp, 40, 41, 42, 305, 354, 372

- Celebration first train, 14, 169
- Cemeteries, 121
 - Oak Hill, 99, 121, 412
 - Restland, 99, 121
 - Rockingham, 121
 - Sacred Heart, 243
 - Saxtons River, 121
 - St. Charles, 247, 405
- Cemetery Commissioners, 426
- Centennial, 15-22
 - Exhibits, 17
 - Indians, 19, 20, 21
 - Kangaroo Court, 17
 - Old houses, 16, 20
 - Parade, 19-21
 - Play, 15, 167
 - Special Village Meeting, 18
 - Souvenirs, 22
- Central Elementary School, 163, 172
- Central Filling Station, 111
- Central Vermont Public Service Corp., 280
- Central Vermont R. R., 235, 309, 325
- Central Telephone Corp., 280
- Chamber of Commerce, 78, 88, 89, 206, 392, 393
- Chamberlain Gift Shop, 95, 114
- Chamberlain Machine Co., 47, 81
- Champlain Realty Co., 295
- Charlestown, N. H., 62, 138, 308
- Chase Furniture Co., 93, 98
- Chautauqua, 201, 206, 251
- Checkerboard Grain Co., 113
- Cheever Tire Service, 114
- Cherry Hill, 394
- Cheshire R. R., 234
- Chevrolet Garage, 111, 113
- Children's Tog Shop, 97
- Chiropractors, 421
- Christmas Stamps & Seals, 160
- Choral Union, 155
- Churches, B. F., 239
 - Christian Science, 241
 - Congregational, 251, 252, 253
 - First Baptist, 211, 239
 - First Congregational, 264
 - First Union Protestant Service, 251
 - Gospel Center, 246
 - Immanuel Episcopal, 243, 244, 245, 320, 344, 375
 - Jewish, 248
 - Methodist Episcopal, 249
 - Sacred Heart, 242, 394
 - Seventh Day Adventist, 245, 246
 - St. Charles, 246, 247, 248
 - United, 253, 254
 - Universalist, 249, 250, 251
- Church Membership, 239
- Churches, S. R., 286-289
- Circuses, 203, 204, 205
- Citizens No-License Com., 161
- Citizens Ticket, 52
- City Plumbing and Heating, 331
- Civil Defense, 32
- Civil War Vets., 359
- C. K. 4-H Club, 270
- Claremont Paper Co., 53
- Clark & Durkee, 104
- Clark & Marble, 104
- Clark, F. S., Store, 104, 113
- Cloverdale Store, 109
- C & O Tire & Battery, 111
- Coal dealers, 83
- Cobblers, 112
- Cold River, N. H., 401
- Colleen's Dress Shop, 97, 114
- Collins Jewelry, 99, 307, 313
- Colonial Utilities, 279
- Columbus Day, 143
- Columbian Squires, 144
- Commissary Brook, 406
- Community Planning Com., 393
- Co. D., 371, 372, 379
- Co. E., 117, 118, 308, 357, 370, 371, 379
- Co. M, V.V.M., 24
- Connelly Fuels, 98, 112
- Connors, J. T., Co., 70
- Conn. Valley Flood Control, 260
- Conn. Valley Orchards, 372
- Conn. Valley Platers, 114
- Conn. Valley Poultry Assn., 355
- Convalescent Homes, 7, 112
- Cook Market, 106
- Coolidge Highway, 227
- Cords & Cables, 112, 314
- Corn borer, 355
- Corner Drug Store, 3, 109, 313
- Costin's Garage, 111
- Cota & Cota, 111, 112
- Cote & Frost, 62, 111
- Country Candy Shop, 113, 406
- Covered Bridge 4-H Club, 270
- Coy Paper Co., 53
- Crandon Mfg. Co., 73
- Cray Block, 85, 91, 101
- Creative Arts, 316
- Crosier's Livery, 55, 56
- Crow's Nest, 141
- Cub Scouts, 165
- Cut Rate Drug, 109

D

- Dairies, 69, 112
- Daisy Circle Club, 310
- Dams, 296
- D.A.R., 15, 22, 111, 166, 167, 404
- Dave's Gulf Station, 113
- Davis Swing Washing Machine, 48
- Day-Pollard Co., 95
- Daylight Saving, 36, 374
- Dean & Dean, 98

Deer Reeve, 15
 DeForge Garage, 220
 Delaval Separator, 48
 Dentists, 421
 Depot Hill Bridge, 231, 233
 Depression Years, 40
 Derby, Ball & Edwards, 60, 61
 DeWitt Grocery Co., 73
 Dick's Shoe Store, 92, 114
 Dimock Orchards, 78
 Disaster Relief, 42
 Dot's Beauty Shop, 112
 Drewsville, N. H., 62, 138
 Drislane Farm, 141, 204, 221, 304, 405
 Drug Stores, 109, 112
 Dry Cleaners, 82, 112
 Dry Goods, 91-97

E

Eagle Paper Co., 53
 Early Town Meeting, 15
 Eastern Amateur Ski Assn., 209
 Eastern Star, 150
 Earthquakes, 315
 Eaton & Norwood, 90
 Economy Market, 113
 Edelstein Dairy, 71, 112
 Edwards Bakery, 79
 Edwards & Brosnahan, 353
 Edwards & Oakes, 276
 E & G TV, 114
 El Circle Jardin 4-H Club, 271
 Electricity, rural, 7, 349
 Endicott & Johnson, 92, 114
 Enoch Hale's Bridge, 15
 Esquire Outlet, 101
 Esso Service, 111, 113
 Evergreen 4-H Club, 271
 Evergreen Motor Court, 406
 Everybody's Washing Machine, 49
 Exner's Orchestra, 197, 200, 205 250, 361
 Exner & Holmes Tobacco Store, 90, 306
 Extension Service, 272, 342, 348

F

Fairbanks House, 130
 Fall Mt., 203, 373, 416
 Fall Mt. Electric Light & Power Co., 62, 63, 106, 297
 Fall Mt. Electric Co., 63
 Fall Mt. Grange, 21, 156, 310
 Fall Mt. Ministerial Assn., 254
 Fall Mt. Pad & Paper, 53
 Fall Mt. Paper Co., 50, 118, 394
 Farm and Garden 4-H Club, 271
 Farm animals, 346, 347
 Farm Bureau, 163, 272, 342, 346, 348
 Farm decrease, 346

Farm machinery, 112
 Farm statistics, 349
 Farm training, 172
 Farm wages, 345
 Farnsworth & Holt, 398
 Farr Brook, 115
 Faught, Block, 417
 Faught, J. H. & Son, 101
 Faught, typewriters, 90, 101, 113
 FBF Grocery, 108
 Federal Government, 40
 Federal Security Agency, 42
 Feeble Minded School, 175
 Fenton & Hennessey, 21, 93, 109, 112, 114
 Fenton, J. J., Store, 93, 113
 Field & Lawrence, 90, 91, 307
 Fifield & Sons, 85
 Fifield Garage, 297
 Fiorey Block, 109
 Fire Alarm, 249
 Fire Alarm Bell, 119
 Fire Mutual Aid Assn., 118
 Fire Station, Oak St., 40, 118, 119
 Fires
 Bartsonville, 256, 278
 Bragg Lumber, 313
 Brown Block, 306
 Cambridgeport, 259, 261
 Car Barn, 224
 Chimes Cafe, 86
 Cray Block, 101
 Depot, 309
 Fall Mt., 314
 First National Store, 313
 Forest, 308, 314
 Gobie Press, 81
 Grand Theater, 72
 Hadley Harness Shop, 90, 307
 Hapgood St. stairs, 119
 High School, 47, 174, 186, 309, 312
 Ice House, 314
 Island, 47, 80, 314
 Island House, 307
 Liberty Paper Co., 120
 Monarch Paper Co., 53
 Opera House, 47, 162, 309
 Paper Mills, 309
 Phelps House, 309
 Rockingham, Old Town, 262, 263
 Square, 307
 Star Theater, 212
 St. Charles School, 179
 Times Block, 67, 309
 Vermont Farm, 80
 Warner Home, 283
 Wheeler Laundry, 72
 Windham Hotel, 47, 313
 Zeno Bakery, 79
 Firestone Store, 112, 114
 First Aid, 44

- First Community Christmas, 394
 First National Store, 55, 70, 109, 113, 211, 313
 Fish Derby, 145
 Flanders Garage, 113
 Fletcher's Newsstand, 98, 113, 114, 313, 398
 Flint, Wyman & Sons, mill, 53
 Floods, 295
 1913, 295
 1927, 53, 228, 231, 259, 296
 1936, 300, 301
 1937, 300
 Florists, 112
 Food for needy, 40
 Ford Motor Co., 220
 Forest Rangers Club, 271
 Forest, The, 62
 Foresters of America, 142
 Forestry Control, 348
 Forestry Service, 41, 42
 Farr & Hughes, 276
 Forty & Eight, 148
 Fountain, The, 24, 396
 4-H Clubs, 269, 270, 271
 Four Pines, 105, 403
 Fourth of July, 25
 Fireworks, 25
 French's Gift Shop, 113
 Fresh Air Children, 160
 Friends of Music, 201
 Frey's Mill, 275, 278, 305
 Frost, Derby & Co., 60
 Frost Livery Stable, 55, 109, 146, 191
 Fuels, 112
 Fuller & Co., 276, 277, 279
 Fuller Drug, 110
 Fuller & Simonds, 277
 Funeral Home, 8
 Furgat's Garage, 278
- G
- Gageville, 404, 405
 G.A.R., 23, 24
 Garages and Filling Stations, 110, 113
 Garbage Disposal, 9
 Gas Light Co., 7
 Gates Bridge, 233
 Gates Garage, 217, 218, 219
 Gay's Express, 213
 General Telephone Co., 280
 George Perry & Co., 398
 Gift Shops, 113
 Girl Scouts, 161, 165
 Girl's State, 154
 Glidden Tour, 217
 Glynn Distributing Co., 91
 Gobie Press, 76, 81, 307, 309
 Gofkauff, 99
 Golden Hill Bridge, 231
- Gold Star Mothers, 24, 154
 Goodell's Store, 91
 Good Friday, 153
 Goodnow Co., 87, 95
 Goodnow, Jewett & Bishop, 109
 Good Roads Assn., 226
 Good Will 4-H Club, 271
 Gould & Marble, 104, 116
 Gould & Son, 104, 113
 Grafton, Vt., 71, 256, 280, 289, 304, 347, 354
 Grafton Band, 20
 Grain, 113
 Granstein Building, 69
 Greater Vt. Development Assn., 207
 Great Falls, 64
 Great Falls Post Auxiliary, 152
 Green Mt. Boys, 301
 Green Mt. Club, 24
 Green Mt. Mfg. Co., 77
 Green Mt. Paper, 114
 Green Mt. Parkway, 228
 Green Mt. Power, 55, 62, 63, 301
 Green Mt. Telephone Co., 136
 Green Mt. Tissue Co., 53, 374
 Gretna Green, 29, 363
 Grippo's Store, 112
 Grocery Stores, 104, 109
 Guild Store, 94
 Gulf Stations, 106, 113
 Gypsies, 395
- H
- Hadley & Co., 307
 Hadley Ins., 113
 Haines & Son, 100
 Halladay, 77, 112
 Hall & Son, 109
 Hall Bridge, 227, 232, 233
 Halley's Comet, 391
 Hallowe'en, 144
 Handy Store, 105
 Hanifin Lumber, 83, 113
 H. C. L., (High Cost Living) 103
 Happy Blue Birds 4-H Club, 271
 Happy Co-Workers 4-H Club, 271
 Harbro Shoe Co., 78
 Hardware Stores, 90, 91, 113
 Harper & West, 313
 Hartford Ore Co., 112
 Hatch & Bellows, 92
 Hay rides, 193
 Helen's Beauty Shop, 112
 Henry St. Market, 106, 113
 Herrick Farm, 300, 308
 Herrick Meadows, 299
 Hetty Green Parking Lot, 163, 200
 High School, 200, 317, 324, 358
 Alumni Assn, 85, 176, 180
 Athletic Field, 176
 Athletes, 177, 178
 Education Planning Com., 174

Improvement Assn., 175
 Manual Training, 177
 National Honor Society, 179
 Operettas, 181
 Senior Bazaar, 175
 State Music Festival, 179
 Teacher's Club, 166
 Teacher's Training, 180
 Washington Trips, 175
 Hip-hurrah Rock, 194
 Historical Sites Commission, 232
 History of Rockingham, 126, 310
 Hitching posts, 5
 Hit-or-Miss Gun Club, 354
 Hodgdon & Shaw, 109, 313, 415
 Hoelzel meadow, 176
 Hog reeve, 15
 Holden Fund, 132
 Home Demonstration, 161, 272
 Home Nursing, 43
 Home Service, 44
 Home Workers 4-H Club, 271
 Hooche-Kooche dance, 161
 Hood & Co., 47, 80, 373
 Horses, 347
 Hospital Fund, 160
 Hospital Governing Board, 133
 Hotels
 Burnett House, 86
 Central House, 101, 122, 146
 Commercial House, 109, 211
 Crayco, 85, 113
 Fall Mt. House, 86
 Hotel Windham, 47, 83, 84, 113,
 114, 295, 297, 307, 394
 Lovell Hotel, 262, 263, 268
 Mansion House, 21
 Rockingham Hotel, 84, 113, 121,
 307
 Saxtons River Inn, 278, 329
 Star Hotel, 76, 86, 97, 114, 313
 Hotels & Restaurants, 83, 113, 114
 Hot lunches, 176
 Hot Shot 4-H Club, 270
 Howard Hardware Co., 57, 113, 136,
 307
 Hubbard, Parker & Small, 79, 348
 Hudson Bag Co., 53
 Hudson Pulp & Paper, 53, 114
 Humphries, Dr., Homeopathic Med-
 icines, 3
 Hurdy-gurdy, 194
 Hurricanes, 303-308
 Hyde Hill, 416

I

Ice House, 314
 Idlenot Dairy, 112
 Industries, 46
 Insect pests, 354
 Insurance, 113

International Paper Mills, 28, 50,
 57, 58, 85, 119, 159, 295, 332,
 358
 Log yards, 298
 Paper Makers' Union, 50
 Storehouse, 297
 Strikes, 50-52
 Inter-ocean Shirt Factory, 72
 I.O.R.M., (Independent Order of
 Red Men), 142
 Island House, 48, 205, 305, 307

J

Jack & Jill Shop, 110
 James Studio, 102
 Jankiewicz & Son, 114
 Jewelry, 113
 Jolly Juniors' 4-H Club, 270
 Jones Bridge, 232, 233
 Jones & Blood Co., 80
 Judson Memorial Circle, 286
 Jungle, The, 395
 Junior Music Festival, 286
 Junior Red Cross, 43
 Junior Woman's Club, 162
 Junk, 113

K

Kane & Healy, 111, 112, 113
 Kane Pharmacy, 110, 112
 Kandy Craft, 91
 Kandy Kitchen, 9
 Katahdin Pulp Co., 53
 Keane's Shoe Store, 90
 Keefe Shoe Store, 92
 Keene Oil Co., 113
 Kelton Transportation Co., 278
 Kendrick's Corners, 236
 Kent's Shoe Store, 92
 Kershaw Mfg. Co., 78
 Kimball Carriage Shop, 90
 King, Hiram, Monuments, 146
 King's Field, 393, 420
 King's Highway, 231
 Kleen-All Products, 85
 Knights of Columbus, 130, 142
 Knights of Pythias, 24, 149
 Korean War Servicemen, 388-390
 Kraft Bagging, 53
 Kurn Hattin Homes, 167, 304, 375
 Kurn Hattin Band, 20, 148, 284,
 371

L

Labaree's Horse Medicine, 110
 Labor Day, 214
 Ladies' cars, 325
 Lafayette Squadron, 235
 Lake George Excursions, 205
 Larabee & Son, 100
 Last trolley in Vt., 215
 Law & Order Party, 52
 Lecuyer Bros., 374

Lecuyer Co., 101
 Lend A Hand Club, 151
 Leola's Knick-Knack Shop, 113,
 Leonard Insurance, 309
 Lewis' Jewelry Store, 312
 Liberty Paper Co., 47, 48, 54, 83
 120, 298, 309
 Life in Rockingham fifty years ago
 1-11
 Lions Club, 142
 Liquidometer Corp., 62
 Listers, 428, 429
 Little Egypt, 401
 Livery stables, 54, 55, 56
 Log drives, 57, 141
 Los Angeles Olive Growers' Assn.,
 73
 Lovell & Carpenter, 107
 Lovell & Shedd, 107
 Lovell & Son, 55, 56
 Lovell Park, 195
 Lovell Track Farm, 195, 352, 354
 Loyal Order of Moose, 21, 170, 304
 310
 Ludlow, Vt., 138
 Lumber, 113
 Lyons Beauty Shop, 112,
 Lyric Stock Co., 213

M

Machine Shop, 113
 MacLennon Block, 313
 Mandigo Farm, 353
 Mandigo's Orchestra, 278
 Manila Brewing Co., 76
 Manning, H. A., 82
 Maple Dell Greenhouses, 77
 Maple Sugar Industry, 349
 Maple Sugar special train, 352
 Maples, The, 407
 Marie & Thel's Shop, 75
 Marjery Grey Legend, 336
 Mark, Frank, Shop, 75
 Mason Bros. Music Store, 99, 102,
 223, 308
 Masonic Temple, 143, 161, 205, 373
 Masons, 106, 143
 Mathers & Hatch, 74
 McArdle Mfg. Co., 61
 Meadow Hill Farm, 353
 Meatland, 113, 217
 Memorial Day, 22, 213
 After W. W. I., 23
 Cannon, 23
 First Memorial Day in Rocking-
 ham, 23
 Origin, 23
 Saxtons River, 23
 Memorial Square, 24, 231
 Mennonite Church, 431
 Merchants Assn., 78, 88, 373, 374
 Merchants & Tradesmen, 88

Microfilm, 127
 Military Police, 42
 Mill Hill, 6, 116
 Miller, Eaton & Allbee, 100
 Minard's Pond, 73, 74, 115, 255,
 411
 Minard's Pond Road, 129, 392, 359
 Miss Bellows Falls Diner, 56, 114
 Missing Link Road, 43, 227, 232,
 308, 396
 Missionaries, 288
 Mobile Service, 113
 Model Press, 97, 114
 Modern Woodmen of America, 142
 Monarch Paper Co., 53
 Monier Co., 112
 Monuments, 99, 113, 231
 Moore & Clark, 276
 Moore & Sons, 51
 Moore & Thompson, 53, 114, 297,
 374
 Morgan Homestead, 111, 169
 Morgan Street, 72, 392
 Morgan Tavern, 90, 99, 107, 109,
 116
 Morgan's Field, 26, 40, 56, 203, 204,
 206, 361, 374, 392, 394, 396,
 400, 401
 Morrison's Watch Shop, 111, 113
 Motorcycle Races, 194
 Motels, 228
 Cedar Crest, 43, 402, 406
 Hetty Green, 406
 Mothers' Recreation Club, 291
 Moving Pictures, 210
 Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks, 159
 Mt. Kilbourne, 203
 Mt. Kilbourne 4-H Club, 270
 Mt. Kilbourne Hospital, 129
 Mt. Kilbourne Paper Co., 54, 113
 Mt. Kilbourne Missionary Society,
 252
 Mt. Mansfield, 236
 Municipal Court, 97, 417
 Municipal Court Building, 311
 Murray Heel Co., 196

N

Natachee 4-H Club, 271
 National Airport Bill, 237
 National Chemurgic Council, 46
 National Emblem Club, 152, 402
 National Emblem March, 198
 National Rifle Assn., 140
 National Society of New England
 Women, 285
 National Guard, 303
 Nature Club, 21, 289
 N. E. Hotel Assn., 227
 N. E. Order of Protection, 310
 N. E. Power Co., 63, 89, 259, 301
 N. E. Road Builders, 226

N. E. Tel. & Tel., 135, 279, 303
 Repeater Station, 138, 304
 N. E. Weekly Press Assn., 69
 Newberry, J. J. Co., 100, 114
 New Developments, 392, 393, 394
 Newsdealers, 113
 New Terrace, 393
 New York Racket, 96
 Nimble Fingers 4-H Club, 271
 Nonogenarians, 396
 North Springfield, Vt., 296
 North Walpole, N. H., 44, 57, 62,
 69, 222, 298, 372, 376, 394
 North Walpole Packing Plant, 344
 North Westminster, 42, 404
 Norwood & Field, 90
 Nourses' Mills, 188
 Noyes & Whitehill, 91, 109, 112,
 113, 114

O

Oak Hill, 206, 391, 393, 403
 Oak Hill Cemetery, 99, 121
 Oakley Hall, 131
 O'Connor Garage, 277
 Odd Fellows, 145, 241
 Office Supplies, 113
 Old High School Building, 179, 247
 Old houses, Old Town, 16
 Old houses, Bellows Falls, 20
 Old Ladies' Home, 393
 Old North Meetinghouse, 264, 304
 Old Rockingham hearse, 267
 Old South Meetinghouse, 173, 274,
 286, 289
 Old Terrace, 393
 Olympia Tennis Club, 140
 Opera House, 47, 147, 314, 365
 Opticians, 422
 Optometrists, 422
 Osgood & Barker, 53, 331
 Osgood's Barber Shop, 278
 Osgood's Bridge, 213, 232
 Osteopaths, 421
 Oulton Drill Corp., 73
 Our Lady of the Valley, 243
 Outing Club, 207, 208
 Overseer of the Poor, 135, 430
 Oxford Linen Co., 73

P

Page Clothing Store, 92, 96, 113,
 311
 Page Paint and Paper, 91
 Page's Barber Shop, 312
 Paint and paper, 114
 Palisades Press, 114
 Paper Makers' Union, 50
 Paper Mills, 50
 Parcel Post, 122, 261
 Parent Teacher's Assn., 156, 160
 Parker Hill, 191, 268

Parker, Merrill & Ellis, 80
 Parkhurst Home, 188
 Parking meters, 5
 Parliamentary Club, 289
 Parochial School, 375
 Passing Show, 130
 Patrol Commission, 226
 Pee Wee Golf, 203, 406
 Perkinsville, Vt., 138, 296
 Pest Control, 41
 Petty Brook, 255
 Phelps Furniture, 98
 Phonographs, 91
 Photographers, 102
 Physical Education, 177
 Physicians, 419
 Pierce Clothing Store, 92, 309, 310
 Pierce Five and Ten, 90
 Pine Hill, 206, 222, 223, 224, 304
 Ping Pong Club, 140
 Pittsburgh Plate Glass, 77
 Playground, 161, 176, 186, 206,
 207, 316, 400, 402
 Playground, St. Charles, 247
 Pleasant Valley 4-H Club, 271
 Pleasant Valley Grange, 17, 21,
 267
 Pleasant Valley School, 188
 Plumbing and heating, 114
 Police Department, 422
 Polio, 360
 Polish American Club, 149
 Polish people, 11, 242
 Population, 11
 Porter's Garage, 83
 Post Office, 121, 309, 310, 371, 409
 Poultry, 79, 355
 Pratt, Wright & Co., 93
 Presses, 114
 Proctorsville, Vt., 138
 Prohibition, 44
 Pulp Plaster Mill, 53, 83
 Pulsipher Tavern, 263
 Putney, Vt., 354
 Phythian Sisters, 151

Q

Quality Fish Market, 106

R

Rachel's Beauty Shop, 112
 Racial background, 10
 Radio & TV, 114
 R. R. accidents, 293, 294, 295
 R. R. Station, 309
 R. R. Trainmen, 235
 Rand's Livery, 55
 Real Estate, 114
 Red & White Store, 108
 Red Barn Studio, 278
 Red Clover 4-H Club, 271

- Red Cross, 42, 43, 44, 160, 298, 314, 360, 361, 362, 373, 374, 377
Rockingham Chapter, 42
Swimming Classes, 42
Reliable Bargain, 91, 112, 114, 313
Religious Survey, 254
Restaurants, 114
Barrett's Lunch, 278
Buccaneer, 278
Burnett's Lunch, 86
Cannon Restaurant, 278
Chimes Cafe, 85, 114
Crayco Restaurant, 110
Dairy Bar, 85
Depot Cafe, 85, 114
Dodge's Do-Nut Shop, 278
Dutch Treat, 110, 315
Epicure Shop, 96
Esther's Place, 114, 406
Exner's Restaurant, 90
Fran's Drive-In, 114
Gaynon's Restaurant, 278
Highlands, 114, 215, 407
Jack's Place, 278
McLeod Restaurant, 86
North Shore Diner, 407
Sandwich Shop, 278
Stairway Restaurant, 86, 114
Young's Diner, 85
Retail stores, 88
Revolutionary War, 23
Rexall Store, 109
Reynolds' Grocery, 107
R.F.D., 123, 303, 306
Richard's Market, 107
Richardson Bros. Shoes, 92, 94, 307
Richfield Gas, 113
Riley-Wolff Clothing, 94
Riverside, 195
Roads & Highways, 225
Early road work, 228, 229
First blacktop in Rockingham, 227
Super highway, 228
Winter maintenance, 229
Robertson Paper Co., 53, 114, 305
Rockingham Auto Co., 112, 114
Rockingham Bridges, 231, 233
Rockingham Building Assn., 72
Rockingham Cheese Factory, 263
Rockingham Chinchilla Farm, 356
Rockingham Ferrule Co., 77
Rockingham Free Public Library, 16, 17, 125, 155, 169, 376
Rockingham Meetinghouse, 17, 168, 189, 263, 264
Rockingham Memorial Hospital, 129, 163
Rockingham Memorial Hospital Aid Society, 132, 133
Rockingham Memorial Hospital Auxiliary, 132, 133
Rockingham Memorial Hospital Board of Directors, 134
Rockingham, Old Town, 188, 189, 262, 288, 300
Rockingham Operating Co., 212
Rockingham Paper Co., 53, 63, 306
Rockingham Press, 81, 114
Rockingham Street, 230
Rockingham versus Westminster, 404
Rockingham, town, of, 10, 35, 227, 354
Rod & Gun Club, 145
Roofers, 114
Rotary Club, 18, 21, 131, 144, 373, 402
Royal Fur Store, 110, 114
Royal Motors, 110, 113
Rugg & Williams, 275
Rugg's Express, 80, 114, 312
Rural Teachers, 192
Rutland R. R., 75, 233, 298, 309, 403
Rutland R. R. Icehouse, 75
Ryder & Graham, 417
- S
- Sabin's Bridge, 227, 405
Saloons, 44, 57
Salvation Army, 155
Sam's Store, 114
Sand Hill, 406
Saratoga Plastics, 47, 314
Saxtons River, 62, 71, 138, 273, 274, 298, 300, 301, 420, 421
Blacksmith Shops, 277
Bridges, 232, 274
Churches, 286
Baptist, 286
Christ, 286
Congregational, 287
St. Edmund of Canterbury, 289
Grange, 290
Inn, 278, 329
I.O.O.F., 278, 290, 292
Library, 274
Mills, 274, 275, 276
Nature Club, 21, 289
P.T.A., 18, 274, 287
Schools, 173, 174
Tel. Exchange, 279
Wooden clocks, 277
Saxwin Locker Co., 277
Saxwin Valley Products Co., 277
School Directors, 424
School Street, 9
Schools and Education, 171
Scrap drive, 23, 372
Scythe Snath Factory, 60, 396
Sears and Roebuck, 101
Secondhand Shops, 114
Selectmen, 427
Sewage, 9

- Sewing Machines, 83
 Sewing Project, 40
 Shaw's Drug Store, 110, 112, 113
 Sheep, 347
 Shell Station, 113
 Sherman Construction Co., 64
 Shoe Stores, 92, 114
 Silhouette Shop, 114
 Silos, 348
 Simon, Hatch & Whitney, 307
 Simonds Bros. Cash Store, 276
 Sinclair Station, 111
 Ski Bowl, 208, 209, 375
 Smith Auto, 111, 113, 219, 313
 Snow rollers, 229, 230
 Socony Station, 113
 Soldiers Memorial, 24
 Soldiers Monument, 23, 24, 121
 Sons of Veterans, 24, 156, 274
 Soroptimist Club, 163
 South Acworth, N. H., 138
 South Charlestown, N. H., 62
 Southern Vermont Artists, 326, 329
 Spaulding Soft Ball Plant, 47
 Specialty Shop, 97
 Spicer Monument, 121
 Spiritualist Hall, 257, 399
 Springfield, Vt., 71, 138
 Springfield, Vt. Airfield, 236
 Springfield, Vt. Hill School, 188
 Springfield, Vt. Terminal R.R., 215
 Sprinkler wagons, 8
 Squire Hall House, 393
 Stamp Savings System, 161
 Standard Oil Co., 83
 Standard Paper Co., 114
 State Aeronautics Com., 237, 238
 State Highway Board, 233
 State Liquor Store, 45, 91
 State Public Utilities, 64
 St. Charles School, 179, 247
 Steam Mill Lot, 196
 Stocker Bros., 212, 406
 Street Fairs, 201
 Street Lights, 6
 Strout Real Estate, 311
 Stuart Bakery, 306
 Style Center, 97
 Suburban Furniture, 97
 Suction Box Covers, 61
 Sully's Store, 109, 113
 Sunoco Station, 113
 Sunshine Feed, 113
 Superset Brush, 77, 371, 374
 Surprise Store, 91, 95
 Suter Estate, 313
 Swafford Stock Co., 213
 Swift Cabins, 305
 Swimming Pool, 401

T

Table Rock, 203

- Taft's Photo Studio, 278
 Taylor Motors, 111
 T.B. Cattle Tests, 344
 Teachers, 40, 180
 Tenney Mill, 275
 Ten of Clubs, 140
 Terrace Convalescent Home, 112, 135
 Texaco Gas, 112
 Theaters, 114
 Belmont Drive-In, 114
 Dreamland, 147, 210, 211, 212
 Grand, 72, 211, 221
 Interstate, 114
 Latchis, 310
 Opera House, 200, 210, 211, 212, 372
 Park, 206, 211, 212
 Rustic, 214
 Standard, 210
 Star, 211, 312
 State, 211, 212
 Sunshine, 210
 Thermostats, 73
 Thomas Laboratories, 72, 113
 Thompson & Thompson, 276
 Times Press, 65-69
 Tire Rationing, 372
 Tom Thumb Golf, 406
 Town Farm, 135, 353
 Town Hall Clock, 312
 Town Officers, 425
 Tourist Accommodations, 405
 Travel, 217
 Trees, 169, 402
 Trembling Chasm, 259
 Trolley cars, 26, 214, 221, 223, 224
 Trowbridge Livery, 55
 Tuberculosis, 160, 176, 400
 Tucker Toll Bridge, 58, 168, 232, 301, 312
 TV Appliances, 47
 Twin State Motor Cycle Club, 140
 Tydol Station, 111

U

- Uncle Tom's Cabin, 203, 205
 Undertakers, 90
 Union Hall, 211, 308, 355
 Union News Co., 85
 United Cigar Store, 92, 110, 313
 United Swimming Pool Organization, 402
 Upper Meadows School, 188, 189
 U. S. Cream Separator, 48
 U. S. Patent Office, 1
 U. S. R. R. Mail, 235

V

- Vacation Bible School, 254, 257
 Van Dyke Co., 141
 Variety Stores, 91, 92

- Veterans Hospital, 154, 163
 Veterans of Foreign Wars, 146
 Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, 150
 Veterinarians, 422
 Vilas Bridge, 168, 301
 Vilas Pool, 167, 199
 Village Dump, 10
 Village Store, 109
 Vincent Bach Corp., 286
 Visiting Nurse, 158, 159, 160
 Volunteer Nurses' Aides, 43
 Volunteer Service Program, 43
 Vermont Academy, 26, 160, 207, 281, 286, 287, 288, 329, 333
 Vermont Chamber of Commerce, 228
 Vermont Children's Aid, 33
 Vermont cow population, 344
 Vermont Development Com., 46
 Vermont Drug Co., 110
 Vermont Farm Machine Co., 47, 48, 57, 73, 80, 90, 108, 307, 314, 359, 414
 Vermont Fruit Co., 277
 Vermont National Guard, 51, 117, 370, 372
 Vermont Newspaper Corp., 32, 114
 Vermont Paint & Paper, 313
 Vermont Poultry, Inc., 314
 Vermont Soapstone Corp., 277
 Vermont State Championship Ski Meet, 207
 Vermont Transit Co., 231
 Vermont Treen Ware, 278
 Vermont Valley R.R., 234
 Vermont Vinegar Corp., 278
 Vermont-New Hampshire Boundary Line, 27
- W
- Wales Cash Store, 94
 Walgren Store, 110
 Walker Insurance Co., 54, 76
 Walpole, N. H., 62, 301, 405, 421
 Walpole Lumber Co., 116
 Walpole-Westminster Bridge, 138
 War Memorial, 22
 Warner Home, 283, 288
 Washington Candy Co., 92, 313
 Watering troughs, 6, 255
 Weather, 407
 Weaver Farm, 300
 Webb House, 254
 Webb's Brook, 52, 115
 Welch Co., 90
 Western Auto, 100, 112, 114
 Western Union Tel. Co., 99, 313
 Westminster, Vt., 41, 42, 62, 231, 303, 353, 355, 404, 405
 Westminster Club, 140, 142
 Westminster Meetinghouse, 167
 Westminster Terrace, 7
 Westminster West, Vt., 42, 279, 289, 300, 405
 Wheeler's Band, 197, 200, 201
 Wheeler's Steam Laundry, 72, 307, 322
 Whelan Drug, 85, 101, 110, 112, 210
 Whipple & Thompson, 275
 Whitcomb Construction Corp., 83, 115, 228
 Whitcomb, E. S., Inc., 94, 112, 114, 313
 Whitcomb Mfg. Co., 77
 White Mt. Paper Co., 6, 114, 374
 Whitehill Undertaking, 91
 Wild Life, 410
 Williams Orchard, 393, 400, 401
 Williams River, 195, 302, 401
 Williams River School, 190
 Williams Street, 394
 Williams Terrace, 304, 393, 415
 Willing Workers 4-H Club, 271
 Willis & Dunn, 276
 Windham, Vt., 279
 Windham County, 233
 Windham County Gazeteer, 394
 Windsor, Vt., 303
 Winnewisser's Newsstand, 91, 98
 Winslow Bros. & Smith, 54, 78
 Winter Carnival, 207
 Winter Sports, 206
 Wireless, 413
 Woman Suffrage, 34
 Woman's Shop, 92, 114
 Women of the Moose, 150
 Women's Christian Temperance Union, 44, 164
 Women's Relief Corps, 151
 Wool Pullery, 54, 82
 World Radio, 102
 W.P.A., 40
 Wright's Bridge, 306
 W. W. I., 117, 120, 131, 161, 219, 272, 357, 365, 371, 373
 Armistice Day, 364
 Cannon, 117
 Co. M, 359, 365
 Food Rationing, 362
 Ft. Ethan Allen, 357
 Fuel Rationing, 363
 Home Guard, 359
 Liberty Bonds, 360
 Liberty Gardens, 361
 Servicemen, 366-370
 Thrift Stamps, 364
 Victory Gardens, 361
 Victory Loan Drive, 365
 War Savings Stamps, 359
 W. W. II, 154, 163, 240, 370
 Air Raid Shelters, 373
 Air Raid Warning, 373, 375
 Camp Blanding, 371

Civil War Cannon, 372
Community Defense Council, 372
Communist Files, 371
Defense Blood Bank, 372
District Recruiting Office, 371
Food Shortage, 371, 374
Food Storage, 371
Ground Observation Corps., 375
Home Defense, 375
Home Guards, 371, 372
Liberty Bonds, 373
Local Defense Unit, 375
Nurses' Aid Corps., 373
Observation Posts, 375
Oil Rationing, 373
Pearl Harbor, 370
Scrap Drive, 372

Servicemen, 380-388
Selective Service, 374
Vermont Council of Safety, 372
Victory Gardens, 163
War Food Administration, 374
War Loan Drives, 373
War Ration Books, 374
Wyndham Press, 82

Y

Yard Goods Shop, 96, 112
Yates' Laundry, 230
Young's Velvet Ice Cream, 85
Youth Center, 142

Z

Zeno's Bakery, 47, 56, 79, 105, 399
Zoning, 391

INDEX OF PERSONS

A

- Abbott, Arthur J., 198
 Ellen, 271
 George, 338
 Harriet, 33
 Harry A., 202
 John B., 71, 121, 352, 409, 411, 431, 462
 Mrs. John B., 371
 Lyman, 184
 Mable, 33
 Mr. and Mrs. Mark, 112, 114, 407
 Abel, Marjorie, 184
 Abel, Max, 45
 Adams, Alvin, 26
 Brian, 407
 Charles, 70
 Rev. Chauncey, 252
 E. Gerald, 82, 113, 375
 Mrs. E. Gerald, 166, 254
 Frank E., 89
 Mrs. Frank E., 170
 Frank S., 49
 Harry, 277
 Madelyn, 269, 271
 Nellie, 128
 Stanley T., 277, 431
 Dr. William C. T., 316, 335
 Aiken, George D., 41, 225, 340
 Ainsworth, Geraldine, 278
 Albee or Allbee, C. S., 226
 Ebenezer, 266
 Dr. E. S., 161, 419
 Jim, 255, 295, 296, 299, 302
 George, 396
 Martha S., 396
 Simon, 189
 Zina H., 143, 417, 425
 Aldrich, Eleanore, 43, 166
 Duane, 92, 110, 112, 205
 Roland, 353
 Alexander, Rev. Edwin, 288
 Florence, 292
 George, 222, 225, 273, 278, 425
 Helen, 280
 J. F., 83, 222, 277, 290, 305
 J. F., Jr., 279
 Alger, John L., 283
 Allen, Ethan, 169
 C. T., 95
 Harry W., 87, 425, 426
 Amidon, Henry, 95, 99
 Amsden, Elvin, 255
 Anderson, A. B., 137
 David, 353
 Harriet J., 273
 Andosca family, 72
 Antonio, 142
 Michael, 101
 Tony, 101
 Andrea, Emma, 172
 Andrews, George, 187
 Louis, 113
 Ralph, 351, 429
 Angell, John, 174, 187, 359, 371
 Angus, Major L. L., 278, 279
 Arms, Caroline, 133
 Daniel, 234
 Mary J. (Mrs. Edward), 131, 158, 162, 170
 Armstrong, Fanny, 91
 Robert, 105
 Arnold, Elbert, 185
 Ashcroft, Robert, Jr., 32, 38
 Ashland, Homer B., 171, 187
 Astor, John Jacobs, 323
 Atkinson, John, 245
 Austin, Guy, 278
 John, 290, 291
 Warren E., 27, 29

B

- Babbitt, Frederick H., 8, 28, 53, 89, 100, 117, 119, 127, 143, 144, 185, 195, 226, 312, 396, 424, 430
 Mrs. Frederick H., 131, 219, 396
 George, 8, 53, 76, 109, 129, 202
 Mrs. George, 158
 John, 7, 89, 324
 Bacon, Mrs. George, 239, 396
 Bagley, Ed., 198, 199
 Bailey, Edith, 151
 Matt, 52
 Baker, Addie, 161
 Geraldine, 97
 Mrs. G. M., 395
 J. L., 63
 Mary, 183, 395
 O. M., 363, 417
 Wallace, 69
 Baldasaro, James, 378
 Patsy, 90
 Baldwin, Leon C., 234

- Ball, Charles, 256
 Franklin, 60, 249
 George, 60
 Warren, 261
 Ballam, L. S., 72
 Ballard, Charles K., 278
 Ballinger, Harold, 376
 Ballou, Arthur, 353
 Rev. H. L., 143
 Paul, 87
 Bancroft, Herbert, 141, 426
 Mollie, 335
 Barber, Amzi L., 336
 Calvin L., 222, 224
 Hattie, 132
 Barker, Alice, 158
 Richard F., 245
 William, 76, 87, 426
 Barnard, Edwin C., 99
 Walter F., 99, 355
 Mrs. Walter, 249
 Barnes, Carrie, 290
 Elizabeth, 291
 Harlan, 290, 291, 351, 353
 Harry, 291, 353, 412
 Joseph, 271, 290, 291
 Paul, 76
 Richard, 290, 291, 431
 Barnhart, H. L., 72
 Barrett, Edward, 310, 414
 Jack, 406
 James, 359
 Hon. John, 168, 231
 Margaret, 186
 Martin, 107
 Michael J., 142
 Susan, 246
 Barry, Anna, 248
 Constance, 96, 251
 Ellen, 248
 Esther, 114, 406
 Milton, 277
 Rev. Patrick A., 248
 W. W., 430, 431
 Bath, Mrs. Richard, 163
 Bartlett, Edward, 113
 Frank, 112
 Harold, 170, 176
 Ruth, 150, 166
 Barwick, Eleanor, 166
 Bashaw, Charles, 178
 Ernest, J., 243
 Mary, 152
 Batchelder, Ann, 35
 Bertha, 179
 Phyllis, 179
 Baxter, Horace H., 336
 Beals, Frank, 271
 Mrs. Frank, 280
 Helen, 271
 Marjorie, 271
 Beam, Kendall, 353
 Bean, Henry, 225
 Orson, 317
 Ralph, 293, 294
 Beard, Daniel, 164
 Beaseley, Michael, 90
 Beatty, Charlotte, 273
 Beaumont, John, 98, 263
 Bedell, Priscilla, 179, 183
 Beebe, Kenneth, 271
 Beeman, Rev. L. L., 249
 Belaski, Stephen, 113, 184, 186, 317
 Belczak, Mary, 180
 Belisle, Mrs. Adrian, 271
 Belknap, Kathryn, 112, 114
 Paul, 66, 67, 144, 207
 Preston, 67, 69, 84, 375
 Roland, 69, 84, 114, 208, 267, 325
 Willis C., 31, 38, 65, 66, 86, 87,
 129, 160, 211, 265, 267, 355, 365
 Mrs. Willis C., 31, 66, 155, 162,
 174, 187, 430
 Bellows, Herbert N., 92
 Mrs. Herbert N., 73
 Mrs. Josiah, 267
 Belway, Archie, 69
 Bemis, Fred and D. J., 277
 Lewis, 150
 Bennett, S. L., 397
 Benson, Annie E., 125, 190
 Bonnie, 152
 Dexter, 263
 Hattie, 190
 John, 291
 Robert, 276
 Benton, Ellsworth, 427
 Ira L., 397
 Mary Earle, 397
 Minnie A., 279
 Mortimer, 83
 Berg, John, 16
 Dr. William, 175, 422, 424
 Berry, Pearl, 271
 Bertolino, John, 106
 Bertrand, Armand W., 83
 Bevan, Lawrence, 164
 Bienek, Douglas, 111
 Bigelow, Freeman, 41, 96
 James E., 375, 417
 Mr. and Mrs. Leroy, 101
 Billings, Susannah, 265
 Josh, 281
 Bingham, Lettie, 156
 Bisbee, Catherine, 131
 Bishop, Rev. Aubrey, 241
 Eunice, 271
 H. S., 131
 Mrs. Robert, 114
 Bissell, Rev. William, 244
 Bissonnette, Cecil, 43, 209, 430, 431
 Bixby, Arthur O., 142
 Black, C. W., 149
 Harry A., 194

- John, 412
 Mrs. Russell, 164
 Blackmer, Rev. Walter, 287, 424
 Blagbrough, Rev. V. A., 251, 359
 Blake, Burnham, 69
 Frederick, 102, 199, 201, 273
 Henry, 307
 John, 123
 Parker B., 426
 Mrs. Parker B., 254
 Blakely, Joshua, 7, 39, 88, 109, 110,
 122, 145, 175, 310, 313, 364,
 378
 Mary, 156
 Blakney, Rev. Charles, 16, 288
 Lorrayne, 288
 Blanchard, H. H., 267
 Harry, 150
 Jonathan, 336
 Lawrence, 164, 208
 Bliss, Max D., 195, 426
 Mrs. Max D., 17, 163
 Blodgett, Albert, 353
 Howard, 269
 Dr. J. H., 35, 89, 365, 419, 420,
 424, 430
 Blood, Ada, 136
 Charlotte, 166
 Lydia, 132
 Mary, 157
 Bloomer, Mrs. 140
 Blossom, Oscar, 123, 125
 Bodine, Bertha, 254
 Clarence, 132, 134, 165, 255, 270,
 323
 Florence, 127
 W. H., 49, 100, 249, 397
 Mrs. W. H., 249
 Wilfred, 147
 Mrs. Wilfred (Bessie), 43, 154,
 163
 Boland, Anna, 133
 Bolles, A. I., 29, 83, 131, 308, 312,
 355, 359, 393, 415, 417, 418,
 424
 Mrs. A. I., 129, 132, 162, 170,
 176, 267, 308, 335, 338, 339,
 418
 A. T., 15, 38, 134, 168, 359, 375,
 415, 417, 425, 426
 Arthur, 21, 178
 E. C., 141, 308, 400, 425
 Francis A., 15, 16, 19, 122, 187,
 269, 300, 348, 371, 375, 418,
 425
 Mrs. Francis A., 163, 271
 Frank, 16
 George, 429
 Gertrude, 355
 Margaret, 310
 Mary, 269
 Thomas, 178
 Booth, Gen., 206
 Bosley, Pamela, 91
 Bosworth, Dan J., 113, 375
 Edward, 146
 Boucher, E. J. 96, 118
 Henry, 123
 Boule, Alfred, 80, 106, 107
 Bowen, Carl, 199
 Clark, 71, 87, 112, 241, 424
 Ernest, 199, 214
 George, 144
 Georgene, 318
 Dr. W. D., 302, 360, 419, 421,
 424
 Bowers, Mary, 132, 137
 Bowker, Mary, 256
 Bowtell, Josiah, 234
 William, 200, 205
 Boyle, Maude, 210
 Boynton, Ralph, 81, 142
 Brace, Laura, 280
 Bradley, Raymond, 359
 Bragg, Alba M., 73, 395
 Lucile, 61
 Richard, 73, 208
 Mrs. Richard, 43
 Bresland, Lillian, 405
 Ralph, 69, 114, 146
 Waldo, 405
 Bressor, C. S., 208
 H. H., 108
 Brickley, Ann, 96
 Bridges, Mrs. George, 184
 Briggs, Rev. C. E., 239, 240
 Bristol, Dr. Homer C., 283
 R. C., 103, 128
 Britell, Arlie, 184
 Brockway, N. S., 397
 Brodine, Donald T., 426
 Ruey, 180
 Bronk, John, 165, 209
 Thelma, 44, 187, 209, 402
 Bronson, John, 83, 223
 Brooks, Earl, 303
 Florence, 82
 Raymond L., 81
 Mrs Raymond L., 303
 William, 89
 Brosnahan, John, 200, 205
 Dr. John J., 419
 Brosnan, Henry, 262, 431
 Brough, Capt., 303
 Brown, Alice, 407
 Anna, 137
 Mr. and Mrs. Carl, 279
 Celia, 421
 Clifford, 153
 Dan, 185
 Eleanor, 270
 Elijan, 108
 Emily, 224
 Fred, 156, 273, 421

- Brown, George, 338
 Mrs. George, 278
 Horace, 230
 John, 199
 Nellie, 201
 Rollo, 407
 Roy, 150
 Russell, 112, 407
 Ruth, 98
 Virginia, 183
 Willis, 123, 251, 429
 Brundgardt, Theresa, 402
 Bruneau, Camille, 84
 Bryant, Jack, 214, 278, 407
 Buchanan, Bruce, 269, 272
 Charles, 210
 George, 269
 Mae, 268
 Buckley, Mary, 299
 Buckman, Ethel, 52, 152
 Buffington, C. E., 72
 Bugbee, Leon, 147
 W. A., 143
 Bulger, H. N., 101
 Burbank, Mrs. H. M., 44
 Natt, 171
 Burchstead, Herbert, 150
 Burgess, Hazel, 174, 290, 330
 Lawrence, 290, 291
 W. E., 423
 Burke, Edward A., 422, 423
 Rev. George W., 249
 Rev. Thomas J., 143, 248
 Burnett, Caroline (Mrs. John S.), 162, 405
 Louis E., 86, 221
 M. C., 86
 Burnham, O. E., 2
 Burns, Anne, 95
 Clifford, 101
 Burr, C. R., 137
 Dr. Tucker, 422
 Burrows, Marian P., 317
 William T., 180
 Burt, Mrs. H. K., 254
 Burton, Harry, 155
 Mildred, 43
 N. F., 405
 Bush, Clarence W., 125
 Mrs. J. L., 156
 Rena, 182
 Busha, William A., 294
 Bushey, Albert, 80, 114, 153
 Bushway, Tom, 195
 Bussey, Henry, Sr., 235
 Henry, Jr., 122, 148
 Lena, 67, 166
 Bussino, Fred, 353
 Butler, Jessie, 414
 Mrs. M. J., 96, 160
 Dr. N. Richard, 17, 18, 21, 171
 Butterfield, Charles, 73
 Edward, 269
 Franklin, 336
 Butterick, Dr. Walter, 134, 409, 419, 421
 Buttrick, Helen, 273
 Buxton, Alvah, 426
 George, 121, 144, 426, 428
 Mrs. George, 292
 Sally, 166
 Zoay B., 150
 Byington, Abraham, 265
 Byrnes, James E., 90, 142, 143, 428
 Timothy E., 336
- C
- Cady, Carrie, 61
 George F., 234, 293, 294
 Harold, 61, 75, 117, 357, 426
 Mrs. Harold, 170
 Cain, Rev. Lawrence, 248
 Mary, 248
 Calderwood, C. A., 144
 Camp, Elisha, 19, 80, 277, 305, 351
 Campbell, A. C., 273, 277, 278
 Alexander, 17
 Dr. Daniel, 277, 312
 Dr. E. R., 265, 325, 419, 421
 Mrs. E. R., 398
 Rev. Harlan, 254
 Helen I., 279
 Luella, 153
 Ora, 134, 163, 292
 Robert, 273
 W. C., 223
 Candee, Thomas, 75
 Capron, C. E., 425
 Charles, 67, 300
 George, 112, 145
 James, 100, 112, 114, 145
 Myrtle, 150
 Carey, Leslie, 269
 William, 277
 Carison, Rev. Helen, 164
 Carleton, Miss, 134
 Carlisle, E. M., 67
 Carnegie, Andrew, 125
 Carney, William, 76, 147
 Carpenter, Charles B., 61
 Ernest, 107
 Katie, 187
 Marion, 97
 Russell, 114
 Ward B., 61
 Carr, Gene, 318
 Harry, 261
 Helen, 114
 Carson, Harry, 201
 Caskins, Cappy, 10
 R. E., 208
 Cassidy, George C., 178, 184
 Mary I., 183
 W. P., 292

- Cenate, Edward, 353
Center, Nancy, 19
Chadwick, Thomas, 146
Chamberlain, Betty, 95
 Hazel, 167
 Wilbur F., Mrs., 166
Champagne, Fred, 79
Chandler, A. H., 83, 87, 131, 140, 144, 195
 Austin, 142, 208
 Bessie, 151, 154
 Earle, 211
 H. Guy, 125
Chapdelaine, Sharon, 148
Chapin, Alice, 201
 C. C., 92
 Mrs. E. W., 151
 Rev. George, 287
 Grace, 287
 Levi, 16
Chase, Rev. Carleton, 243
 Mrs., Clark, 157
 E. K., 194, 220
Chesbro, Rev. Wallace, 164, 239, 365
Chesley, Mrs. Nahum, 43, 114
Chickering, Jessie, 246
Church, Jennie, 137
 Julius, 164
Churchill, Winston, 376
Cilley, Mildred, 184
Cioffi, Joseph, 423
Clarey, Mary, 91
 Paul, 178
 Reginald, 249, 357
Claridge, Albert, 184
Clark, Mrs. Albert, 271
 Bernard, 147, 273
 Charles, 123
 Frances, 273
 Francis, 38
 Fred S., 104, 105
 Mrs. Fred S., 31
 G. D., 355
 Rev. J. L., 35, 239
 John L., 76
 Newell, 63
 Rex, 17
 Robert, 87, 112, 283
 Mrs. Robert, 254
Clarke, Dr. Charles T., 319, 421, 422
 Marion H., 319
Clayton, Justin, 271
 Olin, 291
Cleveland, Linus, 125
Clough, Arthur, 69
Cloutier, Rose, 152
Coates, Margaret, 152
Cobb, Agnes, 134
 Emmons R., 277, 292
Coburn, Francis, 260, 353
Coddington, William, 235
Coe, H. L., 136
Coffey, Charles J., 371
Coffin, Nelson, 155
Cohen, Harry, 97
 M., 113
Cole, Natalie, 271
 Ralph T., 291
 Mrs. Ralph T., 271
Coleman, Clarence B., 20, 121, 134, 353, 426, 429
Collins, Bertha, 335
 C. C., 89, 144, 195, 207
 Delta, 185
 Katherine, 166
 O. K., 171, 172
 Ruth, 153, 170
 Dr. William, 167, 423
Colombo, Frank, 357
Colvin, Mrs. P. D., 292
Congdon, Claire, 371, 375, 430
 Dr. Vera, 422
Connelly, John J., 98, 112, 134, 174
 Mrs. John J., 133
Conrad, Edward, 155
Conway, Josephine, 184
 W. E., 96
Cook, Dr. J. B., 283
Cooke, Mrs. Earle, 164
Coolidge, Anne, 163, 424
 Calvin, 70, 266
 Waldo, 123
Copley, Charles, 222
Corey, George, 279
Corliss, Foster, 423
Corwin, Harold, 87
Costin, David, 113, 134
 Julia, 152
 Maurice, 113
Cota, Arlon, 165
 David, 225
 Kenneth, 111
Cote, N. O., 113, 196
Cottle, Rev. Gardner D., 253, 426
Coughlin, John, 94
Coutermarsh, Roger, 109
Cowing, Earle M., 157
 Helen, 152
 Herman, 150
 Mildred, 152
 Theresa, 157
Cox, F. W., 149
 Laurie D., 176
Coy, Mary E., 250
Crampa, Carmine, 357
Cray, family, 85
 Charles, 183, 196, 212
 Daniel H., 85, 118, 122, 428
 Daniel, Jr., 310
 Rev. Eugene F., 85, 248

- Cray, Eugene P., 85, 111, 112, 113,
 172, 183, 192, 196, 197, 212,
 221, 401
 Eugene W., 125
 Gerald J., 147
 Madeline, 208
 Margaret C., 94, 148
 Paul and Katherine, 113
 S. J., 9, 52, 89, 107, 143, 211, 313
 Cressanthis, George, 144
 Nicholas, 92
 Crommett, Alma, 166
 Crosby, Fred, 300
 Crosier, Ernest, 55
 Verne, 359
 Cross, J. H., 149
 Crotty, Mrs. Charles, 133
 Paul, 178
 Richard, 123
 Robert, 417, 418
 William, 178
 Crowley, Daniel, 145
 John, 112
 Cullion, Rev. John J., 247
 Culver, E. R., 108
 Cunningham, George, 284
 Curran, E. M., 83, 84
 Mrs. E. M., 83, 84, 313
 Currier, Ernest, 407
 Rev. John C., 244, 311, 323, 325,
 330
 Maude, 407
 Curtis, Maude, 257
 Robert, 256
 Cushing, Mildred, 270, 330
 Raymond, 260
 Solon P., 260, 261
 Cushion, David, 84
 Custer, O. M., 213, 225
 Cutler, Milton, 269
 Cutts, Percy, 276
- D
- Dale, Porter H., 28, 117
 Damon, Arena, 44
 Burton, 268, 269
 Dennis, 105
 Dexter, 428
 Melvin, 115, 372
 Winslow, 107
 Daniels, Lucy, 34, 132
 Susan, 132
 Dart, Lee, 32
 Dascomb, Mrs. George, 313
 Mary, 179, 395
 Davenport, Adenia, 156
 Olive, 312
 Rev. W. R., 249
 Davies, T. W., 130
 Davignon, Victor E., 407
 Davis, Curtis, E., 123
 F., 259
 H. A., 431
 Mrs. Howe, 133, 163, 254
 George, 91
 John F., 75
 John H., 266
 Leon, 276
 Loren, 235, 427
 Miss —, 190
 Nathaniel, 266
 Nellie, 153
 Orma, 112
 Mrs. Orma, 112
 Paul, 179
 Susan B., 266
 Day, Arthur L., 235, 256
 Helen H., 128
 Daye, Eva, 161
 Fred, 175, 182
 Dean, Beulah, 153
 H. E., 222
 Lillian, 280
 Nellie, 98
 Percy, 98, 145
 William, 147
 Mrs. William, 154
 Dedrick, Herbert S., 76
 Dee, Mrs. Joseph, 44
 DeForest, Lee, 413
 DeForge, Frank, 106, 110
 Olin, 111
 Thoburn, 111, 249
 DeGiers, Clarence A., 62
 Delaney, John M., 123
 DeMange, Albert, 377
 Louise, 377
 Demers, Rev. George E., 289
 Deming, Victor, 234
 Dempsey, Jack, 204
 DeMuzio, family, 153
 Camillio, 82
 Josef, 356
 Denfield, Louis, 376
 Dennison, John, 52, 98, 144, 202,
 343
 Mrs. John, 254
 Derby, Albert, 60
 DeRoches, Theodore, 291
 Detweiler, Samuel, 431
 Devereaux, Maude, 184
 DeWart, Franklin, 29
 Dexter, Claude, 176, 178
 Elaine, 150
 George, 114
 Loren, 63
 DiBernardo, Alfred, 112, 113
 Guiseppe, 82
 Luigi, 82
 Dick, Albert, 92
 Mrs. Albert, 92, 114
 Dickinson, Dr. Charles A., 283
 George, 307
 Katherine, 68

Stella, 74, 96
 Diekamper, Officer, 310
 Dimock, Julian, 78
 Dinan, James, 101
 Dinsmore, Rev. J. R., 249
 Dion, Fred, 113
 Dionne, Azilda, 136, 247
 Blanche, 210
 Charles, 215
 Francis E., 145
 Joseph, 60, 93, 143
 Divoll, George, 262
 Josiah, 262
 Knox, 269
 Lincoln, 16
 Mary, 157, 269
 Natt L., Sr., 262, 265, 269, 325, 352, 430
 Mrs. Natt L., Sr., 163, 164, 191, 269, 271, 272, 424
 Natt L., Jr., 15, 16, 19, 113, 148, 267, 268, 269, 271, 351, 352, 417, 418, 426, 427
 Mrs. Natt L., Jr., 269
 Oscar, 262, 269
 Dix, Johnson, 85
 Dizer, John, 164
 Dodge, Rev. C. R. B., 239
 E. W., 304
 Richard, 392
 W. W., 234
 Dole, Henry, 63
 Donahue, Steve, 137
 Donico, Francis, 170
 Donzello, Jane, 150
 Dorand, Peter, 430
 Dorr, Julia C. R., 337
 Dougherty, John, 147, 417, 418
 Douglas, Clyde, 258
 Helene, 258
 Robert, 373
 Mrs. Robert, 156
 Roy, 258, 353
 Dow, Charles, 114, 303, 414, 415
 Mrs. Charles, 44, 375
 George, 76
 Dowlin, Clara E., 397
 Clarence, 50, 225
 Jessie, 128, 335, 336
 Downing, Mrs. Clarence, 252
 Imogene P., 325
 Mortin F., 346, 393, 401, 430
 Mrs. Morton F., 254, 271
 Mortin F., Jr., 16, 353
 Mrs. Morton F., Jr., 166
 Doyen, W. P. E., 83
 Doyle, Albert J., 219, 353
 Dorothy, 112, 150
 Drew, Helen, 112
 Drislane, Mary, 134
 Timothy, 119
 Duby, Ernestine, 286

Duffy, Eddie, 195
 Dunklee, Alfred, 179
 Annie, 69
 Dunlop, John, 147
 Dunn, Michael, 180
 Dunnett, Hon. Alexander, 28
 Dymond, William, 80, 314
 Mrs. William, 174

E

Earle, Mary L., 397
 Eastman, Cora L., 267
 Harold J., 72
 Joseph, 93
 Easton, Burnett W., Jr., 287
 Eaton, Clarence L., 250
 J. A., 250
 Will J., 98, 99, 141
 Eddy, Elmer, 198
 Edison, A. A., 267
 Edson, Fred G., 199
 Ralph, 302
 Edwards, Anne, 69
 Arthur, 112
 Mrs. Arthur, 113, 156
 Daniels, 87
 George, 57
 John, 258
 Ralph, 147, 417, 418, 430
 Eldridge, Stewart, 335
 Elias, Arthur, 110, 315
 Ellery, Dr. Henry, 283
 Elliott, Franklin, 245, 246
 George, 142
 Harry, 140, 219
 Mrs. Harry, 201
 Ellis, Russell F., 80
 Ellison, Guilford, 208
 Guy, 257, 258
 Elmendorf, Agnes, 184, 186, 187
 Elmer, Dr. R. S., 140, 144, 165, 176, 177, 205, 209, 421
 Elwin, Lorne, 206, 213
 Emerson, Gov. Lee, 32, 207
 Emilo, James, 112
 Eno, George, 99
 Epple, William, 78
 Erwin, Clayton, 42, 144, 171, 176, 208
 Mrs. Clayton, 43
 Estes, Harry, Jr., 77, 78
 Evans, George F., 73
 Simeon, 260
 Warren F., 336
 Exner, Elizabeth, 200
 Emil, 90, 200
 Felix, 200
 Fred, 90, 197, 200
 George, 197, 199, 200
 Hazel, 200
 Paul, 101, 200

F

- Fabian, E. R., 100, 147
 Fair, Mary, 148
 Fairbanks, E. R., 108
 E. S., 74
 Ernest, 112, 406
 Mrs. Ernest, 406
 Glen, 147
 Ruth, 152
 Fairbrother, Lloyd E., 180
 Fancy, Charles, 291
 Farmer, James C., 157
 Farnham, Gov. Roswell, 331
 Farnsworth, A. D., 141, 152
 Mary E., 156
 Ransome, 275
 Farr, Charles E., 201
 John E., 113
 Walton, 122, 250
 Farrell, Mrs. Alfred, 133
 Edna, 152
 William, 293, 294
 Faught, Nelson, 101, 237
 Mrs. Nelson, 166
 Faulkner, Mildred, 187
 Norman F., 98, 121, 164, 426, 431
 Fellowes, Rev. E. C., 253
 Fenton, E. T., 100
 Elaine, 132
 J. J., 24, 89, 93, 129, 131, 143
 Mrs. J. J., 129, 132
 Joseph J., Jr., 358
 Ferguson, Mrs. Chester, 163
 Thurlow, 32
 Wilbur, 99, 108
 Field, Alfred L., 90, 397, 409
 Fifield, G. L., 110, 429
 Louise, 186
 Finck, E. L., 292
 John, 137, 142
 Finley, Cynthia, 132
 Fiorey, Nick, 113
 Sullivan, 90
 Fish, Betty, 128
 Fisher, Arnold, 351, 353
 Dorothy C., 330, 346
 Mr. —, 135, 136
 Fitch, Bessie, 291
 Fitzgerald, Agnes, 153
 James, 123
 Thomas, 122, 165, 306, 429
 Thomas, Jr., 17
 Fitzsimonds, Elizabeth, 184
 Flanders, Helen H., 338
 Sen. Ralph, 46
 Flavin, family, 298
 John, 101
 Mary, 93
 Fleming, Alexander, 8
 Edward C., 230
 P. H., 122, 142
 Fletcher, Gov. Allen, 28, 117
 John T., 98
 John T., Jr., 98, 113, 175, 424
 Kenneth, 423
 Myrtle, 291
 Sarah, 397
 Flint, Arthur, 132
 Frank G., 7
 Mrs. Frank, 158, 162, 169
 John, 8, 87
 Katherine, 132
 S. Louise, 244
 Wyman, 126, 143, 161
 Flood, John, 147
 Fogg, Sherman, 184
 Folsom, Mrs. S. M., 158
 Fontaine, Amedee, 96, 358
 Rev. Barry, 248
 Herbert, 358
 Linda, 258
 Melvin, 358
 Victor, 358
 Virginia, 257, 258
 Ford, Charles, 17, 98, 113
 Emily, 184
 Henry, 50
 Fornell, Michael, 357
 Forrestall, Ralph, 305, 431
 Foster, Ed., 225
 Harley, 76
 Nancy, 180
 Robert, 156
 Mrs. Robert, 156
 Fowler, Henry, 164
 William, 165
 Fox, Elizabeth, 180
 Ila, 184
 Franklin, Dr. M. B., 422
 Frederick, Thelma, 166
 Freeman, G. F., 75, 102
 W. G., 355
 Freihofer, Oswald, 412
 French, George, 56, 221, 319
 Marion, 113, 165, 167, 320
 Robert, 260
 William, 167, 169, 319
 Frenette, Oliver, 225
 Frenkel, Sam, 77
 Frey, William J., 142, 275
 Mrs. William J., 156, 163
 Frizzell, Amy, 158, 159
 Frohock, J. F., 72
 Frost, Charles C., 62, 146, 195, 196, 312, 427, 428
 Flora, 140
 Henry S., 55
 Fullam, Clinton, 109
 Fuller, A. L., 235
 Arthur, 110, 111, 202
 C. C. A., 156
 Charles, 61, 312
 Earl, 64

- Emma, 272
 Fay S., 273, 278
 Dr. Richard, 8, 134, 372, 419, 420
 Sylvia, 82
 Furgat, Virginia, 151
- G
- Gage, Lucy, 398
 Sidney, 398
 Galatis, Frances, 150
 Jerry, 86
 Mike, 86, 114
 Gale, C. L., 292
 Gallagher, Charles, 234
 John, 107, 113
 Patricia, 180
 Gallup, Bernard, 123
 Gammell, Oscar, 24, 214, 278
 Gammon, Archie, 142
 Garapy, Pat, 264
 Romaine, 192
 Gardner, Andrew, 15
 Garland, Ruth, 166
 Garvey, Thomas J., 76
 Gast, Oscar A., 89, 109
 Gately, John, 306
 Gates, Charles, 219
 Gov. Charles, 117, 217
 Gaul, H. R., 97
 Gay, Leon, 164
 Olin, 281, 282
 Gaynon, Effie, 278
 Genter, Mrs. Paul, 133
 George, Harry, 123, 393
 Dr. O. M., 30, 31, 87, 393, 428
 Gibson, Ernest W., 51, 52, 67, 221, 231, 417, 419
 Gifford, Russell A., 33
 Gilbert, Alice, 132
 Mrs., 160
 Gillis, Charles, 212
 Robert, 178, 187
 Gilman, Dr. Earl, 421
 Gilmore, Charles, 83
 Githens, Maryjane, 269
 Glasheen, Robert, 89
 Glass, William, 67, 371, 376
 Glynn, Herbert, 241
 Isaac, 261
 Mrs. Morris, 259
 Paul, 144, 397
 Walter, 7, 89, 91, 98, 221, 223, 274, 312, 430
 Mrs. Walter, 190, 289
 Gobie, P. H., 81
 Philip, 376
 Golding, Norman, 185
 Goldman, Dr. Harry, 111, 419, 420
 Golec, Frances, 152
 Stella, 150
 Gonyeau, Addie, 132
- Goodrich, Annie, 152
 Goodspeed, J. A., 149
 Gorandson, Signe, 33
 Gordon, Benjamin, 108, 113
 Fanny, 114
 Harry, 113
 Rev. John, 241, 288
 Meyer, 61
 Gorham, Dr. George H., 252, 419, 420, 421, 430
 Gorman, Anna, 137
 Gould, Emma, 189
 Ernest, 104
 Harold, 104, 113
 Philip, 164
 Goulet, Rita, 166
 Goutas, Ida, 152
 John, 85, 114
 Gove, Hannah, 201, 215, 328
 Graham, Gordon, 147, 180, 376
 Warner, 83, 195, 207, 231, 267, 359, 365, 417, 418, 430
 Mrs. Warner, 165, 254, 399
 Grandfield, Mortimer, 107
 Graes, Jay, 48, 83, 112, 135, 144
 Mrs. Jay, 83, 112, 135, 160
 Gray, Lawrence E., 180
 Greeley, Dr. G. H., 422
 Green, Edward H., 184, 320, 322, 323
 Henry, 8, 131
 Hetty, 320
 Sylvia, 244, 320
 Greenwood, Carleton, 72
 Frederic, 237
 Griffin, Dennis, 303
 Frank, Jr., 358, 364
 Fred, 69
 Katherine, 208
 Patrick, 195
 Dr. Ray F., 422
 Grignon, family, 140
 Joseph, 120, 310
 Leona, 33, 213
 Philiass, 110, 147, 299
 Grippo, Gerald, 357
 Griswold, Earl, 258
 Emerson, 258
 Mrs. Emerson, 258
 Raymond, 82, 205
 Stanley, 114, 115, 201, 393
 W. H., 115, 262
 Groot, Jesse, 407
 W. W., 23
 Mrs. W. W., 43
 Guild, Edgar, A., 364
 George, 95, 116, 421
 Mrs. George, 42
 Helen, 116, 201, 323, 324, 330
 Rozanna, 115
 Samuel, 115
 Sible, 398
 Gurney, Ruth, 273

Guyer, Frederick, 15
Lucile, 183

H

Hack, Beatrice, 134
Hackett, Rev. John, 248
Hadley, Emma, 137
Frank, 99
Lawrence, 184
Lilla G., 91
Marion, 140
Preston, 15, 113, 121, 186, 426
Raymond, 98
Walter, 53, 74, 90, 114, 307
Mrs. Walter, 163, 164
Hadwin, Chester B., 427
John, 269
Minnie, 269
Hagan, Dr. Thomas, 421
Hagar, Cora S., 250
Haines, Bertrand E., 100, 220
Prentiss, 100, 114, 156, 167
Hakey, Melvin, 258
Hale, Col. Enoch, 15, 168
Esther, 257, 270
Mr., 133
Worden, 257
Worden, Jr., 353
Hall, Franklin J., 123
Harry, 269
Lena, 157
Margaret, 269
Marian, 280
Melvin A., 324
R. J., 84
Valeria, 271
Webster W., 83, 312
William, 47, 83
Capt. William, 320
Halladay, Albert A., 77
Albert C., 77, 123, 392, 404
Dana, 15, 77, 112, 145
George, 77, 156, 355
Nelson, 77, 153
Ralph, 123, 392, 415
Richard, 32
Hallahan, Kenneth, 123
Hamilton, Ernest, 122
Hammett, Mrs. Albert, 158
Hammond, Abbie, 279, 280, 290
Roger, 134, 147
Handley, William, 114
Hanf, George, 78
Hanifin, Thomas, 83, 113, 196
Hanley, Almeda, 69, 245, 393
Hannah, Charles, 142
Hanson, Rev. Harold L., 240
Willard, 87, 142
Mrs. Willard, 86
Hapgood, Alice, 94, 398
Hattie, 94
Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Forest, 407

Harlow, Etta, 96, 112
Ruth, 280
Harriman, Mrs. R. D., 254
Selah D., 89, 100, 185
Harris, Fred, 207, 209
John, 262
Paul, 144
Hart, Oscar, 199
Hartness, James, 52, 236
Hartnett, Margaret, 96
Nellie, 96
Patrick, 357
Hartwell, Benjamin, 78
Harry, 225
Harty, James, 174
Joseph, 176
Louise, 133, 154, 292
Michael F., 83
Patrick H., 23
Mrs. Patrick, Sr., 277
Harwood, Mary, 155
Haskell, Leroy S., 113
Haskins, Kittredge, 265
Hatch, Caroline, 134
Hatfield, Hugh, 353
Hawks, Anne, 270
Mrs. Mowry, 43, 184, 270, 325
Hay, Ruth T., 99, 113, 114
Hayes, Gertrude, 187, 324, 325
Helen, 33, 195
Leo, 184
Lyman S., 29, 30, 31, 51, 66, 69,
109, 126, 168, 267, 310, 311,
324, 325, 365, 425
Mary, 248
William, 118
William B., 325, 402
Haynam, Alice, 269
Lawrence, 269
Hazelton, Frances, 207
Dr. W. L., 220, 419
Mrs. W. L., 158
Heald, Will, 83
Healey, James, 111
John, 167
Hebb, Dr. E. G., 134, 142, 419
Hemingway, Kenneth, 209
Raymond, 121, 233, 426
Hendee, Rev. V. L., 249
Hennessey, Anna, 184
Dennis, 74
Elizabeth, 94
John C., 16, 21, 89, 93, 143, 144,
165, 185, 202, 231, 299, 424
Kay, 154
William E., 143
Henry, Hugh, 87
J. F., 143
Rev. Thomas J., 247
William, 234
Henty, Joseph F., 114
Herrick, Beatrice R., 399

Lydia, 150
 Hertzberg, Ruth D., 273
 Hibbard, Helen, 128
 Hickey, Fred J., 358
 Higgins, D. P., 129
 Daniel, 68
 Hildreth, Hattie, 128
 Hill, Ethel, 15, 17, 166, 168, 170
 Mr. and Mrs. Harry, 95
 Dr. James S., 45, 128, 311, 360, 365, 419
 Hilliard, Lionel, 96
 Hindley, Howard, 45
 Hinds, Albert, Jr., 94
 Harold, 268, 269
 Hippolitus, Elena, 184
 Hird, John, 407
 Mary, 407
 Hitchcock, Robert, 351, 353
 Hoard, C. S., 141
 Hobson, Fred, 359
 Hodgdon, H. W., 109
 Hodgkins, Florence, 152
 Hoelzel, Otto, 196
 Mrs. Otto, 164, 196
 Hogarth, Robert, 208, 375
 Hoit, Theophilus, 398
 Holden, George, 225
 James, 170
 Will, 109
 Holland, Hilton, 171, 174, 179, 184, 426
 Hollar, Andrew, 106
 John, 101, 112
 Holmes, Mrs. Ernest, 164
 Harold, 395
 John P., 404
 Marie, 67
 Holt, Florence, 156
 Frank, 109
 Holton, Henry D., 267
 Joel, 222
 Holzinger, John, 102
 Hooper, Franklin H., 265, 266, 267
 W. J., 64, 323
 Hopkins, Carl, 30
 Dr. Ralph, 421
 Hosmer, Billigene, 167
 Houghton, Dr. Charles, 142, 422
 E. A., 292
 House, Royal E., 336
 Howard, Anna, 248
 Charles, 132
 Charles E., 87, 89, 98
 Charles S., 72, 398
 Daniel, 43, 44, 93
 Rev. E. J., 248
 Edward J., 94, 143, 235, 303
 Edward J., Jr., 371
 Ernest C., 427
 Etta, 94, 398
 John, 209

 L., 392
 L. G., 98
 Lawrence, 67
 Lena, 100
 Mary M., 167, 195
 Nelson, 199
 Nettie, 84
 Howe, Mary, 311
 Robert C., 109, 164, 237
 W. W., 61
 Howland, Hetty, 184
 Hubbard, Donald, 245
 Hughes, Cecil K., 273, 279
 Ray O., 336
 T. H., 292
 Hume, William, 415
 Hummer, Stanley, 113
 Humphrey, Dr. Morris, 421
 Hunn, Doris A., 326, 328
 Hunt, Annie B., 125
 Elizabeth, 172, 179
 Grace E., 69
 Huntingdon, Abbie, 132
 Huntington, Rev. George, 244
 Huntley, Frank, 113
 Huntoon, Harley, 199, 398
 Perley, 199, 414
 Robert C., 180
 Hurlburt, Marion, 157
 Hutchins, Charles, 199
 Henry, 61
 Leonard, 246
 Samuel, 87, 134

I

Illingworth, Howard, 294, 359
 Inez, 151
 Ingalls, E. L., 269, 271
 Myron, 145
 Ingham, M. D., 149
 Irvine, Robert, 172
 Mrs. Robert, 44
 Isham, Alice, 151
 Carl, 220
 E. Walter, 148, 149
 Frank O., 234

J

Jackson, Alice, 182, 186, 361, 395
 Charles W., 239, 397
 Merle, 108
 Col. Nelson, 147, 218
 Jacobs, Donald, 376
 Gordon, 189, 195, 209
 Jakeway, Helene, 163
 James, Herman, 102, 164
 Janceiwicz, Frederick, 145, 178
 Nick, 49, 423
 Jankiewicz, Anna, 152
 William, 69
 Jeffrey, Ada, 150
 Jeffries, Maude, 284

- Jenkins, Belle, 153
 Grace, 153, 159
 Hannah G., 328
 Jewett, Dr. Fred, 412, 422
 William, 43, 89, 96, 144, 284
 Jillson, Joel, 100
 Richard, 167
 Johnson, Edward, 20
 Henry C., 235, 401, 428
 Herbert, 119, 199
 Col. Herbert T., 117
 Johnston, Dr. A. C., 134
 Jhonnet, Rev. R. F., 43, 144, 161, 249, 251
 Jondro, Raymond, 330
 Jones, C. B., 375
 Dorothy, 184
 Dr. Reuben, 267
 Russ, 208
 Ruth, 150
 Joseph, Al, 195
 Joy, Joseph, 32
 Judd, Jessie, 171, 182, 185, 186, 187, 395
 Jurkiewicz, Charles, 8, 105, 113
 Juskowitz, Simon, 91
 Kane, Edward, 110, 112
 Madeline, 429
 Margaret, 187
 Michael, 111
 Karklin, Rick, 67
 Karpinski, Anthony, 113, 149
 Kawaky, Helen, 150
 John, 195
 Keane, Nellie, 97
 Patrick, 90, 105, 142, 143, 322, 428
 Keefe, Blanche, 150
 Charles D., 79, 235, 268, 269
 Mrs. Charles, 271
 Ernest E., 125
 Helen, 153, 157
 Jeremiah E., 98, 266
 John, 43, 120, 247
 John T. "Dummy", 92
 Kelley, Anna Mae, 154
 E. W., 53
 H. F., 53
 Mrs. H. F., 43
 Helen, 290
 Mr. and Mrs. James, 85
 Josephine, 248
 M. B., 108
 Thomas, 274
 Kellogg, Albert, 256
 Donald, 167
 Mrs. Donald, 133
 Kelly, Dr. George C., 417, 420
 Kelton, —, 196
 Alfred M., 20, 278
 Kemp, Edward, 407
 Elizabeth, 407
 Mary, 151
 R. H., 143
 Kendall, Clifton, 357
 Kennedy, J. Emerson, 79, 84, 113, 143, 372, 406, 427, 430
 Mrs. J. Emerson, 84
 John, 178
 Kent, E. H., 146
 George, 144, 207, 308
 Kenneth, 114, 208
 Kenyon, George, 121, 190, 269, 353, 404, 426
 Mabel, 269
 Kerr, Robert S., 244, 245
 Mrs. Robert S., 44
 Keyes, Mary, 246
 Kidder, E. P., 393
 Kiernan, Enid, 67
 Kilbourne, Harriet, 150
 Killeen, Alfred P., 417
 Kimball, Rev. Frances, 254
 Fred, 210
 Harry, 278
 Irene, 148
 Mary S., 405
 King, Cornelius, 131, 358
 Gerald, 141, 358
 Firam, 99
 Kenneth, 32
 McKenzie, 376
 Mildred, 271
 W. J., 131
 Kingsbury, Harrison, 217
 Kingston, Will, 61
 Kiniry, Mary, 280
 Nona, 153
 Raymond, 38, 114, 142, 147, 165, 212
 T. F., 211, 212, 214
 Walter, 106
 Will, 211
 Kinsley, William, 145
 Kirkland, Dr. Edward, 126, 177, 252, 326, 400, 419, 420
 Mrs. Edward, 43, 158, 161, 162, 252, 400
 Edward, Jr., 326
 Kissell, family, 176
 Antonia, 377
 Bernard, 377
 Frank, 377
 Joseph, 377
 Stephen, 377
 Tony, 377
 William, 377, 392, 417
 Klick, Annette, 150
 Knapp, Clarence, 32
 Edward, 164
 Lester, 225
 Knight, Dr. Eugene, 103, 422
 Henry, 276
 Mrs. John, 398

Dr. Leroy, 147, 154, 422
 Madame, 103
 Nathan, 172
 Dr. Ralph, 117, 422
 Knowlton, Dorothy, 69
 J. S., 156
 John, 258, 278
 Mary, 280
 Kratky, William, 402
 Mrs. William, 16, 164

L

Labelle, William, 90
 LaCourse, Gloria, 258
 Ladd, Charles W., 326, 415
 Mrs. Charles, 249
 Dorothy, 137
 Lagenbach, Richard, 73, 112, 113
 Lake, Clark, 290
 Colin, 201, 290, 291, 398, 428
 Dean, 274, 278, 398
 E. R., 292
 Edwin, 290
 Elizabeth, 290
 Lamb, Doris, 150
 Kate, 189
 Lamlein, Maria, 156
 Lamour, Dorothy, 376
 Lamson, Dr. George, 283
 Lane, Eliza, 94
 Frank, 195
 Lanou, Bertha, 17, 20
 George, 17, 20, 276, 431
 Loretta, 19
 Largess, Mary C., 114
 Lasonde, Ella, 152
 Latchis, Peter, 212
 Lathrop, Chauncey, 425
 Lawlor, Rev. Brendan, 248
 Edmund, 123
 Edward, 143
 J. Charles, 63, 392
 Jerry, 63
 John G., 123, 125
 John G., Jr., 125
 John J., 176
 Katharine, 371
 Marie, 163
 Mary, 155
 Maurice, 60, 426
 Michael, 123
 Patsy, 52
 William, 176
 Lawrence, D. T., 149
 George, 234
 Glen, 207, 327
 Jay, 258, 430
 John P., 90, 131, 145, 164
 Martin R., 258
 Martin, Jr., 328, 377
 Dr. Raymond, 134, 292
 Lawton, Fred, 147, 358
 Paul, 147, 358
 Leach, Edmond, 63
 Wilfred E., 87, 185, 249
 Mrs. Wilfred, 163, 249
 Leavitt, Dorothy, 282
 Rev. Fenwick, 250, 251
 Laurence, 282, 283
 LeBourveau, Fred, 195
 LeClair, Charles, 271
 Lecuyer, E. J., 82, 101
 Lee, Marjorie W., 201, 328
 Robert, 100
 Leene, J. Edward, 185
 P. B., 83, 98
 Leitsinger, Fred, 200
 Lemnah, Marjorie, 155, 157
 Lenahan, Dr. John, 419, 420, 424
 Ruth, 167
 Lenos, Louis, 407
 Lent, Frank, 293
 John, 293
 Leonard, Emily F., 167, 184
 Eugene S., 74, 87, 89, 144, 169, 310
 Mrs. Eugene S., 169
 Eugene, Jr., 309
 Fenwick, 167
 Lesure, Nelson W., 97
 Lewis, Rev. F. W., 249
 Fred, 99, 312
 Laura M., 184
 Rev. Lester L., 251
 Sam, 53, 114
 Lewkowgi, Anthony J., 180
 Lillie, Gordon, 156
 Matthew, 23
 Mrs. Richard, 258
 Susan, 166
 Lind, Jennie, 204
 Lindberg, Col. Charles, 237
 Lindstrom, Claude, 123
 John C., 147
 Margaret, 154
 Lisai, Anthony, 108, 113
 Lena, 108
 Leonard, 108, 113, 174
 Mike, 108
 Liston, Dr. Arthur C., 220, 419, 420
 Mrs. Arthur, 205
 Livermore, Jay, 123
 Mrs. Jay, 254
 Livingstone, Rev. Herbert, 251, 254
 Lloyd, Jack, 57
 Locke, Arthur, 358
 Foster B., 265, 273, 277, 279
 Lockerby, Raymond, 353
 Lockwood, family, 391
 Will D., 199, 328
 Loewe, Carl L., 328
 Marjorie W., 208, 328
 Lokovich, Joseph, 302

- Long, Emma, 159
 Madeline, 137
 Lorange, Harold, 303
 Lorimer, Addison B., 240
 Lothrop, Allen E., 76
 Lou, Charlie, 90
 Loveland, Josephine, 134, 360
 Lovell, Ann, 262
 Anne, 166
 Beatrice, 257, 258
 Christopher, 199
 Elijah, 16
 Enos, 196
 Flora, 205
 Frances S., 15, 16, 17, 163, 164,
 174, 186, 335
 Fred L., 149
 George F., 72, 141
 Hope, 262, 266
 L. Putnam, 15, 125
 Leverett C., 15, 16, 17, 22, 114,
 123, 125, 145, 196, 429
 Leverett T., 55, 56, 84, 98, 115,
 116, 352, 353
 Lewis C., 55, 81, 115, 138, 149,
 201, 211, 220, 221, 226, 236,
 294, 345, 352, 354, 406, 431
 Mrs. Lewis C., 56
 Maitland, 267
 Mical, 15
 Michael, 196
 Nettie W., 130, 250, 414
 Timothy, 17
 Winfield Scott, 107
 Low, Juliette, 165
 Mrs. N. B., 278
 Lowd, Dana, 144
 Lowell, Myrtle, 246
 Lowery, John A., 417, 418
 Lufkin, Charles E., 63
 Luther, Mrs. Robert, 273
 Lynch, Charles, 377, 380
 Edward J., 100
 John, 377
 Leon, 377
 Paul, 377
 Philip, 377
 Richard, 357
 Walter, 377
 William, 377
 Lyon, Dora, 167
 Lyons, John, 61
 Joseph, 112
 Mrs. Joseph, 112

 M
 Macbeth, Lucia, 17
 MacDonald, A. C., 364
 Blanche, 134
 Charles, 24
 Daniel J., 425
 Elizabeth, 153
 Neil, 393
 W. J., 394
 William A., 122, 249
 Mack, Ethel, 156
 William, 269
 MacKaye, Percy, 266
 Mackenson, Frank W., 279
 MacLennon, James, 70, 140, 167
 Mrs. James, 167, 254
 MacLeod, Penelope, 158, 177, 401
 MacNeil, Mrs. Alan, 33
 Lloyd, 83
 Mary, 137
 MacPhee, Hugh, 235
 Pauline, 155
 MacPherson, Jean, 153
 Mager, Jacob, 114
 Magoun, Rev. Roy W., 244
 Maine, George, 375
 Malcolm Frances, 171
 Maldarelli, Oronio, 289
 Malley, John, 143
 Maloney, Winifred, 188, 192
 Mandigo, Aaron, 291
 C. L., 106
 Gardell, 142, 147, 149
 Jay, 200, 278
 William, 24, 151
 Mannagan, William, 83
 Manning, M. J., 120
 Sherman V., 113
 William, 111
 Marden, Mary, 308
 Marino, Emma, 157
 Rose M., 157
 Stanley, 43, 112, 170
 Mark, Frank, 75, 125, 353, 405
 George, 274, 278, 329
 Hilda, 166
 Jennie, 405
 Robert, 123, 240
 Thelma, 271
 Markham, Chauncey, 112, 135
 Marlboro, Charlotte, 280
 Marre, Louis, 109, 113
 Marsh, Ada, 82
 Rev. Burton E., 253
 Mrs. Kenneth, 43
 Peter, 100
 R. A., 292
 Marshall, George, 271
 Martel, Fred G., 92
 Martin, Ann, 152
 D. B., 249
 Rev. E. H., 249
 William, 178
 Mason, Bert, 99
 E. Carson, 99
 Mrs. E. Carson, 36, 164
 Rev. Edward, 286
 Vera, 185
 W. H., 260

- William, 61, 330
 Massucco, Frank, 106
 Lucia, 186
 Raymond R., 180, 186
 Regis, 167
 Masterson, Lowell G., 144
 Mathers, Harold, 431
 Matthews, Agnes, 246
 George, 246
 Joseph, 28
 Mae, 246
 Maxwell, Rev. John, 43, 239
 May, Edgar, 67
 Ethel, 273
 Joanne, 19
 Josephine, 429
 Mayo, Ruth, 166
 W. I., 284, 285, 375
 Mrs. W. I., 286
 McAllister, Carl, 269
 McArdle, Harry, 61, 147, 195
 Marian, 155
 McAuliffe, George, 123
 Maurice, 114
 Rev. William J., 248
 McAvoy, William, 177
 McBride, Harley, 290, 353
 Olive, 290
 McCann, John, 63, 118, 120
 McCarthy, Madeline, 166
 Marjorie, 154
 McCauley, Audrey, 152
 McClarence, Ethel, 251
 McClean, Mr. 128
 McCollister, Rev. S. H., 251
 McCuaig, Mary, 96
 McCue, Rev. Anthony, 289
 McCullough, Edith, 155
 McFarland, Raymond, 283
 McGinley, Andrew, 256
 McGinnis, James, 199
 William C., 171
 McGreen, Louis, 186
 McHugh, Rev. C. L., 248
 McIlhiney, Henry F., 43
 McIntire, John, 150
 McKee, Mildred, 130, 134
 M riel, 273
 McKinnon, Angus, 142, 220, 308
 McLam, David, 103
 McLaughlin, Margaret, 97
 McLeod, Simon D., 86, 394
 McMahan, Rev. Bernard, 144, 247
 McQuaide, T. R., 266
 McWeeney, John, 97, 299
 Meacham, Dr. C. F., 125, 249, 421
 Mead, Rev. Charles W., 249
 Meany, Michael, 72
 Mellish, Park C., 83
 Park C., Jr., 113
 Menancon, John, 284
 Menard, E., 143
 Merkle, George, 330
 Merriam, Bert E., 161, 171, 377, 395
 Mrs. Bert, 162
 Merrifield, Guy, 143
 Merrill, Alida, 174, 424
 Hardy, 22, 53, 79, 80, 112, 375, 401, 426
 Helen, 163
 Orlon, 338
 Scott, 353
 Stanley, 134
 Mesick, Mr., 279
 Messer, Eleanor D., 84
 Lucien, 112
 Metcalf, Raymond O., 180
 Meyers, Otto, 131
 Michaud, Rev. John S., 242
 Michniewicz, family, 300
 Leo, 101, 112
 Michulka, Rev. Valentine, 242
 Mileski, Alexander, 106, 113
 Miller, Daisy, 330
 Gilbert, 330
 Hugh, 100, 320, 330
 Hymie, 112
 Maurice, 380
 Max, 16, 69, 167, 402
 Mose, 225, 399
 Reuben, 69, 148
 Roger, 179, 180
 Sam, 113
 Saul, 149
 Millette, Patricia, 180
 Minard, family, 115
 J. B., 428
 Miner, Dr. A. Lawrence, 8, 117, 220, 312, 331, 360, 419, 421, 424
 Clement, 360
 Edwin, 331
 Elsie, 166
 Minich, Mrs. Roy, 156
 Mitchell, Mrs. Herbert E., 158, 168, 170
 Mittica, Rocco C., 134
 Monahan, Margaret, 152
 Monobel, Michael, 360
 Montague, Harry N., 171
 Moody, Mr. —, 135
 Moore, Archie, 225
 Mrs. Archie (Dorothy M.), 170
 Mrs. Archie (Helena), 153
 Mr. and Mrs. B. F., 283
 Carroll, 144
 Frank, 246
 Gladys, 246
 Grace, 130, 159
 Helen, 280
 James, 305
 John T., 8
 Rev. John W., 239

- Moore, Kenneth, 246
 Lawrence, 273
 Lester, 276
 Lida, 246
 Mrs. Linwood, 273
 Raymond, 148, 149, 430
 Thomas, 149
 Moreau, Georgia, 152
 Morey, Helen, 134
 Morgan, Frank, 392
 James, 392
 John, 222
 Mary, 392
 Quartus, 361, 392, 421
 Moriarty, Edward, 96
 Rev. Francis, 289
 Morris, Carroll, 258
 Mrs. Carroll, 258
 Charles, 257, 258
 David, 256
 Harriet, 130, 134
 Helen, 257
 Prosper, 398
 Morrison, Mrs. F. S., 271
 Kenneth, 273
 Mrs. Kenneth, 133
 Leola, 290
 Natt, 18, 20, 113, 209, 401
 Nell, 156, 291
 Morse, Anna, 150, 151, 152
 Arthur, 123, 146
 C. H., 132
 Donald, 170
 Herbert A., 145
 Mary, 398
 Sewell, 199
 Walter, 150
 Moseley, Louis T., 85
 Mrs. Louis T., 84, 168, 170
 Moses, Marian, 183
 Moss, Herbert L., 114
 Moulthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Willard, 245
 Mousley, Dr. B. T., 419
 Moyer, Bishop Jacob J., 431
 Mullin, Leola, 113
 Munroe, Ansel D., 423
 Munsell, Henry, 182, 415
 Murphy, John, 177
 John W., 172, 174
 Owen, 177
 William, 294
 Murray, Arnold, 84
 Bertha, 150
 Dr. George G., 419, 422
 Gwendolyn, 166
 Joseph, 100, 111, 114, 142
 Rema, 162
 Murtha, Roy, 226
 Myers, J. E., 131
- N
- Nachajski, John, 69
 Nadeau, Allen, 53
 Narkiewicz, William, 178
 Naski, Edward M., 180
 Steven, 69
 Neill, Carrie, 34
 Humphrey, 267, 277, 278, 331, 426
 Newcomb, Cora, 151
 Roy, 164
 Newell, Harriet, 184
 Newman, I. B., 110
 Mary O., 130
 Newton, Franklin, 405
 Lula, 405
 Neyland, Margaret, 163, 209
 Nicholas, Peter, 114, 407
 Nichols, Alaric, 146
 Charles, 225
 Ella and Emma, 399, 400
 Mary, 150, 152
 Willie, 399, 400
 Nies, Frederick, 155
 Wesley, 150
 Niles, Herbert, 301
 Nisbet, John, 67, 402
 Nolette, John, 57, 263
 Norris, L. J., 246
 Norton, Etta, 163
 Nourse, Mary, 189
 Noyes, Arnold, 125
 D. P., 91
 Gordon, 91, 113, 121, 426
 Mrs. Melvin, 190, 271
 Rachael, 112
 Nugent, Rev. Joseph T., 248
- O
- Oaks, Lyle, 146
 Ober, Elsie, 153
 Joel, 261
 Nelson, 125
 Rodney, 290
 Mrs. Rodney, 290
 O'Brien, family, 298
 Elizabeth, 166
 George, 353
 Hugh, 70, 72, 351, 353, 427, 428
 Dr. James, 419, 420, 424
 Rev. Jeremiah, 246
 John P., 113
 Minnie, 247
 Patrick E., 137, 195, 428
 Thomas E., 23, 140, 187, 202, 359, 309, 417, 418
 Mrs. Thomas E., 40, 133
 William, 65, 358
 Ochs, Adolph, 66
 O'Connor, B. P. & E. F., 54, 111
 Daniel, 84
 Dorothy, 69

- Edward, 147
 Dr. Frank, 143, 247
 Julia, 153
 Maurice, 92
 Paul, 177, 178
 Robert, 121, 125, 142, 426
 William, 145, 195
 O'Dette, Mrs. Roland, 133
 O'Donnell, T. H., 24
 Ogden, Rev. Charles, 244
 O'Hearne, Dorothy, 152, 155
 John, 123, 149
 Patricia, 148
 Olbrych, Frank, 99, 103, 114
 Walter, 112, 185
 Olcott, family, 16, 189
 Olmstead, Roscoe E., 279
 O'Martin, Abraham, 415
 O'Neil, C. Gerald, 125
 Charles J., 27, 195
 Orth, Edna, 376
 Eugene, 376
 Orvis, Oliver, 114
 Orzech, Rev. Paul, 243
 Osborn, Henry B., 179
 Osbourne, William, 240
 Osgood, Blanche, 291, 292
 Charles, 117, 252, 265, 267, 307, 331, 365
 Earl, 113, 217, 236, 274, 427
 Edward, 109, 331
 Florence F., 331
 Dr. Frederick L., 87, 132, 134, 173, 175, 233, 273, 279, 312, 419, 421, 424, 430
 Josephine, 251
 Louise T., 399
 W. W., 428
 Willard, 399
 Ostrom, Harry H., 64
 Overend, Joseph W., 274
 Owen, Rev. George B., 254
- P
- Packard, Alice, 291
 Page, George, 92, 114, 165
 Mrs. George, 96
 Louis, 101
 Napoleon, 101, 312
 Paige, Alice, 290
 Alvin, 290, 291
 Painchaud, Rev. Richard B., 19, 240
 Painter, Mary E., 423
 Pajunen, Touni, 73
 Palmer, Abbie, 105
 Francis, 105
 L. M., 142
 Park, Charles, 245
 Parker, A. A., 428
 Mrs. A. A., 254
 Carl, 17, 43, 79, 80, 98, 113, 314
 Frederick, 258
 Glenn, 45
 Goodwin, 96
 Gustavus, 98, 221
 Hosea, 50
 Imogene, 163, 325, 425
 Ivy, 96
 L. D., 258
 Dr. Pliny, 255
 Robert, 269
 Ted, 137
 Parkhurst, Ellen, 270
 Lester, 191, 208
 Minnie, 258
 Roscoe, 192
 Parks, John, 145
 Parris, John, 407
 Parrott, Albert, 234
 Willis, 295
 Parry, Everette, 246
 Marjory, 33
 Ruby, 246
 Russell, 246
 Parsons, Elizabeth, 166
 Will, 61
 Patch, John, 290, 291
 Marjory, 290, 291
 Stanley, 406
 Patnode, Floyd, 291
 Patrick, Roger, 423
 Patten, Cora, 150
 Patterson, Clifford, 84, 313
 Mrs. R. J., 133
 W. N., 406
 Paul, Alice, 34
 Anna R., 290
 Raymond, 258
 Peabody, Selim H., 336
 Peacock, Rev. Joseph, 287
 Pearson, Hayden, 229
 Leonard, 417
 Pease, Sybil, 33
 Peavy, Joseph, 60
 Penn, Hiram, 396
 Pennock, Alfred, 150
 Christabel, 151, 152
 Perham, Alice, 260
 Anna, 261
 Perkins, Edford, 292
 Kenneth, 45, 423
 Perley, W. T., 140
 Perry, Frances, 398
 Fred, 98, 202, 205
 H. DeMotte, 72, 365
 Maude, 156
 Ruth, 280
 Peterson, Esther, 184
 James, 67
 Petroski, John, 184
 Petty, Mr. and Mrs. C. L., 398
 Kathryn, 184
 Peverly, Rev. E., 249
 Phelps, Alec, 225

- Phelps, Frank, 98, 425
 Phillips, Wendell, 281
 Pickett, Jack, 97, 309, 400, 409
 James, 211
 Piddock, John E., 277, 278, 359
 Pierce, Alice, 132
 Benjamin, 168
 Dana, 92, 144, 194, 195
 Edward A., 125, 191, 213, 225, 252, 278, 407
 Mrs. E. A., 35, 215, 251, 397
 E. R., 155
 Elmer, 43, 87, 121, 426
 Mrs. Elmer, 133
 Frank G., 89, 129
 George A., 405
 Herbert R., 336
 Josie, 153
 Samuel B., 234
 Will E., 353, 405
 William G., 147, 358
 William H., 151
 Pike, L. W., 74
 Pillsbury, Ralph, 96, 249
 Pimer, Thomas, 90
 Pingree, Fred B., 417, 428
 Pintello, Natt, 109, 195
 Pitts, Herbert, 17
 Plantier, Ed. J., 141, 206, 208
 Nellie, 127, 128
 Plumley, Charles A., 42
 Pollard, Mrs. Aden, 257
 Dallas F., 89, 95, 110, 202, 317
 Mrs. Dallas, 252
 Marion, 317
 Porat, Louis, 357
 Porter, Beatrice, 251
 Mrs. Elton S., 147
 Henry, 111, 399
 John H., 424
 Wilfred, 101
 Potter, Lloyd, 423
 Lydia, 272
 Mr. —, 302
 Pough, Dr., 155
 Powell, Max, 236
 Powers, James, 109
 Merrill, 165
 Dr. Michael F., 134, 142, 419, 420
 William S., 302
 Pratt, Rev. Arthur P., 164, 251, 253, 267
 Mrs. Arthur, 133, 252
 Dr. Fred, 134, 422
 Mrs. Fred, 133, 252
 Prentice, Olive S., 162
 Prentiss, John, 81
 Prescott, Carl, 423
 Prince, Rev. John C., 31, 253, 365
 Prior, Archie, 431
 Proctor, C. R., 262
 L. A., 145
 Gov. Redfield, 207
 Prouty, Fred, 267
 Dr. Ira H., 419
 Winston, 22, 143, 235
 Provost, Leona, 137
 Pruden, Jantje, 201
 Pulsipher, David, 265
 William W., 267
 Putnam, John, 105
 Will, 105
 Putney, William F., 234
 Pyle, Rosetta, 273
- Q
- Quinlar, Milton, 73
 Quinn, Forest, 72
 Thelma, 167
- R
- Rafter, Mrs. F. L., 91
 William, 151
 Ramsay, Kenneth, 69
 Rand, Fred C., 55, 279, 292
 Jessie, 280
 Ray, 123, 125
 Vera, 418
 Randall, Edith, 159
 Ransford, Francis, 102
 Rantoul, E. N., 63
 Ranville, Lucinda, 399
 Rawson, James, 277
 Ray, M. H., 140, 156, 265, 361, 392, 427, 430
 Mrs. M. H., 156, 162, 170, Ned 183
 Raymond, Clayton, 376
 Lawrence, 116
 Reardon, Mrs. Edward, 133
 Marion, 153
 Wilfred, 143
 Reddout, Carlie, 184
 Reed, Alta, 166
 Avis, 166
 Barbara, 258
 Harry, 353
 Mrs. Harry, 42
 Irving, 246
 Kay Jean, 240
 L. L., 142
 Marjorie, 246
 Thelma, 165
 Reese, Jack, 112
 Regan, Francis J., 113
 Mary, 167
 Reid, Mrs. J. H., 158
 Reisner, Louie D., 16, 267
 Relihan, Danny, 378
 Revett, Mrs. W. J., 249
 Reynolds, Cedric, Sr., 137
 Rev. Edward, 246, 247
 Rev. Francis, 143, 242
 Francis, 107

- Helen, 134
 Henry A., 201
 Mrs. J. L., 292
 Rev. John, 248
 Thomas, 76, 247
 Rhicard, Kenneth, 142
 Rhodes, Herbert, 221
 Howard, 150
 Rice, Albert G., 221, 430
 Charlotte, 137
 Cora, 94
 Emma L., 153
 Frances M., 33, 164
 Howard C., 284
 Rev. Joseph J., 243
 Rich, Frances, 376
 Irene, 376
 Richard, 96
 Richards, A. M., 107
 Mrs. A. M., 133, 272, 359
 Rev. Bert, 287
 Esther, 166
 Richardson, Alma, 189
 Anna, 130, 134, 165, 290
 Bertha, 279, 280
 Boyd, 47, 87
 Edward E., 336
 Ellsworth H., 290, 291, 305
 Ethel, 280
 Harriet, 280
 Herbert, 189
 Lorenzo, 189
 Mable, 280
 Mary, 151
 Nellie, 335
 Stella, 152
 Richwagon, Lester, 67
 Ricker, Elizabeth, 273
 Riendeau, Barbara, 155
 Riis, Jacob, 158
 Riley, John J., 332
 John P., 52, 170, 332
 Minnie, 304
 Orrin, 170
 Roach, Dr. Donald, 421
 Robbins, Edna, 150
 Roberts, Rev. Howard H., 260
 John, 274
 Rev. Warren H., 244
 Robertson, John, 312
 Louis, 8, 53, 144, 418
 Margaret, 159
 Robinson, Byron, 9, 42, 105, 147,
 205, 240, 375, 392, 427, 430
 Clara, 159
 Paul, 155
 Samuel, 349
 Roby, Bertrand, 146, 180
 Robert, 146, 180
 Roe, Edwin A., 125, 378
 Inez, 125
 Rogers, Frederick, 271
 Sarah M., 266
 Rohrer, Rev. Ivan J., 256, 431
 Roland, family, 298
 George, 422
 Romano, Dr. Frank C., 135
 Roosevelt, Teddy, 56, 325
 Rosenstein, Max, 248
 Ross, Dr. Michael, 422
 Roundy, Mabel, 189
 Paul, 16, 267
 Rev. Rodney, 186, 252, 265
 Rousseau, Ida, 150
 Rovetti, Eva, 353
 Rowe, Mary, 180
 Rowell, John A., 83
 Rowland, Mrs. L. R., 395
 Roy, Virginia, 273
 Royce, L. J., 63, 359
 Rudden, Barbara, 332
 Dr. J. T., 143, 312, 419, 420
 Rugg, L. M., 80
 Ruggles, Sidney L., 227, 425, 430,
 431
 Ruml, Beardsley, 173
 Rumney, Mrs. E. R., 271
 Rushlow, J. S., 76
 Rushton, Mrs. James, 174
 Russell, Beatrice, 166
 Hazel, 151
 James, 406
 Mary, 406
 Ralph, 32
 Richard S., 62, 63
 W. M., 48, 252
 Ruth, Joseph, 43
 Ryan, Edward F., 243
 Katherine K., 426
 Ryder, Charlotte, 140, 169
 Daniel F., 60, 164
 George, 82, 145
 Herbert D., 60, 74, 186, 189, 190,
 417, 424, 430
 Mrs. Herbert D., 60
 Rysse, Dr. O. M., 421

S

- Saatz, Bernie, 214
 Sabin, A. H., 292
 Florence R., 333
 Marian, 152, 159
 Sakevitch, Rita, 150
 Salstead, Paul, 100, 114
 Sampson, Flora D., 17
 San Wo, 198
 Sanborn, Edyth, 150, 251
 Elmer S., 110
 Sanders, C. H., 291
 Sanford, Rev. David, 244
 W. J., 222
 Santamaria, Catherine, 179, 185
 Santini, Joseph, 67
 Sargent, John G., 28

- Sargent, Russell, 89, 92, 114, 144
 Mrs. William, 195
 Sartoris, Francis, 113
 Savage, David, 74, 96, 429
 John H., 202
 William, 425, 428
 Sawyer, Mrs. W. W., 158
 Saxby, Marcia, 399
 Scanlon, Joseph, 378
 Schade, Arthur, 95
 Winifred, 95, 114
 Schneider, Arthur, 184
 Schoff, Guy, 256
 Schumann, Dorothy, 16, 17, 67
 Scott, Mildred, 183
 Seale, Dr. Clyde, 43, 422
 Searle, Ada, 150
 Searles, H. J., 159, 249
 Mrs. H. J., 133, 159
 Mildred, 69
 Serlin, Abraham, 92
 Sessions, Eliza, 284
 Severance, Joseph, 256, 411
 Mable, 391
 Will, 263, 264, 423, 425
 Severens, Henry F., 336
 Sexsmith, Luella, 180
 Shadman, Grace, 134
 Shannon, Rev., 23, 247
 Shattuck, Edward, 147
 James, 84
 Marian, 155
 Shaughnessey, David, 170
 Donald J., 180
 Frank, 107, 113
 H. A., 142
 William, P., 122
 Shaw, Anna, 154
 Bertha, 271
 Dr. C. C., 419, 420
 Mrs. C. C., 156
 C. N., 109, 249, 405
 Everett S., 109, 112
 H. H., 265
 Lucy W., 399
 Mary E., 132
 Walter, 357
 Shedd, Fred S., 107
 Sheehan, Lester, 174, 335
 Shelc, Dr. Joseph, 419
 Sheldon, Mrs. R. S., 249
 Shepard, Frank, 83, 278
 Shepardson, C. H., 104
 Sherburne, Rev. L. O., 249, 265
 Sherman, Arthur, 380
 Tecumseh, 191
 Shufeldt, Blanche, 280
 Larry, 178
 Shutler, Philip, 296
 Siano, Robert, 113, 142
 Silver, Edythe, 157
 Simonds, Bert, 277
 C. F., 292
 Clark, 290, 291, 428
 F. L., 108, 273
 Florence, 251
 Guy, 121, 276, 426
 Harry L., 276, 279, 305
 J. L., 149
 Philip, 276
 Mrs. Philip, 174
 Roland, 276
 William, 15
 Simoneau, Ernest, 113
 Skelton, Ellen, 269, 273
 Warren, 348
 Slate, George, 234
 Slater, Irving, 91, 112, 114
 Slattery, Elizabeth, 153
 J. P., 425
 Stephen, 234
 Slombo, Blanche, 406
 Joseph, 406
 Small, Edson, 269
 N. B., 79
 Smith, —, 2
 Agnes, 407
 Alberta, 136
 Alcott, 16
 Allie, 199
 Arthur, 103, 290
 Avery, 16
 Bessie, 275
 Charles, 67, 225
 Clifford, 112
 Florence, 137
 Fred, 202, 353, 430, 431
 Rev. Jack A., 288
 James F., 171
 John B., 336
 Maynard, 94, 108, 261
 Nelson, 353
 Orrin, 261
 Pauline, 270
 Rev. S. H., 24, 249
 Wade, 113
 Walter, 169
 William, 291, 407
 Snide, Larry, 258
 Patricia, 258
 Snow, Blanche, 156
 D. L., 98, 221
 Frank, 256, 278
 John, 277
 Snyder, Annie, 180
 Dorothy, 152
 Soboleski, Edward, 191, 353
 Soddard, S. F., 292
 Somers, June, 166
 Sparrow, Dorothy, 155
 Henry D., 100, 210
 Mrs. Ferry, 254
 Spaulding, D. W., 199
 Phoebe E., 336

- Spencer, Fred, 263
 Fred, Jr., 32
 Harry, 191, 263
 Olive, 429
 Rupert J., 174
 Spicer, Charles, 121
 Fred, 121, 168
 Spidell, Rev. Curry M., 240
 Mrs. Curry, 165
 Spitzenberger, Henry, 97
 Splan, Scott, 94
 Sprague, L. P., 149
 Richard, 178
 Mrs. Richard, 166
 Stacey, Pauline, 246
 Roy, 184
 W. L., 246
 Stack, Maurice, 63, 165, 301
 Stanford, Florence, 166
 Stannard, Alice, 132
 Stark, John, 111
 Stearns, Cora, 291
 Mrs. D. N., 271
 David, 273, 277, 291
 Ellen, 279
 Gardener, 271
 Gladys, 290, 291
 Stebbins, Thomas, 15
 Stevens, Ardis, 271
 Ella, 132
 F. W., 149
 Katharine, 190
 Mrs. P. D., 133
 Ralph, 69
 Richard, 149
 Waldo, 86
 Stewart, Dr. David, 419, 421
 Duncan, 180
 Emily, 183
 Dr. John, 134, 419, 421
 Mrs. John, 133, 163
 Stickney, Burton, 72, 174, 351, 353
 George, 268, 269
 Henry E., 235, 236
 Lillian, 335
 Stillings, Dr. Lee, 419, 420
 Stillwell, E. Henry, 257, 428
 Flora, 9, 91
 Harold, 205
 Stocker Bros., 112, 114
 Stockwell, W. E., 38, 76, 164, 378, 424
 Stoddard, George S., 392
 Gertrude, 16
 Henry A., 190, 267, 268, 269, 312, 351, 410, 427, 430
 Henry J., 190
 Katherine, 269
 Mildred, 269
 Stone, C. O., 275
 Eddie, 94
 Frederick, 147
 John, 111
 Lucy, 280
 Story, George, 114
 Stowell, Richard, 147
 Strong, Fred, 30
 John, 76, 147
 Stuart, Walter, 269
 Sturtevant, Luella, 246
 Sudrabi, Andrew, 79
 Sullivan, Agnes, 248
 Cornelius, 293, 294, 295
 Hugh, 93
 James, 294
 John, 109, 113
 John D., 234
 Kate, 96, 97
 Lawrence, 145
 Owen, 97
 Susena, Robert, 417
 Swain, A. N., 68, 127, 135, 325
 Mrs. A. N., 158, 167, 170
 Mrs. Melvin, 290
 Sweet, Claude, 82, 249
 Mrs. Claude, 163
 Kelton, 164
 Preston, 82
 Sidney I., 93, 257
 Sweeton, Mr. —, 354
 Swift, Bertha, 20, 144, 150, 211, 212, 214, 364
 Gilbert, 199
 Leon, 111, 199, 214
 Lucy, 272
 Switzer, Dayton, 235
 Reginald, 54, 113, 347
 Szuch, Rose, 134
- T
- Taft, E. P., 197, 199, 214, 278, 395
 P. W., 197
 Talbot, Lydia, 97
 Taplin, Winn L., 173
 Tarbell, Ada, 82
 Blanche, 156
 Maurice, 17
 Tatem, Dr. William H., 134
 Taylor, Belle, 150
 Edna, 251
 George L., 146, 157
 H. A., 257
 Harold, 270, 353
 James, 207, 393
 John D., 111
 Joseph, 246
 Ruth, 166
 Rev. Sereno, 287
 Walter, 205
 Wilberne K., 91
 Tenney, Claude, 275, 276, 292
 Edward J., 417
 Thatcher, A. M., 149
 Thayer, Dorr M., 99, 221

- Thayer, John K., 41
 L. P., 66
 Ruel, 99, 185, 355
 Thomas, Anna, 150
 Donald, 32, 73, 113, 208
 Mrs. Donald, 127
 Esther 285
 Henry, 290, 291
 Melvin, 101
 S. I., 290
 W. E., 146
 Thompson, Arthur, 199, 275, 353
 Arthur H., 423
 Dan P., 38, 110, 147, 363, 380, 401, 428
 Earl, 81
 George H., 70, 144, 417, 418, 425
 Mrs. George, 163, 186
 Henry A., 275, 427
 Mrs. Horace, 265
 L. A., 276, 312, 427
 L. C., 88
 Lloyd, 113
 Minnie, 292
 Thorpe, Alice, 159
 Tidd, Albert, 94, 112, 114, 405
 Anne, 150
 Harold, 17
 Howard, 147
 Marguerite, 150
 Mary, 19
 Phillip, 122
 Sylvester, 309
 Tilden, Freeman, 333
 Tilley, Dr. W. T., 419, 420, 422
 Tillotson, Lee S., 117, 143, 357, 417
 Tolaro, James, 142
 Tole, Edward B., 125
 Tollerton, Edith, 180
 Toomey, Edward, 87, 113, 174, 424, 426
 Torrey, Edwin, 353
 Tower, G. R., 292
 Town, Charles, 127
 Townshend, Vivian C., 246
 Mrs. Vivian C., 246
 Tracy, George, 145, 310, 423
 Trafton, Gladys, 172
 Trask, Eugene, 123
 Dr. Everett E., 186, 421
 Ruth, 167
 Trombley, Charles C., 246
 Nizer, 259
 Trotter, John, 112
 Tucker, John O., 426
 Nathaniel, 168, 174, 320
 Turcott, Anthony, 278
 Tuttle, A. E., 126, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 182, 184, 185, 250, 251, 403, 425
 Mrs. A. E., 162, 175
 Berenice, 33
 Twitchell, C. H., 292
 Robert, 417, 418
 Mrs. Robert, 35
 Tyrell, John, 178
- U
- Ufford, Lucien, 114, 354
 Underhill, Charles, 104, 251, 395
 Elmer, 104
 H. B., 53
 Mrs. H. B., 166, 187
 Upjohn, Richard, 244
- V
- Vail, Edward C., 195
 Vancor, Jed, 278, 353
 Van Dyck, Rev. Vedder, 245
 Van Patten, W. G., 284
 Van Schaick, George, 278
 Varney, Frank, 24
 Vaughn, Angie, 158
 Vayo, Dora, 97
 Edward, 17, 22, 123, 142
 Veitch, Margaret M., 167
 Vilas, Charles, 132, 232, 312
 Vogel, Frederick, 53, 114, 207
 Vosburgh, Charles, 123
 Clara, 68, 69
 Harold, 142
 Vose, Archie L., 125
- W
- Wadhams, Mrs. Frederick E., 267
 Wainright, A. J., 80
 Waite, Mrs. William, 166
 Wakefield, J. P. 249
 Waldron, Carl, 102
 Wales, George R., 7, 94, 129, 131, 132, 143, 359, 361, 399
 Mary, 94
 Rowe, 236
 Walger, Edward L., 242
 Walker, Baxter, 221
 Charles, 277
 Clarence, 270, 292
 Edward L., 38, 83, 87, 89, 110, 117, 132, 213, 283
 George, 104, 277
 Gerry, 96, 145, 152, 153
 James, 196
 Mrs. Perley, 162
 Sylvia, 153
 Walsh, James, 274
 Rev. John F., 289
 Mrs. Joseph, 86, 114
 Katherine, 96
 M. J., 143
 Ward, Mrs. G. E. B., 133
 Lillian, 153
 Rev. Parker W., 43, 254
 Warner, Sarah, 283
 Waryas, Frank, 149

- Washburn, Ella, 399
 Leland, 399
 Perley, 199
 Wasklewicz, John P., 142
 Watkins, Helen, 132
 Watson, Frank, 353
 Wawer, Rev. Francis, 242, 243
 Way, Byron O., 96
 Truman, 423
 Weaver, George S., 336
 Webb, Azariah, 168
 Blanche, 169, 245, 333
 George, 121, 189, 411, 426
 Henry, 90, 264
 Jehiel, 16
 Joshua, 105, 266
 Mary B., 187
 William J., 115, 262
 Webber, George B., 72
 Webster, Daniel, 21
 Gertrude, 137
 Weeden, Frank, 121, 268, 269, 271,
 353, 426, 431
 Henry, 201, 428, 430
 Weeks, Gov., 231
 Weightnour, Dr. J. S., 239
 Weinstein, Eva B., 97
 Welch, Almon, 415
 Earl, 228
 George E., 90, 428
 Mrs. George, 133, 158, 161, 162,
 170, 252, 377
 Gerald, 90, 429
 Wells, Arthur, 5, 234
 West, Frances, 134
 Westcott, G. C., 249
 Weston, family, 189
 E. S., 144, 269
 Elmer, 428
 George, 223, 310, 417
 Hermon, 290, 291, 353
 Mrs. Hermon, 163, 170, 278, 290,
 291
 Mary W., 399
 Wheeler, Ethel, 111
 Frank, 218, 263
 George B., 72, 129, 197, 198, 250
 Henry A., 24
 Inez, 151
 Wheelock, Mrs. Reginald, 270
 Whipple, Sidney A., 173, 275
 Whiskers, Thomas, 170
 Whitcha, Ida, 183
 Whitcomb, Abbie, 280
 C. Dana, 93, 304
 Carl, 279
 Dick, 178
 E. S., 87, 94, 112, 144, 195, 362,
 430
 Frank, 83, 115, 134, 164
 Mrs. Frank, 133, 176
 Fred L., 93
 George, 235
 Howard W., 195
 Jotham, 275
 Kenneth, 32
 Lula, 184, 251, 254
 Olive, 113
 Veronica, 114
 Mrs. Wallace, 97
 Winifred, 163, 164, 373
 White, Rev. Charles E., 252
 David, 97, 114
 Josiah, 267
 Leman F., 277, 279, 290, 291
 Whitehill, George E., 91, 101
 Kermit, 92, 113
 Whiting, Rev. Samuel, 17, 168, 265,
 399
 Whitman, Charles E., 108
 Gladys, 171
 Orrin H., 56
 Robert C., 334
 Whitney, George, 132, 144, 169, 428
 Mrs. George, 160
 M. M., 108, 156
 Whittaker, Fred, 52, 428
 Lovell, 197
 Whitten, Frank, 266
 Wierzbicki, Severine, 242
 Wiggins, Sarah, 151
 Wilbur, Estelle, 153
 F. L., 149
 George S., 234
 Wilcox, Barbara, 157
 Catherine, 179, 182, 185
 Daniel, 245
 Wilder, Dan, 116
 Harold, 280
 M. A., 292
 Wiley, Corinne, 290
 Grace, 189
 James O., 96
 John, 267
 Sarah A., 257, 399
 Wilgus, Col., 41
 Wilkinson, Dr. F. C., 220, 422
 Harold, 220
 Wilkes, Matthew A., 244, 320
 Sylvia Green, 129, 132, 320
 Willard, Frank, 214
 Dr. Horace M., 283
 Lee, 260, 351
 Ralph, 214
 Willette, Mrs. Joseph, 399
 Williams, Ada, 222
 Arthur P., 131, 140, 141, 404
 Ben, 305
 Mrs. C. H., 187
 Charles, 417, 418
 Clarence, 130
 Rev. Edward T., 244
 Fred, 199
 Herbert, 199

- Williams, James, 87, 202, 359, 393, 401
 Mrs. James, 206, 244
 John, 168, 318
 Kate, 8, 94, 132
 Maurice, 153
 Nathan G., 7, 49, 89, 117, 126, 127, 129, 169, 252, 267, 397
 Mrs. N. G., 133
 Willis, F. C., 83
 Frances, 82
 Margaret, 280
 Wilson, Rev. A. C., 144, 244, 355, 364, 365
 Cassius, 42
 Charles, 147
 F. F., 82, 114
 F. M., 100
 Louis, 169
 Mildred, 429
 Otis, 290
 Paul, 102
 R. S., 42
 Gov. Stanley, 67, 122
 Wing, Eliza, 246
 Winnewisser, August, 91, 95
 Fred, 91, 98, 199
 Marjorie, 200
 Wisell, John, 167
 Witt, Stanley, 171, 174
 Wolfe, Casper S., 266
 Wolff, Max, 360
 Richard, 393
 Wood, Mrs. H. Booth, 133, 166
 Lois, 157
 Mildred, 152, 157
 Dr. Richard G., 334
 Woodbury, Frank, 150
 Thelma, 151, 152
 Woodelton, Dr. Edith, 43, 134, 419
 Woodfall, Susan, 399
 Woods, Alan, 199
 Alice, 338
 Robert, 302
 Woodworth, Rev. F. A., 249
 Maurice, 249, 268, 269
 Ruth, 269
 Wooley, Mrs. Arthur, 285
 Woolley, Hattie, 192
 James B., 229, 430, 431
 Martha, 431
 Prosper, 225
 Woolson, Albert, 151
 Worcester, Rev. Edward, 253
 Karl, 271
 Worrall, Thelma, 257
 Woynar, Andrew, 134, 380
 Stephen A., 180
 Wright, Alfred K., 199
 Alice, 189
 Anna, 291
 Benoni, 287
 Carrie, 291, 292
 Charles, 256
 Charles F., 100
 D. P., 199
 Mrs. E. A., 68
 Edith B., 254
 Elizabeth, 280
 Ernest, 264
 Frank, 277
 Norman, 271
 Ralph, 121, 231, 264, 268, 269, 426
 Solomon, 121
 W. J., 291
 Mrs. W. J., 133
 William, 83, 111
 Wylie, George E., 147
 Wyman, George, 84
 Harold R., 245
 Mrs. Harold, 249, 273
 Harry C., 84
 Mrs. N. W., 272
- Y
- Yankovitch, family, 109
 Yates, Donald, 72, 146, 147
 Earl R., 72, 221
 Pauline, 148
 Young, Alfred L., 85
 F. E., 292
 Florence, 187
 Henry, 85
 Iva, 128
 Ora, 213
 Dr. Oscar, 132
- Z
- Zellar, Rose, 134
 Zeno, Bernard, 79
 Edward, 79, 142, 144
 Kitty, 43
 Paul, 79
 Zielenski, Edward, 149
 William H., 111

GENEALOGICAL INDEX

A		B	
Abbott, Ellen L.	468	Babbitt, Donald G.	438
Frank L.	442, 448	Frances R.	438
Harry P.	455	Frederick H.	437
Jane	442, 448	George H.	438
John B.	468	Madeline	437
June W.	455	Mary F.	438
Katherine W.	455	Virginia	438
Lewis	468	Bacon, Bertha M.	439
Louise J.	468	Blanche	439
Margaret L.	442	Charlotte	438
Matthew W.	455	George	439
Myra M.	455	Henry C.	438, 439
Richard F.	448	Janet E.	439
Thomas L.	468	Justin H.	438
Albee, Belinda H.	471	Marjorie	438
Josephine	448	Lula M.	439
Simon M.	471	Robert A.	439
Aldrich, Burton C.	439	Willard H.	439
Mary E.	439	Baker, Marjorie I.	484
Muriel	467	Mary A.	438
Allen, Jane	450	Nancy P.	438
Jerusha	458	Willard	438
Robert D.	475	Baldwin, Agnes M.	455
Allis, Ralph	463	Alice M.	469
Allyn, Ernest	468	Clyde P.	469
Florence	468	Elmer S.	469
Gertrude M.	468	Henry B.	455
Altenberg, Henry	439	Henry M.	455
Anderson, Joan T.	438	Russell E.	469
Sandra K.	438	Ball, Myrtie A.	485
Selma	457	Ballou, Anna P.	437
Andrews, Alice	480	Bancroft, Barbara A.	491
Angell, Eugene W.	487	Barbara W.	449
George W.	487	Carrie E.	439
Jean L.	487	David	449
John W.	480	Herbert G.	449
Arnold, Jean D.	444	Herbert P.	449
Katherine W.	444	James K.	439
Richard W.	444	James R.	491
Ashwell, Myra P	468	Roselle	449
Thomas	468	Banyeau, Charlotte G.	457
Aspinwall, Elizabeth P.	441	Barbaloc, John	439
Helen E.	441	Barber, Edyth	475
Robert N.	441	Thomas J.	476
Augustinowicz, Jennie	455	Viola B.	476
Stanley	455	Barker, Alice H.	447
Teddy C. S.	455	Charles	447
Austin, William	470	Richard F.	447
Ayer, Andrew J	473	William B.	484
Emelyn F.	473	Barlow, Ada S.	483
Gordon R.	473	Robert W.	483
Helen E.	473	Roma S.	483

Barnaby, Helen	489	Ithamar	440
Barrett, John	452	Jonathan	440
Lydia	452	Joseph	440
Barrus, Myrtle	441	Lemuel	440
Barry, Catherine	459	Margaret C.	440
Mary	488	Margaret E.	441
Bartlett, Charles F.	488	Samuel	440
Walter	458	Bond, Sarah M.	484
Barton, Sylvia	483	Bosworth, Henry C.	489
Beam, Margaret	486	Mary C.	489
Beardslee, Susan H.	476	Mehitable B.	489
Beaumont, Henry	477	Rufus	489
Becker, Frederick	490	Samuel	489
Belcher, Gregory	462	Bowen, Alice M.	443
Katherine	462	Barbara	441
Mary	462	Benjamin F.	443
Belknap, Caroline M.	439	Bradleigh	441
Hilda F.	440	Bruce F.	441
Margaret A.	440	Carl K.	441
Paul	439	Conradene B.	441
Preston D.	440	Douglas	476
Roland W.	440	Ernest F.	441
Belway, Archie	442	Floyd B.	476
Bemis, Arthur E.	442	George G.	441
Ernest U.	442	Georgene	442
May W.	442	Gilman W.	441
Bennett, Alma	440	Mary S.	443
Anice R.	438	Patricia L.	441
Burney B.	438	Ralph H.	476
William	438	Ruth E.	441
Benson, Robert P.	487	Bowman, William M.	461
Benton, Lucy S.	482	Brackett, Anthony	491
Maria A.	447	Bragg, Richard	458
Mortimer S.	447	Brandon, Carl	469
Berg, John S.	481	Brastow, Alice E.	466
Lee	481	Frank	466
LeRoy	481	Mary	466
Bernard, Ruth	463	Breault, Gerald E.	479
Berry, Hazel	450	LaVerne	479
Best, May S	464	Brew, Harriet	450
Bingham, Alice	478	H. Richard	450
Bishop, Barbara	473	Horace	450
Blake, Janice M.	451	Brian, Mildred	480
Mable L.	458	Brigham, Albion E.	458
Marion G.	490	Britton, Katherine E.	437
Blakely, Edwin H.	449	Brown, Allen J.	442
Blanchard, Anna G.	455	Audrey	483
Bliss, Robert S.	481	Carlton	469
Blood, Marion	482	Donald A.	442
Blott, Mary	493	Harold M.	461
Robert	493	John	442
Susanna	493	John W.	442
Bock, Joan	450	Marilyn T.	442
Bolles, Albert T.	440	Ruth A.	442
Almon I.	440	Samuel J.	490
Arthur F.	441	Willis A.	442
Carleton F.	441	Bryant, Fanny	448
Edmund C.	441, 443	Bryne, Elizabeth	454
Elizabeth A.	440	Buchanan, Esther	483
Francis A.	440, 441	Ralph	486
Francis R.	441	Ruth	486
Gertrude N.	440	William	486

HISTORY OF ROCKINGHAM

539

Buechner, Adolph R.	483	Cash, Virginia L.	447
Bullard, Patricia	483	Cashen, Robert	454
Burnham, Evelyn H.	473	Cate, George	480
Burnside, George L.	447	Helen	457
Burt, Roswell	463	Walter	456
Burton, Naomi	448	Catlin, Thyra E.	442
Buss, Blanche	477	Cebar, Bernadette	475
Charles	477	Chalifaux, Lorraine	476
Cyrus	477	Chamberlain, Nancy	440
Butler, Annie H.	455	Champion, Florence A.	472
Richard	455	Chandler, Benjamin	492
Bussey, Clara F.	442	Hannah D.	492
Eva M.	442	Lucy	492
Harry	442	Charles, Norman P.	473
Henry E.	442, 448	Chase, Isabelle	451
Lena M.	442	Childs, Barbara A.	477
Mary S.	442	James M., Jr.	444
Byington, Sophia	463	Churchill, Frederick D.	440
		Clapp, Christiana L.	439
		Dudley	439
		Frances H.	439
Cabell, Alice	450	Clark, Harvey	438
Cady, Alice M.	443	Helen F.	438
Carrie H.	443	Merritt	455
Francis H.	443	Rebecca	468
George E.	443, 453	Clarke, Mary	462
Harold H.	443	Cleary, William	466
Harriet W.	454	Clements, Dorothy A.	472
James	490	Cline, Mary J.	491
Joseph	453	Cobb, Cora	444, 448
Calland, Martha	448	Dorinda	443
Camp, Charles F.	448	Grace E.	480
Edith F.	448	Henry	443
Elisha	467	Henry W.	443
Virginia F.	448	John	443
Wallace V.	448	Morgan	443
Campbell, Clara O.	484	Richard	443
Daniel	484	Samuel	443
Elizabeth	462	Willard	443
James	462	Colby, Leon	480
Joan	482	Cole, Frederica F.	447, 456
Julia	484	Fred S.	447
Margaret	462	Coleman, Clarence B.	456
Cannon, Alice B.	450	Jean M.	467
Cantwell, William J.	448	Collins, Ruth	471
Capron, Charles W.	443	Colton, Dorothy	443
Grace W.	441, 443	Comins, Frances	474
Henry C.	443	Compton, Kate	447
Marian F.	443	Comstock, Frederick, Jr.	491
Carleton, Adeline R.	440	Conway, Lena	466
Augusta R.	440	Cook, Gertrude	459
Thomas	440	Isabel	459
Carpenter, Helen A.	461	Louis	459
John W.	439	Mable F.	486
Mary A.	439	Cooper, Bert H.	438
Sarah F.	439	Bradley M.	441
Carr, Elizabeth O.	446	John	438
Mary	446	Martha V.	438
Robert	446	Corcoran, Jane	462
Carrett, Diana E.	467	Corley, Elizabeth A.	457
Donald	467	Cota, Arlon E.	466
Gerard	467	David	466
Phillip L.	467		

Clarence W.	472	F	
Dorothy L.	472	Farnham, Florence	467
Hazel A.	472	Farnsworth, Conrad E.	465
Martha L.	472	Conradine M.	465
Morton F.	472	Mary	452
Raymon C.	472	Farrington, Edward	492
Dressel, Marie	456	Elizabeth	492
Drown, Colin C.	457	Martha B.	492
Warren B.	457	Farrow, Frances	481
Dubois, Clara	482	John	481
DuBose, J. P.	452	Mary	481
DuFresne, Sylvia L.	479	Faught, John W.	493
Durand, Gordon, Jr.	466	Lizzie S.	493
Durwood, Gladys	453	Nelson C.	493
Dyer, Mary	440	Feckner, Janet	469
Roy	469	Fiegler, Jane G.	437
William	440	Finn, Daniel	459
Dyke, Mildred	478	Howard	489
		Katherine E.	454
		Mary A.	459
		Mary S.	489
		Mary W.	459
		Richard	489
		Robert R.	489
		Fitch, Bessie M.	457
		Grace W.	457
		Karah L.	457
		Raymond	457
		FitzSimonds, Mary C.	461
		Fleming, Alice	447
		Edward C.	447
		Helen	447
		Helen R.	447
		Henry G.	447
		Samuel C.	447
		Fletcher, Catherine J.	441
		Howard E.	440
		Mary E.	441
		Samuel L.	441
		Fontaine, Alton E.	491
		Ford, Jean	442
		Forrest, Bert	480
		Forsell, Alma E.	450
		Foster, Ebenezer	468
		Elizabeth	484
		Mercy	468
		Monetta	469
		Francisco, Harry	457
		Frazer, Elizabeth F.	463
		Frazier, Robert	464
		Freeman, Leslie	450
		Frehse, Beverly S.	481
		Edwin J.	481
		Virginia A.	481
		French, Mabel	451
		Friehofer, Carolyn E.	477
		Charles	477
		Charles F.	477
		Dale W.	477
		Judith M.	477
		Paul M.	477
		Frost, Alice C.	447
Earle, Ashbel	447		
Esek	447		
Ira L.	447		
Mary	447		
Mary E.	447		
Phila	447, 492		
Ralph	446		
Robert	447		
Royal	447		
Sally	447		
William	446		
Xenophon	447		
Eastman, Greta	491		
Eddy, Clara M.	446		
Edgerly, Frank	474		
Edmonds, Charles	480		
Edson, Dorice M.	450		
Ralph	450		
Thelma	450		
Egan, Margaret	471		
Eisler, Harry	453		
Melvin	453		
Ellison, Edith	469		
Elizabeth	478		
Henry	488		
Elwell, Doris M.	490		
Edwin A.	490		
Fred A.	490		
Fred E.	490		
George H.	490		
Harrison P.	490		
Emanuel, Christine	485		
Emery, Hannah J.	442		
Emes, Elizabeth	470		
Jonathan	470		
Ruth G.	470		
Emmons, Marcy	479		
Peter	479		
Ermel, Hilda W.	485		
Etter, Joan A.	450		
Evans, Edward M.	489		

Frost, Catherine C.	448	Gould, Lauris C.	465
Charles C.	448	Molly G.	449
Edith M.	448	Grant, Grace	480
Esther B.	448	Miriam S.	465
Flora M.	448	Graves, Aner M.	447
Julia A.	447	Elizabeth	454
Mary J.	448	Harriet	478
Fuller, Amos	448	Hattie A.	485
Arabella D.	484	John	454
Benjamin	448	Mary	487
Byron	448	Mary S.	454
Enoch	448	Green, Agnes	457
Fay S.	444, 448	Greenwood, Alan F.	473
Francis	448	Albert	473
Gloria B.	477	Ann	473
Henry	448	Carlton E.	473
Joseph	448	Everett O.	473
Margaret	448	Everett W.	473
Norma	483	Frederic M.	473
Richard C.	448	Sarah	473
Thomas	448	Greer, Leola E.	464
		Nellie	465
		Nelson R.	470
G		Griswold, Ann	449
Galloway, Elizabeth	455	Jane	449
Emma M.	455	Jean	449
William	455	Katharine	449
Gammon, Clara H.	442	Raymond H.	449
George	442	Stanley G.	449
Lena A.	442	Grogan, Elsie B.	440
Gardner, Audria	490	Elsie E.	440
Charles	479	Jeremiah	440
Clara	479	Gross, Caleb A.	465
Daniel	490	Grossi, Margaret M.	477
Elsie	490	Grout, Charles T.	450
Patty C.	479	Rosanna A.	450
Gaugh, Charles L.	460	William W.	450
Mamie O.	460	Gurney, George	459
Marie B.	460	Ruth	459
Gelotte, William	475	Wilhelmina	459
George, Clara L.	449		
Franklin A.	449		
Helen J.	449	H	
Gerrish, James	471	Hadley, Donald P.	450
Gibbs, Elmer	456	Dorothy L.	450
Gilbert, Deborah C.	474	Kenneth R.	451
Elizabeth	474	Lawrence W.	451
Katharine	474	Marian L.	451
Ralph D.	474	Raymond C.	451
Gilkey, Sally	447	Richard B.	450
Gipson, Helena	461	Robert C.	451
Godfrey, Jane	443	Ruth M.	450
Goldsbury, Abigail	460	Walter C.	450
Goodale, Emma	460	Hadwin, Elizabeth	465
Goodell, Maud	456	Hale, Elizabeth	487
Goodno, Alice L.	469	Enoch	488
Eunice G.	469	Lucy	488
William	469	Hall, Carl F.	452
Goodridge, George S.	449	George	459
Mary C.	449	George B.	490
Solon F.	449	Helen M.	490
Goodsell, Cynthia	482	Jennie	474
Gosselin, Loretta	442	Lydia C.	459

HISTORY OF ROCKINGHAM

543

Priscilla S.	451	Hazelburg, Helena	476
Rachael	487	Hazeltine, Abraham	492
Sarah	487	Elizabeth L.	492
Walter O.	459	Mary	492
Webster W.	451	Heald, Luke N.	457
Halladay, Albert C.	451	Healey June	472
Ann	482	Helverson, Henry L.	469
Dana F.	452	Hennessey, Frances R.	466
Frances	452	James	466
George	452	Katherine A.	466
Nelson R.	452	Henry, James	447
Ralph	451	Herrick, Marilyn	455
Richard A.	451	Hesseltine, Leona B.	472
Hammond, Norris R.	491	Hesselton, Acsah	448
Hanson, Esther I.	474	Caroline	448
Hardy, Daniel	470	Hewey, Frederick	485
David T.	470	Hickey, William O.	462
David W.	470	Higgs, Charles D.	444
Eleanor J.	482	Cordelia	444
Elizabeth	470	Daniel P.	444
Frances	482	Jean	444
Frank	482	Hildreth, Cyril W.	449
Persis	470	Hill, Clyde, Jr.	463
Rebecca	470	Hinds, Sarah	487
Harlow, Edward	488	Hitchcock, Helen R.	477
Harriet	488	Robert S.	477
Horace	488	Walter G.	476
Joseph B.	488	Hoban, Ruth	489
Lawrence G.	459	Thomas E.	489
Mary	488	Hodgdon, Audrey	464
Tisdell	488	Hoelzel, Frederick	460
Harris, Ann B.	437	Otto	460
Eileen	459	Hogan, Kathryn	440
Dennis	459	Holden, Lottie	487
Donald G.	437	Rosella	462
Mary S.	459	Holman, William H.	491
Hart, Betty M.	444	Holmes, Judith A.	451
Lilla M.	453	Holt, Grace	459
Lula B.	453	Mabel V.	464
Mabel H.	472	Holton, Joel H.	489
Nettie D.	453	Horn, Mary	477
Oscar L.	453	Hotchkiss, Gilbert	457
Harty, Michael	454	Houghton, Bertha	476
Harwood, Andrew	452	Robert	477
James	452	Hovey, Katherine	471
John	452, 468	Mary	492
Lydia	452	Howard, Ellsworth	453
Sarah	452	Everett L.	453
Haskell, Charles	471	Inez	453
Haven, Abby	448	Isabel	453
Hawes, Donald M.	464	Lewis S.	453
Leon R.	464	Lizette L.	453
Richard R.	464	Minnie S.	453
Hawkins, William J.	445	Nelson S.	453
Hawks, Elizabeth P.	484	Howe, John	487
Hay, James J.	483	Lavonia A.	453
Ruth D.	483	Mary	487
Hayes, Frances O.	452	Robert C.	493
Gretchen V.	452	Howells, Morgan	440
William D.	452	Hoxie, Richard	477
Haynam, Lawrence L.	481	Stella	477
Hayward, Ralph E	472	Hubbard, Mary	444

Hunt, Ann	492	Reuben	454
Charles W.	438	Samuel	454
Eliza P.	438	Sarah	454
Hart S.	438	Thomas	454
Hunting, Anita	456		
Huntoon, Nellie G.	487	K	
Hurd, Belle	451	Karnacewicz, Veronica	478
Hurst, Patience	443	Kay, Andrew D.	453
Hutchins, Carrie M.	453	Keane, Delia	454
Henry W.	470	Edmund J.	454
Isaac	453	Ellen	454
Louisa	454	John J.	454
Maria S.	453	John P.	454
William H.	453	Katherine P.	454
Hutchinson, Carleton E.	485	Mary	454
Hayden R.	485, 486	Patrick J.	454
Helen E.	485	Veronica E.	454
Joseph C.	485	Kearns, Thomas F.	441
Kenneth W.	485	Kelley, Allen H.	438
Marian I.	485	Blanche A.	455
Hyatt, Drew A.	455	Erwin W.	455
Fred E.	455	Harold F.	437
Richard A.	455	Helen C.	438
		Herbert T.	437, 455
		Katharine L.	438
I		Louis E.	455
Illingworth, Anne G.	453	Marian B.	455
Archie G.	453	Maurice	437
Edward N.	453	Morris B.	454
Howard A.	453	Stella M.	454
Robert H.	453	Kellogg, Donald F.	471
Ruth P.	453	Kelton, Joan	456
Inman, Joan	472	Kemp, Barbara	455
Irwin, Jane	486	Willabelle	447
Raymond	469	Kenerson, David R.	475
		Edward H.	474, 475
J		Ellen	475
Jackson, George W.	439	John B.	474
Mary	439	Margaret	475
James, Clarissa J.	461	Marie L.	474
Edward	441	Martha M.	475
Eleanor J.	461	Kenyon, George D.	473
Ola	441	George P.	473
Russell	461	Mary R.	473
William D.	441	Kibbee, Bruce A.	477
Jamieson, Louie B.	445	Killam, Charles	477
Jeanotte, Marjorie	484	Hazel	477
Jennison, Mae	463	Kimball, Ernestine	456
Jewett, George W.	441	King, Hetty	478
William C.	441	Kingman, Albert	470
Johnson, Elizabeth	487	Kingsley, Harry D.	466
John I.	474	Kingston, Agnes J.	459
Robert, Jr.	440	Anna	459
Thyra	472	George	459
Jones, Benoni	454	Kiniry, Margaret	479
Ebenezer	454	Kinsey, George R.	486
Experience	454	Knight, Eugene W.	456
Griffith	454	LeRoy E.	456
Hepzibah	454	Ralph M.	447, 456
John	454	Simeon	452
Mercy	454	Knox, Josephine	445
Morgan	454	Krause, George R.	473
Peletiah	454		

HISTORY OF ROCKINGHAM

545

L			
Labadie, William C.	486	Jerusha D.	458
LaClair, Mary L.	478	John	458
Lake, Anna B.	490	John B.	459
Bessie L.	457	John S.	458
Clara A.	478	Joseph	458
Clara L.	456	Lawrence H.	459
Clark S.	478	Lydia	458
Corinne W.	456	Susanna	458
Dean H.	457	Walter P.	458
Edward H.	456	Wilfred E.	459
Elizabeth J.	457	Wilfred F.	459
Gordon C.	457	LeBourveau, Addie M.	438
Henrietta	485	Annie B.	480, 481
Henry C.	456	Frances	438, 481
Henry E.	456	William	438, 481
Margaret L.	456	Leene, John	459
Mary C.	478	John E.	459
Mary E.	456	Leo M.	459
Maude M.	456	Mary	460
Norman W.	456	Mary J.	459
Patricia M.	457	Maurice	459
Phyllis J.	457	Patrick B.	459
Ruth A.	457	Robert H.	459
Lamareaux, Eleanor	482	Leland, Lydia	460
Lambert, Edward C.	447	Leonard, Warren	492
Samuel E.	447	Letender, Edmond H.	486
Sarah	479	Levia, Rose	469
Virginia	447	Lewis, Emery O.	441
William	479	License, Albert H.	446
Lamlein, Carl	447	Lighthall, Margaret M.	452
LaMont, Ina A.	441	Lillie, Gordon E.	473
Landers, Mary F.	451	Lincoln, Helen L.	464
Lane, Fred I.	489	Lindberg, Christine A.	490
Susanna	444	Clarence N.	490
Langlois, Cyril O.	490	Lindsay, Ada E.	472
Langren, Arthur D.	465	Lisai, Leonard	483
Genevieve	465	Long, Richard C.	474
Larson, John P.	460	Losee, Kenneth W.	451
Mather A.	460	Loude, Sarah	468
Wendla C.	460	Louden, Ruth R.	437
Latimer, Hannah	493	Lovell, Alberta S.	456
Lawrence, Alvin	489	Aldis S.	461
Barbara L.	458	Alexander	460
Glen B.	457	Anne S.	460
Jay H.	458	Archie F.	460
John P.	457	Christopher	460
Marjorie E.	458	Elijah	460
Marteil	457	Elisabeth G.	461
Martin J.	458	Flora A.	460
Merrill A.	489	Florence A.	460
Nelson R.	458	Fred L.	460
Ramon W.	489	Leverett C.	460, 481
Sally E.	458	Leverett P.	461
Leach, Barbara M.	459	Leverett T.	460
David W.	458	Lewis C.	460, 461, 492
Emily	458	Mamie E.	461
Emma C.	458	Marjorie L.	461
Etta M.	459	Michael	460
Gretta F.	459	Nathaniel	460
Herbert A.	459	Patience L.	461
Herbert W.	459	Walter F.	460
		Lucius, Kathleen	466

Lyman, Robert	472	McArt, Ruth E.	450
Lynch, Paul R.	461	McClintock, Edward	464
Lyons, John F.	485	Harry H.	464
		Harry S.	464
		James H.	489
M		McClure, Cora M.	443
MacComisky, Gertrude	450	Cora S.	443
MacDonald, Lawrence	455	John M.	443
Mack, Betty E.	482	McGonagile, William E.	444
Mackey, Charles M.	442	McGovern, Alice	464
MacKnight, Dorothea	439	McIntosh, Robert	455
Harry A.	439	McKnight, Mary A.	478
Mary S.	439	McMichen, Elizabeth	455
Magee, Anna C.	456	McQuaide, Harriet	476
Marble, Leon	439	Means, Barbara	473
Mark, Cora	463	Medlyn, Eliza	481
Marsh, Alexander	462	Esther	481
Anna	462	Samuel	481
Betsy	462	Mensel, Arthur C.	449
Charles	462	Robert C.	449
Cynthia	462	Merry, Effie	480
Daniel	463	Messer, Beverly F.	470
Emily	462	George L.	469
Fayette	462	Meura, George L.	464
George	462	Michener, Barbara	441
Henry	462	Miller, Elizabeth	488
Horace	463	Lena M.	458
James	463	Mills, Elsie	462
Jarvis	463	Nancy R.	471
Jerusha	462	Minard, Charles E.	463
John	462	Fanny A.	463
John P.	462	George	463
Joseph	462	Henry O.	463
Lafayette	463	John P.	463
Lewis	462	Mary E.	463, 478
Moses	462	Oella	463
Moses, Jr.	462	Seymour H.	463
Nancy	463	Mitchell, Agnes K.	489
Nathariel	463	Mock, Robert F.	448
Osborn	462	Monroe, Elizabeth	488
Otis	462	Joseph	488
Patty	463	Kezia	488
Phoebe	463	Moore, Lawrence	465
Polly	463	Lester	465
Prudence	463	Lydia	487
Royal	462	Shirley	465
Sally	462, 463	Moran, Charles C.	448
Samuel	463	Moriarty, Bessie J.	490
Thomas	463	Morrison, A. P.	446
Marston, Evelyn	446	Bessie M.	465
Martin, Carl B.	483	Carl L.	464
Doris	483	Donald M.	465
Margery L.	441	Faith	446
Martyn, Huldah	487	Florence H.	464
Mary G.	487	Frances P.	463
Thomas	487	Frank W.	463
Mason, Donald	475	Fred S.	463
Joan E.	475	Frederick	464
Peter V.	475	George R.	465
William V.	475	George W.	463
Matherson, Helen E.	480	Gertrude E.	446, 465
May, Alfred L.	471	Grace E.	464
Robert S.	456		

HISTORY OF ROCKINGHAM

547

Harry C.	465	O'Dette, Barbara M.	478
Hattie W.	463	Elmon	459
Hugh C.	464	Lena L.	459
Janet	464	Roland N.	459
Marjorie A.	465	Odum, Margaret	469
Mary M.	464	Olcott, Flora	445
Phillip S.	464	Orth, Ann	482
Ruth A.	465	Osborne, Matthew	488
Shirley A.	464	Osgood, Blanche M.	467
Virginia	465	Charles K.	476
William D.	464	Charles W.	467
Morse, Mary	460	Doris	467
Mosely, Mary M.	477	Edward F.	467
Mulvenan, Minnie E.	471	Edward G.	467
Murray, Charles, Jr.	486	Florence E.	467
Phyllis G.	487	Frances	467
Muzzey, Warren A.	477	Frederick L.	467
Myer, Nada	476	Frederick, Jr.	467
		Frederick W.	467
		Lena	467
		Robert R.	467
N			
Naff, John M., Jr.	439		
Neill, Albert B.	439		
Albert R.	465	P	
Elizabeth	439	Paige, David	492
Humphrey B.	439, 465	Priscilla	492
Lorraine A.	465	Priscilla B.	492
Newhall, Mary	447	Paine, Judith	468
Newton, Catherine	479	Samuel	468
Elizabeth	479	Parker, Beatrice L.	486
William	479	Charles H.	486
Nims, Albert F.	440	Emma C.	487
Cynthia C.	440	Etta P.	458
Mary C.	440	Fred H.	486
Norman, Jessie M.	483	Imogene	472
Norris, Elinor R.	472	Joseph	472
Nortz, Mary L.	459	Lula	472
Robert H.	459	Theodore W.	486
Noyes, Glen	439	—	488
Kenneth R.	440	Parkhurst, John W.	475
Nutting, Florence	490	Margaret	475
Frank	490	Richard	475
Helen M.	490	Roger L.	475
		Stephen R.	475
O		Parkis, Alice	463
Ober, Nancy F.	453	Patch, Stanley	458
Samuel, Jr.	470	Patterson, Frank L.	483
O'Brien, Bertha A.	466	Pattison, Lee S.	480
Edward	466	Stewart B.	480
Elizabeth F.	466	Willis E.	480
George	466	Payne, Estelle L.	469
Gertrude E.	466	Peacock, Mangin	437
Hugh F.	466	Pearce, Doris	449
Jessie	466	Peck, Clarissa	493
Katherine M.	465, 466, 481	Ichabod	468
Lawrence	465	Joseph	468
Mae J.	466	Joseph, Jr.	468
Patrick E.	465	Levi	468
Sadie E.	466	Nathaniel	468
O'Connell, Katherine	487	Robert F.	476
O'Connor, Bernard	460	Shubal	468
Margaret J.	460	Solomon	468
Thomas B.	460	Thyrza E.	468

Pelton, Clifford L.	475	Sarah L.	469
Perkins, Edward	478	William E.	469
Hannah	454	William H.	469
Sarah R.	454		
Thomas	454	R	
Perlowski, John	479	Randall, Elizabeth	440
Perry, Hannah	458	Rea, Cleveland D.	475
Jean	444	Reddout, Carli	439
Phelps, Edward	492	Reed, Mary	443
Rebecca	492	Reisner, Edward	445
Ruth	492	Rice, Delano	463
Sarah	493	Eleanor	470
Pierce, Anna	462	Elizabeth	470
Donald E.	446	Elsina D.	453, 470
Dorothy E.	446	Frances M.	485
Edward A.	446	George G.	470
Hazel I.	490	George W.	485
Richard D.	446	Georgiana	470
Robert E.	446, 465	Helen	447
Pilling, Margaret A.	449	Hezekiah	470
Platt, Alice W.	441	Jonathan	470
Charles W.	491	Jonathan W.	470
Charles W., Jr.	491	Lydia	470
Francis W.	441	Mary E.	470
Gordon W.	491	Persis	470
Harriet W.	441	Ruth E.	470
Marilyn	491	William H.	470
Polidor, Theodore	485	Richard, Anne H.	467
Pollard, Madeline L.	451	Richardson, Caroline J.	464
Porter, Euna	489	Gertie E.	491
Ruth	448	Louis G.	464
Potter, Harold	445	Marian R.	467
Powers, Mary	452	Rebecca	489
Pratt, Delphine H.	477	Ruth	448
Prescott, Helen	466	Riley, Edward M.	471
Rollin	466	Helen P.	471
Proctor, Frank	472	John P.	471
Herbert	488	John P., Jr.	471
Pulsipher, Benedict	468	Robert B.	471
Charles W.	471, 492	Robert J.	471
David	468	Risdon, Edward	466
Elizabeth	476	Mildred	466
Jonathan	468	William	466
Laura	488	Rivers, Margaret	444
Mary	452, 468	Roach, Elizabeth	456
Sarah R.	469	Roberts, Theis	485
Susan E.	471	Robertson, Charles E.	471
Purefoy, Shirley	467	Freda C.	471
Putnam, Amine	460	Jennie M.	438
Caroline L.	470	Louis J.	471
Dorothy D.	469	Robinson, Harriet	441
Edwin G.	469	Jack	441
Hannah	448	Mary P.	441
Harry B.	469	Rose, Ellison E.	467
Helen E.	469	Rounds, William	446
Howard H.	469	William A.	446
Howard W.	469	Roundy, Charles C.	471
John C.	469	John	452
Mae A.	469	Lela R.	472
May E.	469	Mabel L.	473
Russell	469	Mary W.	473
Sarah	448	Morton C.	471, 489

HISTORY OF ROCKINGHAM

549

Paul C.	472	Mildred D.	476
Rodney	472	Norman D.	476
Rodney W., Jr.	472	Ralph W.	477
Rose L.	473	Raymond M.	476
Ruth A.	471	Richard H.	477
Susan	472	Ruth W.	476
Susan P.	473	Shea, Ellen	454
Virginia	472	Sheppard, Robert P.	457
Rowan, Mary C.	449	Shumway, Elijah	479
Royce, Burchard A.	472	Melinda	479
Rubens, Anita	475	Zilpah	479
Rudden, Barbara K.	471, 474	Simmonds, John C.	469
Regis R.	474	Simonds, A. L.	477
Rush, Greta	485	B. F.	477
Russell, C. Neil	443	Barbara J.	478
Donald J.	443	Bertram J.	478
Ethel K.	443	Catherine A.	478
Frances C.	440	Charles E.	479
Joan M.	440	Charles E., Jr.	479
Rolfe S.	440	Charles F.	477, 478
Ryan, Charles B.	454	Claire	478
Ryder, Charlotte D.	475	Clark C.	478
Daniel F.	475	Clifford	478
Daniel F., Jr.	475	Donald	478
Helen W.	474	Earl B.	478
Jean M.	475	Elinor M.	479
Jessie E.	474	Elizabeth A.	479
Katharine F.	475	Enoch	477
Margaret S.	474	Ethel	478
Mary S.	475	Eva E.	478
Nancy J.	475	Frank O.	478
		Fred L.	478
		George H.	478
		Guy M.	478
		Harry L.	478
		Joseph V.	477
		Joyce I.	479
		Kenneth W.	479
		L. H.	477
		Leon A.	478
		LeRoy D.	478
		Lilla L.	477
		Lois J.	479
		M. E.	477
		Marian L.	479
		Marilyn K.	479
		Mary E.	478
		Phillip C.	479
		Ralph	478
		Raymond C.	478
		Richard	478
		Rita	478
		Roland F.	478
		Stuart S.	463, 478
		Vera	478
		William F.	479
		Simons, David J.	487
		Skelton, Bessie L.	468
		Edgar W.	468
		Henry H.	468
		Skevington, George C.	444
		Slade, Achsah W.	492

Slade, Horace	492	Ervin S. II	480
Mary	492	Ervin W.	479
Slattery, Mary A.	448	Esther S.	481
Smith, Adah W.	478	Flora	480
Bertha	458	Frances L.	460, 481
Betsy	447	Frederick	480
Charles B.	484	Gladys	480
Clarissa	490	Harlan C.	480
Esther	458	Harold	480
Frank C.	474	Hazel	480
Gary Z.	489	Helen E.	480
Joseph C.	470	Herbert B.	480
Judith	470	John F.	481
Lillian	490	Lena	480
Lydia	493	Lillian	480
Margaret	464	Loriston	479, 480
Marie K.	441	Madge	481
Martha L.	441	Marcia	480
Mary E.	470	Margaret S.	481
Moses	447	Mildred	481
Phoebe S.	447	Oziel	480
Richard H.	441	Oziel L.	480
Sarah	468	Orwell	479
Susannah S.	445	Ray	480
Velma	464	Stella	480
Walter	458	Thomas G.	481
Smucker, Helen E.	486	Warren E.	480, 481
Snow, Elmer	439	William	479, 480
Mehitable	447	Willie G.	480
Soberg, Helen	464	Stoddard, Alice E.	481
Spaulding, Alice D.	482	Gertrude E.	481
Arthur G.	482	Hannah	468
Ella	478	Henry A.	466, 481
Laura B.	482	Katherine A.	481
Speare, Ethel M.	480	Stone, Doris	469
Spence, George	464	Stoup, William A.	462
Sprague, Leo F.	478	Stow, Mary	487
Spratt, Helen M.	451	Stowell, David	481, 482
Sprouse, Robert	440	David E.	482
Sprowson, Alice E.	476	Eleanor J.	482
Stack, Helen C.	484	Elizabeth	468, 482
Stafford, Bert L.	438	Ernest B.	482
Mable	438	George R.	482
Robert T.	438	James D.	482
Staltard, Sefton	437	James H.	482
St. Croix, Gideon A.	449	James H., Jr.	482
Lorraine	475	Margaret I.	482
Stearns, Laura	473	Richard B.	482
Navvy	463	Robert C.	482
Stedtman, Mary	481	Samuel	481
Nathaniel	481	Walter H.	482
Temperance	481	Winifred A.	482
Stevenson Grace	475	Stuart, Walter	489
Stewart, Frederick B.	467	Sweeney, Edward J., Jr.	462
John A.	467	Swift, Blanche	478
Stockwell, Aubrey E.	480	Swingle, Poy C.	467
David	479	Switzer, Albert H.	482
Earle	481	Charles D.	482
Edmund F.	481	Douglas K.	483
Emmons	479	Frederic D.	482
Emmons R.	480	Karl W.	482
Ervin S.	480		

HISTORY OF ROCKINGHAM

551

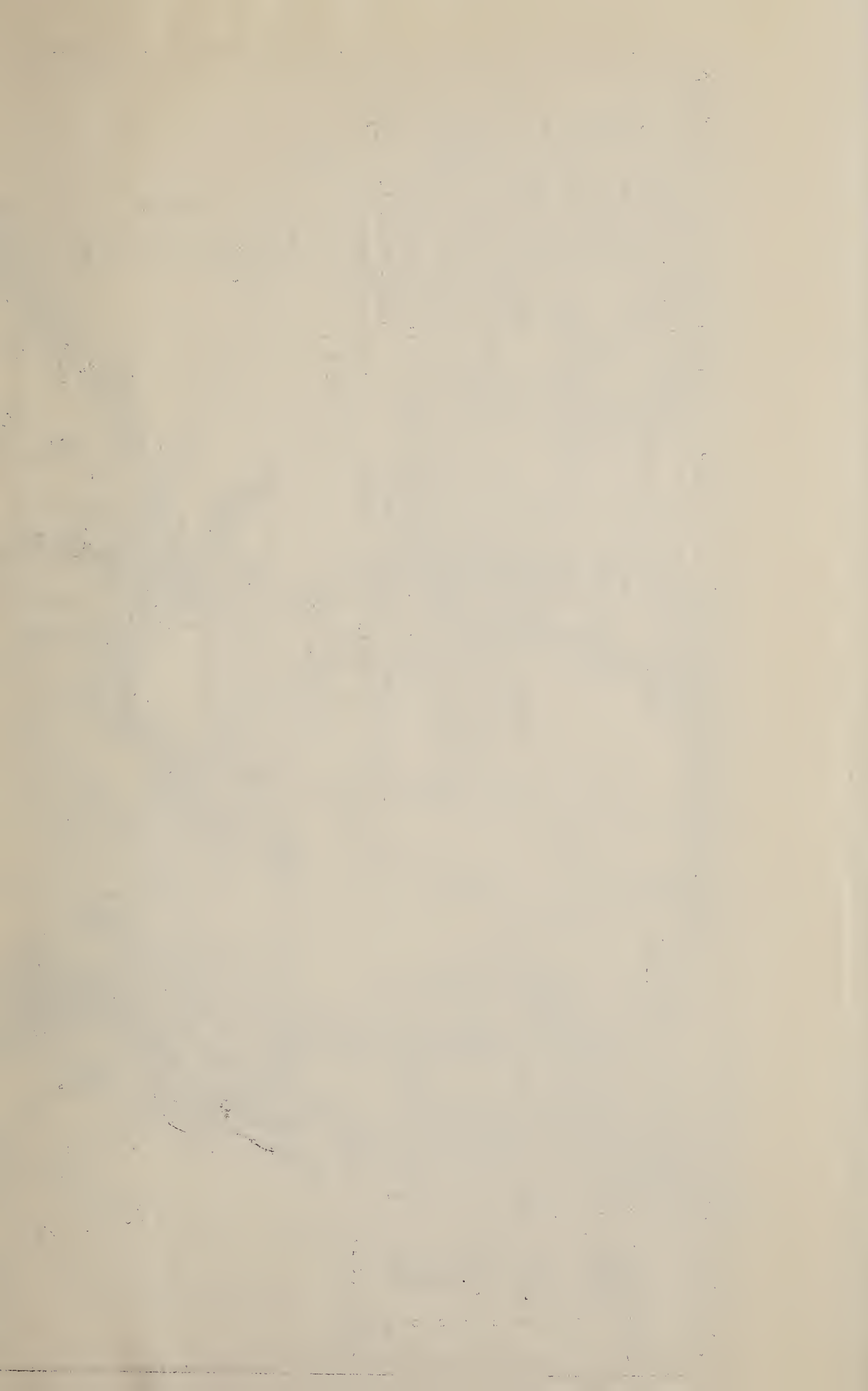
Karl W., Jr.	482	Tuthill, Arthur F.	438
Laura M.	483	Tuttle, Caroline M.	449
Lawrence V.	483	Daniel	449
Louise J.	482	Lucretia H.	449
Pearl D.	482	Tyson, Mordecai D.	487
Reginald A.	483		
Wendell D.	483	U	
Sykes, Davis F.	475	Ulitsch, Hermon	453
		Pauline W.	453
		Wilhelmine B.	453
T		Underhill, Elmer M.	453
Tarr, Ardivée	483	Raymond H.	453
Lillian	483	Upham, Daniel G.	470
Willard	483		
Tate, Maude E.	483	V	
Taylor, Annaliese	491	Valentine, Louise W.	480
Evelyn	465	Veazey, Charles A.	442
Lucy	463	Jennie F.	442
Joseph A.	452	Ruth J.	442
Margaret E.	491	Verge, Eunice	469
Teachout, Marion E.	455	Vilas, Dana S.	483
Helen W.	455	Elizabeth B.	483
Homer	455	Helen J.	483
Thayer, Doris M.	483	Von Rosenvinge, Norman S.	474
Dorr M.	483		
Dorr R.	483	W	
Edris H.	484	Wakefield, James	472
Faith D.	483	Wales, Caroline J.	484
Geneva M.	483	George R.	484
Glenn D.	483	Mary B.	484
Janice M.	483	Patricia	484
Marilyn E.	484	Rowe C.	484
Paul W.	483	Samuel	484
Ruel K.	483, 484	Stephen R.	484, 492
Ruth J.	483	William S.	484
Thompson, Charlotte	452	Walker, Florence G.	478
John B.	452	John	446
William	465	Katherine	446
Tidd, Elizabeth	448	Mary	446
Tilson, Grace	469	Wallin, Cornelia J.	476
Tobin, Ralph	481	Walsh, Elizabeth	447
Tole, Warren	454	Walter, Carl A.	452
Tower, Angeline P.	490	Emilie A.	452
Cynthia H.	490	Emilie S.	452
Lines	490	Ward, Flora	471
Towne, Clovys	453	Jean	446
Edgar E.	453	Leroy	458
Towner, William	461	Ralph	466
Trader, Mary L.	461	Robert S.	460
Trask, Lurancy	480	Wareing, Virginia	453
Trimarchi, Albert J.	475	Wasgatt, Charles	455
True, Charles W.	472	Hazel L.	455
Elizabeth J.	486	Mable M.	455
Jean	472	Waters, Rejoice P.	468
Joseph E.	486	Richard	468
Raymond W.	486	Susanna	468
Ruth	472	Watson, Ray H.	470
Walter F.	472	Wauless, Brian	474
Walter F., Jr.	472	Weaver, Alice M.	487
Trumball, Katherine A.	471	Webb, Daisy F.	484
William	471	Emma E.	484
Turgeon, Maurice	457	George F.	484
Turner, Louise	482		

Webb, Grace J.	484	Ruth	445
Henry B.	484	White, Hannah	445
Joseph M.	484	Jennie B.	483
Stella H.	484	John	445
William J.	484	Joseph	445
Weeks, Caroline	458	Josiah	468
Wellington, Nancy	481	Levi	488
Wells, Ruth A.	441	Maria	437, 454
Wentworth, Sally	451	Mary	445
West, Stanley V.	448	Mary F.	488
Weston, Ardelle	485	Phineas	462
Bertha A.	485	Sophronia S.	488
Carrie E.	487	Whitman, Alma H.	455
Charles J.	486	Belle E.	482
Cora M.	484, 486	Charles E.	454
Elizabeth J.	486	Donald E.	455
Elmer H.	484, 485	Dorothy J.	455
Elmina E.	485	Gladys M.	455
Eugene P.	487	Janet V.	455
Fred E.	484, 485	Kathryn E.	455
Gilbert B.	485	Margaret G.	455
Herman E.	463, 485	Nancy C.	482
Hilda	485	Orrin H.	455, 482
Isabel F.	485	Ralph E.	455
J. Page	484	Robert C.	455
Jane I.	486	Warren H.	455
John F.	486	William C.	455
Katherine S.	485	Whitmarsh, Alan W.	440
Leon A.	484, 486	Francis E.	439
Louise A.	486	Whitney, Elizabeth	487
Mildred	485	Wilcox, Helen A.	493
Miriam	485	Wilder, Aholiab	487
Page S.	486	Wiley, Ruth M.	489
Raymond A.	485	Samuel	488
Rebecca	485	Sarah	490
Richard A.	486	Sarah A.	471
Wallace	487	Sarah J.	489
William B.	484	Susanna	458
Wetherbee, Abraham	488	Thomas W.	489
Benjamin	488	Walter P.	490
Betsy	488	Willard, Margery	444
Catherine	487	Richard	444
Daniel	487	Williams, Carroll E.	491
Hezekiah	487, 488	Charles H.	441
Isaac	487	Edgar A.	491
John	487, 488	Ellen B.	493
Joseph	487	Fanny L.	441
Josiah	487	Floyd	490
Kezia	488	George	463
Mary	488	Grace	493
Micah	487	Harry	441
Phoebe	488	Jane	491
Rachael	488	John	490
Sarah	488	Joseph	490
Thomas	487, 488	Katherine	463
Wetherby, Barbara	453	Lester A.	491
Wheeler, Byrl	457	Louise	463
Frederick W.	489	Margaret	441
Hildreth M.	489	Margaret S.	441
Jonas	468	Mary A.	491
Mary R.	489	Nancy	490
Thyrza	468	Richard E.	491
Whitcomb, Catherine	487		

HISTORY OF ROCKINGHAM

553

Roland R., Jr.	479	Mandana	442
Russell	491	Martha	440
Ruth A.	491	Mildred	459
Sybil	463	Sarah	445, 493
Tyler	463	Solomon	492
William C.	493	Thomas	492
Willis, Elaine	437	Woodford, Edna A.	493
Willson, Alice R.	471	Ezekial	493
Ellen M.	470	George F.	493
Ellsworth	470	Jeremiah	493
Hattie P.	471	John	493
Henry S.	470	Joseph	493
Marion P.	470	Lester	493
Mary E.	471	Woods, Charles A., Jr.	474
Prudence C.	470	Hannah	487
Warren A.	470	Woodward, Phillip L.	465
William	470	Woodworth, Maurice, Jr.	465
William W.	470	Woolley, Dora A.	476
Wilson, Ann	492	Ella J.	482
Benjamin	492	Emeline	447
Charles F.	492	Working, Dorothy J.	472
Donald, Jr.	461	Workman, Christopher L.	461
Elizabeth	492	Helen V.	461
Elvira	492	Richard A.	461
Emily	492	Robert L.	461
Hannah	492	William W.	461
Jeremiah	492	William W., Jr.	461
John	462	Wright, Charles F.	493
Joseph	492	Charlotte	493
Louisa M.	492	Christine	493
Lucy	492	George E.	472, 474
Martin	492	George J.	473
Sarah	462	Joseph	493
Solomon	447, 492	Marie J.	493
Wingerter, Kenneth L.	481	Patricia L.	467
Witwer, Albert M., Jr.	486	Ralph W.	474
Wolfe, Henry H.	470	Wyman, Ethel M.	452
Wollaston, Ruth	486	Sarah	456
Wood, Charles	459		
Clara	459		
David	492, 493	Young, Shirley	466
Ethel	459		
George	459		
Harvey	442		
Hiram	440	Zehner, Cynthia A.	440
John	459	John R.	440





ROCKINGHAM

SCALE: 1 INCH = 1 MILE
-1947-

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| | U.S. NUMBERED ROUTE | | PAVED ROAD |
| | STATE HIGHWAY | | SURFACE TREATED ROAD |
| | NUMBERED STATE AID HWY. | | GRAVEL ROAD |
| | STATE AID HWY. WITH
SELECTED TOWN NO. | | GRADED & DRAINED ROAD |
| | FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY | | UNIMPROVED ROAD |
| | TOWN HIGHWAY | | PRIMITIVE ROAD |
| | FARM UNIT | | UNTRAVELED ROAD |
| | DWELLING (OTHER THAN FARM) | | CHURCH |
| | SCHOOL | | CAMP |
| | BUSINESS | | CEMETERY |
| | | | TRAIL |

NOTE: VACANT CULTURAL FEATURES SHOWN IN OUTLINE FORM.

PRIVATE ROAD
SUMMER HOME

TOWN HIGHWAY 45.21 MILES

STATE AID HWY. NO. 1	5.29	"
STATE AID HWY. NO. 2	4.54	"
STATE AID HWY. NO. 3	1.34	"
STATE AID HWY. NO. 4	2.74	"
TOTAL STATE AID.....	13.91	"
STATE HIGHWAY NO. U.S. 5	7.243	"
STATE HIGHWAY NO. 103	7.113	"
STATE HIGHWAY NO.		"

TOTAL STATE HWY. 14.356

TOTAL ALL SYSTEMS 73.476 MILES

MILEAGES IN SAXTONS RIVER
ARE INCLUDED IN TOTALS

